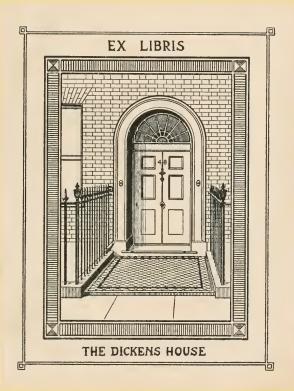
THE
HOUSEHOLD
NARRATIVE
OF
CURRENT EVENTS
1854.

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HOUSEHOLD NARRATIVE

OF

CURRENT EVENTS,

(FOR THE YEAR 1854,)

BEING

A MONTHLY SUPPLEMENT TO HOUSEHOLD WORDS,

CONDUCTED BY

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PRICE 2d.

NARRATIVE OF POLITICS.

THE account of the Revenue for the Quarter ending on the 5th instant is the first which exhibits, without any considerable drawback, the full effect of the recent remissions of taxes. As those remissions were estimated altogether at more than two millions, a quarter of that sum might reasonably be assigned to last Quarter. The actual result, however, is of a more promising character. In the Quarter's Customs, as compared with those of the Quarter ending January 5, 1853, the decrease is not more than 95,806L, though the taxes on tea, sugar, and several hundred less important articles have been meanwhile reduced. The Quarter's Excise, notwithstanding the abolition of the duty on soap, the loss of which fell very largely on the winter quarter, shows a decrease of not more than 113,970t. The liberal alterations of the Stamp Duties, and the tedious system of replacement provided by the Succession Duties, prepared the public for a greater decrease on this head than what has actually occurred, viz., 75,1011. In Assessed Taxes again there have been extensive remissions, and the decrease is only 17,183l. In the Property Tax there is a decrease of 53,530%. In the Post-office it is gratifying to find an increase of 82,000%. The total ordinary revenue exhibits a net decrease of 299,297%; which, on taking into account imprest and other moneys, and the repayment of advances, is reduced to 293,0511. This decrease is considerably less than was anticipated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the proposition of his budget. As the return for the twelvemonth just ended budget. As the return to the thereinform previous to the recent reductions, or before they had come into full play, it exhibits an increase under most heads; on Customs, 282,841.; on Excise, 272,122.; and on Stamps, 213,727l. In Assessed Taxes, which have lately been affected many ways, there is a decrease of 223.975l.; and in the Property Tax an increase of 50,559l. In the total ordinary revenue of the whole year the increase is 702,808l., which, by taking into account the very large increase in the imprest and other moneys and repayment of advances, becomes a total increase of 1,315,925l. That this annual increase (says the Times) is likely to be sustained, or can be sustained, so long as the com-parison of year with year is disturbed by large financial sacrifices, is more than it would be reasonable to expect; but no one can doubt, from the table before us, that the public finances, dependent as they are on the prosperity

of the country, are in a very buoyant state.

A great public meeting was held at Sheffield on the 9th, on the subject of the Turkish and Russian question; the mayor in the chair. Resolutions were voted that it is the duty of England and France to compel the Russians to recross the Pruth, and to employ force if necessary; and a memorial to her Majesty founded upon them, was adopted by the meeting, with the exception of a paragraph containing an allusion to certain rumours

relative to Prince Albert, which was rejected. A similar meeting was held at Chester, on the 11th, the mayor presiding, at which resolutions were passed asserting the necessity of expelling the Russians from the Principalities; and affirming "that it is the duty and the interest of England to assist the Sultan in obtaining full justice from Russia, by the strongest warlike measures, and without delay." It was also resolved that the resolutions should be embodied in a memorial and forwarded to Lord Clarendon.

A Reform Meeting was held on the 19th inst, in the Music Hall, Sheffield, and was attended by the following members of parliament and influential liberals:—Viscount Goderich, M.P., Messrs. Cobden, M.P., Bright, M.P., John Cheetham, M.P., Frank Crossley, M.P., L. Heyworth, M.P., Thomas Barnes, M.P., George Hadfield, M.P., and other influential liberals. The Hall was crowded. Alderman Hoole presided, three resolutions were voted. The first, moved by Mr. Cobden, and seconded by Lord Goderich, expressed the satisfaction with which the meeting regarded the expressed intention of her Majesty's Ministers to bring forward in the coming session a measure of parliamentary reform, and its desire to urge upon the government the propriety and the duty of placing the representation of the people in the House of Commons upon such a basis as shall do equal justice to all interests and classes of the population of the United Kingdom. The second, moved by Mr. Cheetham and seconded by Mr. Barnes, was to the effect that the extension of the franchise, however just and necessary, will not avail to bring the House of Commons more into harmony with public opinion, unless the distribution of the electoral power be greatly changed, as well by the abolition of all small dependent or corrupt boroughs and the transference of the members of such boroughs to new and enlarged constituencies, as by giving an increased number of representatives to the large towns and populous districts in the United Kingdom. The third, moved by Mr. Bright, and seconded by Mr. Kershaw, urged upon the government the necessity of affording to the whole electoral body the shelter and protection of the mode of voting by the secret ballot.

Mr. C. C. Greville, the clerk of the Privy Council, has addressed a letter to the Times on the subject of the attacks recently made on Prince Albert in relation to his royal highness being present at the meetings of the Privy Council. After quoting the law on the subject, he states: "The question then reduces itself to this, whether a person born out of the realm may be made a Privy Councillor? In the case of Prince Leopold, Eldon was Chancellor, and Garrow and Shepherd Attorney and Solicitor General: in that of Prince Albert, Lord Cottenham was Chancellor, Lord Campbell Attorney, Lord Truro Solicitor General. With regard to Prince Albert not having been sworn, the person who made the remark is no doubt ignorant that members of the royal family are introduced into the Council, and are not sworn. I have some doubt whether such has been the usage with regard to every member of the royal family, but it certainly has been as to the sons of the Sovereign, and to her Consort, when a Queen has been on the throne. The precedents of Prince Leopold (though the Princese Charlotte was only presumptive heiress), and of Prince George of Denmark were followed in the case of Prince Albert, both of whom were introduced, and took no oaths."

The Annual Meeting of the Laneashire Liberals was held on the 24th inst. at the Albion Hotel, Manchester, Mr. George Wilson was in the chair; and there was a gaeat assemblage, comprising the members for the two divisions of the county, with their leading friends and supporters. The subject of discussion was Reform in Parliament. The proceedings were opened by the

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chairman, and the meeting was addressed at great length by Mr. Milner Gibson, Mr. Cobden, and Mr. Bright, A resolution, moved by Mr. H. Ashworth, and seconded by Mr. Whitehouse as the representative of the Ballot Society, was then unanimously passed. It was to the effect, that this meeting request that the liberal members connected with the county of Lancaster, with the addition of some of the leading reformers of each district, consider themselves a committee for the purpose of aiding in any proceeding with reference to parliamentary reform, with a view to secure such an additional representation to this county as its population, industry, wealth, and intelligence obviously require.

NARRATIVE OF LAW AND CRIME.

At the Nenagh quarter sessions, Mr. Serjeant Hewley, the assistant barrister for the North Riding of Tipperary, in opening the Crown business, remarked on the Great Diminution of Crime in that county. He said: If this county was formerly remarkable for crime and offences against law and order, I am happy to say it is latterly redeeming its character. In the double capacity of going judge of assize and assistant barrister at quarter sessions, I have had ample opportunity, during the last two or three years, of observing its real condition; and, I rejoice to say, that there is not now in her Majesty's dominions a better ordered population, or a more submissive people to the laws, than the inhabitants of the county Tipperary. A blessed change has taken place; crime has diminished—as the calendar before me attests—there being only 44 cases for trial, whereas at the January sessions for this division of the county in years gone by, the cases sent up for the consideration of the grand jury might frequently be numbered by hundreds. Those on the present calendar are also of light description, and demand no comment from me. Here then is a cause of congratulation.

A man named James Holman, a labourer, living in the parish of Crowan, in Cornwall, has been committed to take his trial for the Murder of his Wife on the 26th of December. On that day Holman went to a neighbour's house, and implored him to accompany him to his cottage, saying that he believed his wife was dead. On going thither the woman was discovered lying under the grate, with her face part buried in the ashes. She was lifted up and removed into the kitchen. On washing her face it was discovered that she had received some frightful wounds on the head; there were also scalds on the back of both her hands, but not any on the palms, nor were her clothes burnt. Blood was also noticed on the sleeve of Holman's coat, and some on his trousers, as well as several spots of blood about the room. In the chimney corner, when the body was lifted, a lighted candle was found stuck in the ashes. Two days afterwards, a well belonging to his house was examined, in consequence of some suspicions that had been excited, and at the bottom a hatchet was found. Holman strongly denied any knowledge of it, but it was identified by one of his neighbours as having belonged to him. He was then apprehended, and an inquest having been held on the body, he was committed for trial at the assizes. Subsequently he expressed a wish to see two of the jurors, and said to them, "I left home on Monday morning, and returned in the evening. As I came in, I called out 'Phillipa, where are you?' and she replied 'What is that to you?' I then said, 'You are drunk again I see,' upon which she threw the firehook at me. I thereupon gave her a push, and she fell into the fireplace. I left her there, and went out to feed the cattle; but finding her in the same position when I returned, I lifted her up, and found her dead, with a cut overhead. Seeing the hatchet on the floor covered with blood, and fearing I might be suspected of murder, I took it away to throw it into the well."

Lieut.-Colonel Layard, late M.P. for the borough of Carlow, Committed Suicide at Dublin on the 27th ult.,

residing in the house to her aid, rushed into the room, and seized his arms; but the efforts of all three to prevent the accomplishment of his purpose were unavailing, and he inflicted some gashes on himself, even while his wife and the gentlemen in question were struggling to hold him. There were seven wounds in all inflicted on various parts of his throat, and of these one was so deep that it reached nearly to the root of his tongue. Death ensued in about twenty minutes. Depression of mind, arising from matters of business, and causing temporary insanity, was the cause of the act, and at the inquest held on his remains the jury returned a verdict to that effect.

An important case respecting the Liability of Railway Directors was tried in the Court of Queen's Bench on the 13th inst. It was an action brought by a Mr. MowattagainstLordLondesborough, as one of the directors of a company which had been established for the purpose of constructing a line called the Dover and Deal Railway, to recover the amount of deposit money paid by the plaintiff on certain shares which had been allotted to him in that company. The plaintiff relied upon an under-taking given by the directors that if the bill for carrying out the scheme should not pass through parliament they would return the whole deposit money that had been paid by the allottees, without deduction. The bill did not pass, and the scheme fell to the ground, but the directors had deducted the preliminary expenses which had been incurred. The case was tried before Lord Campbell, at Guildhall, when the verdict was entered for the plaintiff. A rule has since been obtained to enter the verdict for the defendants, and it was argued last term when the court reserved its decision. Lord Campbell said the court were of opinion that the plaintiff was entitled to their judgment. He had clearly made out a prima facie case, for there was an express undertaking on the part of the directors if the bill was not obtained, to return the whole of the deposits, without deduction. Some expenses must have been incurred in introducing the bill, which the directors might have deducted from the deposits, if it had not been for this undertaking, which showed that these expenses were to be borne by the directors. Looking merely at the letter of allotment and deed of settlement, the directors would be intrified in employing the funds in their heads would be justified in applying the funds in their hands to the promotion of the scheme; but the contract between the parties must be gathered from the documents in the case, and he thought the contract here was, that in the event which had happened the deposits were to be returned without deduction. Due weight must be given, not only to this undertaking, but also to the undertaking which had been entered into by the South Eastern Railway Company, and which they had South Eastern Kailway Company, and which they had failed to perform. If they had performed their undertaking, it was admitted that the plaintiff would have been entitled to recover. But surely the Dover and Deal directors took upon themselves the risk of the South Eastern Company not performing that undertaking. Although the Court of Exchequer Chamber had held that the South Eastern Company were not obliged to fulfil their agreements, that decision might perhaps be oversuled by the Haves of decision might perhaps be overruled by the House of Lords. But if the directors had negligently entered into an invalid contract, they ought to be the parties to suffer. It was objected, on the part of the defendant, that the undertaking had become merged in the deed executed by the plaintiff. But he thought there had not been first one, and then another, contract entered into, for all the documents formed one contract, just as much as if they had all been signed at the same time. It could not he said that the plaintiff, by the execution of the deed, was to lose all benefit from the express undertaking. The court also thought that the objections with regard to the stamp, and the want of sufficient notice of the demand, could not be sustained. On the whole, therefore, they were of opinion that the verdict for the plaintiff for principal and interest ought to stand. Rule discharged.

. A singular case of Robbery and Abduction has occurred by cutting his throat in a very frightful manner with a razor. It appears that some alarm was given before the unfortunate gentleman was able to complete the fatal act, and that his wife, who called two other gentlemen this robbery by William Nolan, a farm labourer, who had been a servant boy to her father some time ago, but drowning herself in the Scrpentine. A police-constable was discharged for his coarse attentions to the little girl. The pair eloped together, and were arrested some days he saw the defendant throw herself into the river with afterwards as they were preparing to start by train from Maryborough for Cork. Nolan most indignantly protested against the infringement on the liberty of the subject. The little girl wept bitterly, told where she was from, and on her person being examined 751. was found in her possession. She would give no account of the other 301., but it is supposed to have been given by her seducer to his mother, who was also arrested. The case was investigated at Maryborough before the magistrates, and the prisoners were fully committed to take their trial at the Wicklow Assizes. It has since heen ascertained that Miss Metcalf was for some time back watching for an opportunity for the purpose of obtaining funds to take herself and Nolan to America. She heard her father say he had two hundred pounds in the box, which he would lodge in the bank during the week. After returning from prayers she got the key of the box to put a fancy bonnet which she had in it, and she merely to put a fancy connet which she had in it, and she merely shut the box without locking it, returning the key to her father. When she could do so unperceived, she took out the money and joined Nolan, who was lurking in a garden near the house. They proceeded to Dunlavin to the cabin of his mother, to whom the money was given in charge in the first instance. The old woman having watched about for some time, escorted them a part of the way, and the wretched little girl was going through the country on foot, amidst most inclement weather, for two days and nights, when she was arrested with her seducer.

At the Middlesex sessions on the 16th, a boy named Dunkley, stated to be 13 years of age, but looking several years younger, pleaded guilty of having Stolen several years younger, pleaded guilty of having Stotem two pairs of cordurony trousers, value 5s., the property of Thomas Dunkley, his father. The father was desired to give some information as to the reasons for which he prosecuted his son. He said the prisoner, though so very young, was a very bad boy, and had repeatedly robbed him before. Witness was a wine cooper, earning 25s. per week, and he had four children to support; his wife was dead, and the house was kept by his daughter, a little older than the prisoner. The lad had been in St. Martin's School, and the parochial school, from both of which he had been expelled for his bad conduct. He associated with bad companions, and had been turned away from several places where he had been as errand boy. The Assistant Judge in passing sentence made some important remarks. He said this was one of those cases in which the question arose, why were not the parents of such boys liable to be called upon to pay all or part of their maintenance in prison? should the father of this boy be released from all charge for his child because that child had been a very bad and wicked one? The father was in the receipt of 25s. a week, and he ought to be compelled to support his wicked child just the same as he would have to support him if he was an idiot, but there was no power to compel him to do so. A great movement was now in progress on the question of juvenile delinquents and their reformation, and the object would have been accomplished years ago had it not been for Sir John Pakington's Act, which took away all such cases as the present from courts where they were tried by jury and placed them under a summary jurisdiction. By this they were withdrawn from the public eye, and those who sought a better system were thrown back for years. Formerly, when these boys were sent for trial in that court in numbers, juries cried out with indignation at what they saw, the whole feelings of the country were outraged, but now the cases were summarily disposed of, and though they did not come before the public, the evil still existed. The sentence on the prisoner was, that he be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for two years, but it must not be understood that that scutence would be carried out as passed. The prisoner would be sent to an institution, but he could only be got there by the round-about mode of having this sentence passed

the intention of drowning herself. He rushed in after her, and with some difficulty contrived to get her ashore. After she was somewhat restored, he asked her what she meant by doing that, when she replied, she was tired of her miserable existence, and intended to make away with herself. He then took her to the workhouse. The prisoner in tears said, she was an unfortunate girl, and had walked the streets for the last three years; and feeling disgusted with such a mode of existence, she had come to the determination of putting a period to her miseries by drowning herself. She was now on reflection sorry for having attempted such a wicked act. The magistrate said, as she had expressed a wish to leave her wretched mode of life he would send her to the workhouse for a short time, and in the meanwhile he would consider what could be done for her future welfare.

A case of Appalling Destitution was brought before the Thames police court on the 17th. Mr. Pemble, the beadle and inspector of nuisances in the hamlet of Ratcliffe, stated that he had been sent for to a small tenement, in St. James's-place, Ratcliffe. In one corner of a small room was the emaciated body of a poor woman, who appeared to have died of cold and starvation. It was lying on a heap of short and dirty straw, which had very much the appearance of chaff, and it was covered with the remains of an old and ragged quilt. There was no furniture, provisions, or fuel of any kind in the place. The husband of the woman, a fruit vendor, named John Ellis, who was almost broken-hearted, was in the room, and said that he and his wife had been reduced to great distress, and he was unable to obtain food for them; that he laid down by the side of his wife on the floor on the previous night, and when he awoke in the morning he found she was cold and motionless. He called in a neighbour and found that the poor woman was dead. Pemble added that he had seen hundreds of cases of destitution which had affected him very much. but never saw such a dreadful one as this before. husband of the deceased was an industrious man, but a series of misfortunes, the high price of provisions, and his inability to purchase fruit, had brought him to a state of utter destitution, and his wife had perished for want of common necessaries. The magistrate said he want of common necessaries. The magnetage said he was surprised and pained that such a deplorable event had taken place. If the case of the poor man and his wife had been made known to him before he would have rendered every assistance. The poor man was brought into court, and was recognised by many present as an industrious, civil, and well-conducted vendor of fruit, well known in the neighbourhood of Stepney. He confirmed all that the humane beadle of the hamlet had stated, and said he had been turned out of a room he occupied in Brooke street, Ratcliffe, because he could not pay his rent. He had applied to one of the relieving officers of the Stepney union in which Ratcliffe was situate, and the parish doctor had seen his invalid wife, but all they obtained was a loaf of bread and some oatmeal, with an order to go into the workhouse, which he declined doing, because he did not wish to be separated from his wife The magistrate expressed his astonishment that relief had been doled out on so small a scale to the destitute people, and he thought in a case like this meat and other nourishments should have been supplied. There was neglect, he was afraid, on the part of some one; it was very painful indeed to hear of such a case as this. He felt surprised the doctor had not recommended some nourishments for the man and his wife while they were in such a deplorable state, more particularly as the same doctor had recommended several cases of distress to him by letter and he had attended to them. Ellis said the doctor had not been near his starving wife for three weeks. The magistrate asked the poor man whether it would not be better for him to go into the workhouse in the state he was in? Ellis said he did not wish to go into the workhouse. He could not bear the thought of it. If he could only struggle on and obtain a few shillings to purchase a pair of shoes and some fruit to A young girl named Sarah Osborne, was brought shillings to purchase a pair of shoes and some fruit to before the Marlborough Street Police Court, on the 16th, raise a few pence he should be satisfied. The magistrate charged with having attempted to commit Suicide by ordered the man a sovereign from the poor-box, and told

him to make the best use of it he could, and the case

might be mentioned to him again.

A remarkable case of Ignorance and Credulity has occurred at Bristol. Richard Harris, a fortune-teller, was indicted for stealing 10s., the money of Jane Bowly. The prosccutrix, a pretty-looking girl, deposed that she The prosecuting a pretty-norms girl depose was a servant, and ou the 6th December, having heard that the prisoner told people's fortunes, she went to his house to ascertain her future destiny. When she told house to ascertain her future destiny. When she told him what she wanted, he asked her if she had a halfsovereign. She replied that she had, upon which he asked for it, and said she must put it into a piece of paper and wrap it up. He then gave her a piece of newspaper in which she wrapped up the coin and handed it to him, and he wrapped it up in a piece of brownpaper. He then undid the brown-paper and gave her the piece of newspaper, with, as she supposed, the half-sovereign in it, and told her to keep the package in her pocket for nine days, and in her bosom for three days, and that then everything she wished for during the nine days would come to pass. The Recorder: And you believed all that?—Witness: Yes.—The Recorder: Well, did you keep the charm for the time specified?—
Witness: No, I looked at it the same day.—The Recorder:
Then you thought you would like a little peep?—Witness: Yes. I did not find my half-sovereign, but a sixpence which had been wrapped up in the place of it. -Prisoner: Now, did you not call at my house before and leave a shilling?-Witness: Yes: he made no charge, but said I was to give him what I liked, and I gave a shilling.—Prisoner: Did you not bring me the half-sovereign for the charm?— Witness: Yes.— Prisoner: You had agreed to do so; you wanted to bring a sovereign, and I said half-a-sovereign would do. Was not the half-sovereign packed up when you brought it?-Witness: No.-Prisoner: Didn't you ask me for a charm, as you wanted to get a husband and 301.?—Witness: Yes.—The Recorder: Well, she admits that she wanted you to charm her a husband, but that is not an answer to your taking her money.—Prisoner: Didn't I cut you out a charm out of your linen?—The witness did not answer this question; and some imputations attempted to be cast upon her conduct by the prisoner she denied. The prisoner addressed the jury in his defence. He said the girl had come to him as a conjuror, and asked him a few questions, and then she said she was dying for a husband, and begged him to give her a site sex. He cut her out a charm in the shape of a heart, and told her that she had only to make as many oaths as she wanted lovers. When she came to him again he merely did one of his sleight-of-hand tricks, and had no intention whatever to keep the money .- The Recorder said it appeared that the prisoner's habit was to defraud poor simple foolish girls who went to him in the belief that he was a magician. If they believed the complainant's story a larceny was established. The jurors found the prisoner guilty, and the Recorder sentenced him to four months' imprisonment with hard

Serious Riots have taken place in Devonshire, in con-sequence of the rise in the price of food. At Topsham, the bakers bought off the menaced attack on their shops, by bribes of bread and money. At Exeter, the presence of the cavalry kept the malcontents in awe. At Crediton, on two successive days there were regular riots; windows were broken; and to appease the crowds loaves were thrown from the upper windows and scrambled for; produce was carried off at nominal prices, and butter was trampled in the mud. It was only on the report that "the soldiers were coming" that the mob dispersed. A number of the rioters have been arrested.

A boy of 14, Richard Medhurst, has Met a Mysterious Death. He worked with his father at a factory in Clerkenwell. On the evening of the 30th October, he left the factory with another boy. A man who was in a chaise-cart, in Old Street, said he wanted a boy to go with him to hold his horse; the boy said he would go; he got into the cart, and the man'drove off towards Shoreditch. Nothing more was heard of Richard Medhurst, for several weeks, and at length his naked corpse was found in a ditch at East Acton. His father said that when the

very emaciated; there were marks as if the hands and feet had been tied with a cord; there was a bruise on the nose, and a more extensive one over the right eye; on the body were scratches and scars; the back and hips were sore as if from lying long in one position. was no food in the stomach; and the left lung was extensively diseased, though when last seen alive, Richard, it was said, exhibited no signs of such disease. Medical evidence, however, described the disease as of long standing, and the boy's constitution as of a highly scorofulous character. It was inferred that, from some unaccountable motive, the boy was decoyed away, imprisoned, starved, and beaten; and when death resulted, his body was conveyed to Acton to mislead those searching for the murderers as to the locality of the crime. The Coroner's Jury, after two sittings, adjourned to allow of further inquiries, and to enable the Coroner to apply to the Home Secretary to offer a reward for the conviction of the murderer. Mr. George Wildbore, keeper of the New Inn at Waltham Cross, a man of respectable character, was apprehended and brought before the Clerkenwell Police Magistrate, charged with having carried away the boy from Old Street. The chief witnesses against him were two young boys said they saw Medhurst taken away in Mr. Wildbore's said they saw Medhurst taken away in Mr. Whotore schaise-cart, but their statements were vague and self-contradictory. The magistrate remanded Mr. Wildbore, and refused bail. Mr. Wildbore was again brought up, when the case against him entirely broke down. A third boy came forward to give evidence about seeing the accused in Old Street at 7 o'clock on the evening of the 31st October: the magistrate entirely disbelieved this boy's story, which was impugned by his own father, while he repeatedly contradicted him-self. Witnesses were called to prove that Mr. Wildbore was not in London on the evening of the 31st of October with a chaise-cart; he came to London on that day by rail, and returned at 20 minutes to 6: the alibi was complete. The magistrate said he should have discharged Mr. Wildbore even if no exculpatory witnesses had been called, for there was really no evidence against him. When liberated, Mr. Wildbore was loudly cheered by his friends.

A singular Omnibus Robbery was committed on the 23rd. A lady residing in the Liverpool-road, having received some money at one of the banks in the neighbourhood of Regent-street, took an omnibus there, into which she was followed by a quiet, respectable, and gentlemanly-looking young man, dressed in a suit of black. During the journey towards the Angel at Islington several changes of passengers occurred, which apparently gave occasion for the gentleman to change his seat, and finally to place himself at that side of the lady on which lay her dress pocket containing her money. On arriving at the end of Baron-street, the money. On arriving at the end of Baron-street, the lady alighted; the gentleman also very politely assisting her. She proceeded a few yards, and feeling for her money found it gone. Her suspicion immediately fell upon the gentlemanly young man, and turning back, she proceeded towards the Angel, and caught sight of him just coming out of a passage. She seized him and charged him with the theft, which he very coolly desired and throw her off trying to secone. Fortunately, denied and threw her off, trying to escape. Fortunately he came in contact with a gentleman to whom the lady was known, and by whose assistance his escape was prevented. A scuffle now took place, when the gentlemanly thief drew a knife, crying "Life or death;" but on the assurance of the lady that if he would give up the money she would not give him in charge of the police, he threw the money on the ground and was allowed to escape, although by this time nearly 100

persons had collected on the spot.

A Case Attended with Singular Circumstances was heard before the Master of the Rolls on the 13th inst. In 1803 Mr. M. L. Este, a British officer, who had returned from the Egyptian campaign, met, in Paris, Miss Louisa Caroline Smyth, and renewed an acquaintance which he had previously had with her. It was agreed that they should marry, that a French contract of marriage should be prepared, and that Mr. Este should resign his commission and commence business as a banker in Paris with his brother. The contract, which boy left home he was stout and healthy: the corpse was was dated 23rd March, 1803, was accordingly exceuted,

and in it the lady's fortune was stated to be 168,000 francs (7000l.), 5000l. of which she was entitled to under the marriage settlement of her parents, and to the remaining 2000l, under the will of her father. Of this sum 7000 francs only was to go "into community," and by the sixth article the wife was to have the disposition of the separate property after the expiration of the "partnership," as it was termed in the contract, meaning after the death of the husband or wife. The marriage was solemnised according to the English form in the ambassador's chapel at Paris; and it was intended that another ceremony should have taken place a few days afterwards, by which the parties would have entered into a civil contract of marriage according to the French law. Before the time however fixed for the second ceremony, Mr. Este heard something relating to his wife which caused him to refuse entering into the civil contract, and the parties, who had, in fact, never lived together, agreed to live separate. In 1845 Mrs. Este made her will, and she died in 1850. By her will she devised amongst other things her interest under her parent's settlement and her father's will to her son, the present plaintiff, who had filed this bill against the trustees to enforce payment of the 2000*l*, secured under the will. There was another suit it was stated respecting the 5000l. The husband, however, contended that he was entitled to the exclusion of the son, that the marriage was valid, but that the contract in France was invalid, and that therefore the property of the wife became his on her death. The Master of the Rolls, in giving judgment, said he considered the marriage valid, and that the contract so far as it related to English property was valid also. There was no law to prevent persons agreeing that after marriage their property should be regulated according to the laws of France or Spain, or any other country, though it might be singular that they should so determine. Here the circumstances explained why they so acted. Holding the contract to be valid, then came the question of construction, and according to the evidence which had been laid before the court of the French law, it appeared that the wife was entitled to dispose by will of her separate estate. He should therefore make a declaration that the plaintiff was entitled

A Coroner's inquest, held on the 24th on the body of an old lady, Mrs. Mary Madget, disclosed a melancholy history. She was 72 years of age, the widow of an extensive American cotton-planter, whose history was of a singular character. This lady, who was highly connected, her grandfather being a viscount, eloped with her husband at the age of 18, and they shortly afterwards set sail in one of his vessels for America, where he owned several cotton plantations, and large estates in Pennsylvania and South Carolina. At the time they started for America, Europe was involved in war, and while on their outward-bound voyage they were seized by a French privateer, which carried them into Brest, whence, after being detained for some time prisoners, they effected their escape to England. After a short stay in England, they again set sail for America, and were again captured by the French, but before their vessel could be conveyed into port, both vessels were recaptured and taken to New York. Mrs. Madget and her husband then settled down in South Carolina, where they lived in the greatest luxury and comfort till the outbreak of the revolution preceding the American war, when, according to documents found in deceased's room, her husband was massacred, she herself was cruelly beaten until left for dead, and their whole property was confiscated. dead, and their whole property was connscated. Alter several months' illness, she succeeded in getting on board a British vessel which conveyed her back to her native country after twenty years' absence, Upon landing in England she was unable to discover any of her relatives, and was reduced to the lowest depths of poverty. She then applied to the government for compensation, but in consequence of her being unable to sustain her claims, through the absence of the original deeds, her prayer for redress was not complied with. Still, however, several of the nobility, from a conviction of the justice of her demands upon government, and sympathising with her fate and that of her husband, occasionally contributed towards her wants. At length she found out some of her relatives who granted her a small allowance, which, with one having her back broken, and the other a fracture of

what she obtained from other quarters, enabled her to sustain life, until her body and mind sank under the pressure of accumulated misfortunes, and, one morning, she was found dead in her room.

At the Southwark Police Court the 25th inst. John Finigin was charged with Cruelly Beating his Wife. The complainant, a middle-aged woman, whose features were much disfigured, said she had been married to the prisoner about four years, and had two children by him. They resided in Chapel-court, Highstreet, Southwark, and until within these last twelve months they lived very comfortable. On the previous day he went out to work, and between twelve and one that morning he returned home drunk, and immediately commenced abusing her. She, however, took no notice of him, but placed before him his supper, and sat down. He then abused her again, and struck her a violent blow across the face with the back of his hand, which caused blood to flow. She then attempted to make her escape by the door, but he jumped up and locked it. He then knocked her down, and kicked her over the head and body until she became insensible. Had not some of the lodgers called the police she believed he would have murdered her. Mr. Combe: Has your husband ever beat you before? Complainant: Oh, yes, sir, frequently; but I did not like to complain, as I thought he would alter. The defendant said. I am a paste-board maker and hard work it is. I worked late last night, and when I returned home and had my supper she commenced abusing me, saying that I kept company with prostitutes, and had been to the theatre with one. That so exasperated me that I hardly know what I did. The complainant denied abusing or exasperating her husband. On Monday she dressed herself to go to the theatre with him, when he suddenly changed his mind and refused to take her, stating that she was not fine enough for him, and there were other women better looking. She merely told him she did not want to quarrel, when he knocked her down and beat her in that cruel manner. She could not get away from him as he locked the door. was scratched, both eyes blackened, and her thighs and body were covered with bruises. The prisoner here said that he was quite willing to allow her a separate maintenance if the charge was withdrawn. Mr. Combe: What, after you have nearly murdered her? No, you must suffer six months' hard labour in the House of Correction before you can talk of that. Prisoner: I hope you will not send me there, your worship. What will become of my children? Mr. Combe: You are a worthless cowardly fellow, and I sentence you to six months' hard labour. Your wife and children will be taken care of.

NARRATIVE OF ACCIDENT AND DISASTER.

A TERRIBLE Railway Accident has taken place in Wales. The Taff Vale Railway has a branch from Merthyr to Dowlais. More than a mile of this is an inclined plane, rising 400 feet in that distance. This is worked by a stationary engine. On the 28th ult. the officials neglected to attach the rope to the mid-day passenger train before starting it. It consequently dashed down the incline with prodigiously increasing dashed down the incline with prodigiously increasing velocity as it neared the bottom. The guard leapt off the break soon after the carriages commenced their descent, and was uninjured. None of the passengers were, however, enabled thus to escape, as they were all locked in the compartments, and their shricks while passing along the bridges over the roads near the town were most appalling. The branch joins on to the main were most appalling. The branch joins on to the main line at the bottom of the incline by a sharp curve. The train abandoned the rails at this spot, leapt clear up into the air a great height, the carriages separating into shreds, the passengers being thrown out, and, with the debris of the train, falling like a shower into the Taff river and on the adjoining einder tips. Notwithstanding this extraordinary violence, some of the passengers were enabled to walk away comparatively unhurt; others are much injured, and two women were fatally injured-

A Collision on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway took place on the 29th ult. at Newton-heath, near Manchester, by which one person was killed and eight to twelve others severely injured. A train leaves Manchester every morning for Rochdale and Yorkshire at 9.40, stopping at Mills Platting (two miles) and Newtonheath station (four miles), and another train leaves at 0.45 for Oldborn which man the bett better the second of the second with the second process of the second 945 for Oldham, which runs past both the stations without stopping. These trains left Manchester about the usual time. The morning was frosty, with snow on the ground, which had fallen on the previous day, and a dense fog in the atmosphere, which obscured and a dense tog in the atmosphere, which obscured objects at fifteen or twenty yards distance. The first train had reached the Newton-heath station, and, having neither passengers to put down or take up, was about moving forwards, when the second (Oldham train) ran into it behind, at the rate of about fifteen miles per hour, dashing it forward about fifty yards, when the engine of the second train, being partly thrown off the line was fortuneted whench to a stand throw off the line was fortuneted whench to a stand thrown off the line, was fortunately brought to a stand. The last carriage of the Yorkshire train, a second class, and used also as a break waggon, was broken to pieces and driven off the rails, its passengers being thrown about the line or down the embankment. The first of the injured passengers taken up, as soon as the station-keeper and uninjured passengers and servants of the train could get to their assistance, was Miss Jane Sykes, a young lady from Lindley, near Huddersfield, who, on heing carried into the station-house, sobbed two, or three times and almost immediately expired. Her grandmother, Mrs. Ellen Lord, aged sixty-nine, wife of Mr. Richard Lord, tailor and draper, of Preston, was next carried to the station, and appeared to be at the point of death, having received severe contusions about the head and stomach; but she afterwards rallied Several other persons were more or less hurt. The guard of the Yorkshire train was thrown out of his van, and was insensible for some minutes after he had been carried into the station. He was afterwards removed to his home. An inquest on the body of Miss Sykes was held on the 31st ult. Among other evidence, the following was given: Saturday. W. Whittaker, clerk in charge of Newton-heath station, said, "I was at the station when the accident occurred. The Yorkshire passenger train arrived at about 10.2, and was going to stop. It had to stop at all the stations, and had done so at Miles Platting, the first station from Manchester. I am not certain whether it had quite stopped, or whether it was moving, but as the last carriage came opposite to me as I stood upon the platform, I saw a train for Oldham coming up in the same direction, and on the same line of rails. It could not be more than twenty or twenty-five yards from me, and I knew that it did not stop at either Miles Platting or Newton-heath, or Middleton stations. It is called the Oldham express. The morning was very foggy, and I had not either heard or seen the express train before I saw it close upon the station. I was aware that the train was due, but it is not included in the time-table for Newtonheath station, and therefore I cannot say to a minute as to the time it should pass there. I do not know at what time the Yorkshire train left Manchester, but it was behind time at my station; it should arrive at nine minutes before ten. When I heard the When I heard the Yorkshire train coming, I put on the signal. It was a stopping signal, and a caution to trains that were following not to pass the station. I cannot say at what distance the signal is off the station, but it is 400 yards or more. In clear weather such a signal can be seen at a considerable distance when the line is straight. On Thursday morning, foggy as it was, I should say an engine-man could not see it when he was twenty-five

the skull. Had the train been worked with a proper break, it could have been brought to a stand, or, at all events, its speed down the incline would have been seed as to avoid the fearful results of the catastrophe. five to seven minutes later, owing to a detention in a previous journey from Yorkshire. The train lost some time in going up the incline to Miles Platting, the line being slippery from frost. At Miles Platting the signal was on, and the train was detained about five minutes before it could enter the station, probably to allow a previous train to leave. At the station it stopped only about a minute, and after that the train went at the usual speed up to Newton-heath, and there slackened speed. It had not quite got to a stand when the other train ran into it. Witness could not have heard that train even if he had known it was coming, owing to the noise of the engine. The guard of his train, H. Tidy, was injured and unable to attend this inquiry. Witness thought the accident was owing to the fog. From Miles Platting to Newton-heath the speed of that train would be from twenty-five to thirty miles an hour, but could scarcely have reached the regular speed before it would have to commence pulling up again, in such a short distance. They did not run the full speed in foggy weather.—The Coroner asked how it was that an express train started five minutes after a stopping train, it being certain that an express train must overtake the other before it got to Newton-heath? -Mr. Blackmore, the superintendent of the line, replied that they had never worked it so. The express had never started at the time. They had always given either an interval of from twelve to fifteen minutes. He added: "If the Oldham train is in the station, or the bell has rung for it, it is to take the lead of the Yorkshire train."—The jury returned a verdict as follows:—
"We find that the death of Jane Sykes was caused by the collision of the express train to Oldham with the Yorkshire train, and that the death was accidental. and the jury take this opportunity of expressing their regret at the apparent carelessness of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company in allowing the express train to start at so short a time after the above train, and would suggest that in future more care be exercised, especially in foggy weather."

A Great Fire took place in the City on the night of

the 31st of December. It broke out about half-past ten, in the premises occupied by Messrs. Townend, hat-manufacturers, and Messrs. Hutchinson and Spiller, carpet-warehousemen, No. 5, Bread Street. This very large and lofty building was entirely destroyed, together with No. 4, occupied by Messrs. Broughton and Son and several other firms, and No. $5\frac{1}{2}$, occupied by Messrs. Carrow and Son; while many contiguous buildings were much damaged. The origin of the disaster is not known: the last person who left No. 5 had hardly got into Old Change before the alarm of fire was raised; all had appeared safe when he left the house. estimated at 80,000l. The City coroner held an inquest to inquire into the cause of the fire; but, after hearing many witnesses, the jury were unable to pronounce how it originated.

Two serious Railway Accidents occurred on the 2nd st. The first was on the Runcorn Gap Railway. The 12.40 p.m. train, with about thirty passengers, from St. Helen's, was a few minutes behind its time reaching the Oak Tree station, where the Runcorn line crosses the St. Helen's, and just as the passenger-train from the latter place reached the crossing, it was met by a luggage-train proceeding to Parr. The engine-driver of the luggage-train, which at the moment was descending the incline, upon seeing the passenger-train instantly endeavoured to stop the engine, but owing to the slippery state of the rails the break would not act, and a violent collision occurred. The engine of the luggagetrain struck the other engine, shattering it almost to pieces, causing a great concussion of the carriages, and severely injuring several passengers. The Rev. Dr. Burton, of St. Helen's, sustained a severe injury to his engine-man could not see it when he was twenty-nive severely injuring several passengers. The feet Diyards from it. I should think the Yorkshire train was Burton, of St. Helen's, sustained a severe injury to his from 100 to 150 yards off when I heard it coming, and nose. A young lady had a severe contusion on her lip, put up the signal. The Yorkshire train had barely and was taken to the hotel, where she had a succession stopped, if it had stopped at all, when the other of fits. One man was in the act of taking a pinch of same up; and, in my opinion, the Oldham train suff when the collision took place, and his teeth striking was within 400 yards when I put up the signal; against the carriage, two of them were knocked into his and was taken to the hotel, where she had a succession of fits. One man was in the act of taking a pinch of snuff when the collision took place, and his teeth striking

Both engine-drivers escaped unhurt.—The other collision was on the Midland Counties Railway. It occurred about three miles below Rugby, between an express and a luggage-train. The night was foggy and the snow was falling, with a sharp frost, and the signal-lights could be seen but at a very short distance. One of the front wheels of a horse-box, which was attached to a passenger-train, broke at the point above-mentioned and brought the train to a stand-still. About seven o'clock the engine went on to Rugby and returned with assistance, and the express did not leave Leicester until within a minute of eight o'clock. Fortunately, the fogsignal did not fail; if it had, the consequences that must have ensued would be frightful to contemplate. After leaving Leicester the express-train went on at a high rate of speed, and the fog-signal having attracted the attention of the driver, he turned off the steam, and just as the passengers were expecting from the slackening of speed that the train was about to run into the Rugby station a collision took place. The express, at the moment, going at about twelve or fifteen miles an hour, ran into the luggage-train, and was brought to a dead stand-still, and the passengers were thrown about in the carriages with great violence, but without sustaining any injuries, as far as could be ascertained, beyond bruises and contusions. The break-van of the luggage-train presented a singular appearance. The body of it was knocked up perpendicularly on one end, while the frame-work was smashed to pieces, the line being strewed with the fragments. The passengers considered their escape almost miraculous, and the question was repeatedly asked, why the telegraph was not resorted to, to stop the express altogether at Leicester, or fog-signals placed down the line, at a distance which would have been sufficient to enable the driver to stop his train long It was stated before he came up to the luggage-train.

that only one fog-signal was placed on the line. A dreadful Tire has taken place at Rochdale. It broke out on the morning of the 3rd instant in the extensive woollen mill of Messrs. Kelsall, which was about 90 feet long by 72 wide, and consisted of four storeys and an attic. The manufacture carried on is chiefly in flannels, and the whole of the first, second, and fourth storeys and attic were filled with machinery belonging to Messrs. Kelsall, whilst the greater part of the third floor was let off as a carding room to Mr. Stott. About 150 hands were employed in the concern, of whom twenty-four belonged to Mr. Stott. At one end of the mill, over the engine house, Mr. Stott had a machine called a "devil," which is separated from the rest of the machinery on the third floor only by a wooden partition. About an hour after the mill commenced running, the flames of a gaslight suddenly ignited some "floss," and the fire communicated quickly with the wool in the machine itself. There is a bucket usually kept over the machine, and a pipe from a cistern of water was near, intended for use in case of fire, but on this occasion the bucket was out of place, and had to be sought below stairs. Some time was lost owing to this before water could be thrown on the flames, and much more valuable time owing to an abortive attempt to extinguish the fire by these means ere the police and the fire-brigade could be communicated with. They were, however, quickly on the spot, but much time was again lost, owing to the river being frozen over, as well as the water in the street-plugs; and by the time the fire-engines were in full play the fire was bursting from nearly all the front windows in the third storey. The operatives on the third storey had to pass almost through the fire to reach the staircase, and were somewhat scorched in the effort, but those below escaped without difficulty. For some reason those in the fourth floor and attic either neglected until too late this mode of escape, or had remained in ignorance of the danger. A rush was made to the windows of the different fronts of the rooms on the fourth floor and attic to the roof of the factory by the operatives, chiefly consisting of women and girls, and a most appalling spectacle soon presented itself to those outside, as the poor creatures above shricked and held out their hands for succour, the flames bursting from the windows below. There were

fire to assist in lowering the women and young persons with ropes from the upper storeys before they descended themselves. Unfortunately the alarm of some of the females overcame every feeling of danger, and they resolved upon the desperate risk of a leap. One of these unfortunate creatures, Hannah Amber, leaped from the top of the mill into Smith-street, and was taken up in a state of insensibility. She died soon afterwards, having broken her back. Margaret Scott was clinging to a rope from the roof of the building, by which an attempt was made to lower her, and unfortunately let go her hold after descending a few feet. She fell in Penn-street, and was killed. Jane Standring jumped from the fourth storey into some lime in the back yard, and but little hopes are entertained of her recovery. A girl made the same desperate leap, and did not sustain much injury from it, except to her eyes, which are burnt by the lime. Of those who had to be carried to their homes with fractured limbs and other severe injuries, the following is a list:—Jane Kershaw, Jane Standring, W. Butter-worth, Alice Shore, Mary Wolfenden, Elizabeth Armi-tage, Mary Hardman, R. Sutcliffe, Martha Heywood, and Emma Stott. The fire was extinguished by about noon, but not till the whole of the main building except the engine-house had been destroyed, the greater part of the front wall falling into Smith-street. An Irish boy is missing, and is supposed to be buried under the ruins.

In the early part of this month the Severity of the Weather has been extraordinary, not only in this country but throughout Europe. A violent snow-storm began in London on the night of the 3rd instant; and next day the parks, the footways, the roads, were covered with thick snow. A strong easterly wind blew nearly all night, many persons found their doorways blocked up; and here and there drifts many feet deep were piled up in the streets and roads, leaving bare patches of ground. Few omnibuses ran; those which ventured forth were drawn some by four, others by three horses; and fares rose from sixpence to a shilling, and in some cases to eighteenpence. Cabs were equally scarce: and mostly drawn by two horses. Few heavy goods-waggons were seen, and those few were drawn by six and eight instead of four horses. As the snowstorm extended over the whole country, the railway traffic was nearly stopped. The North Western line was blocked up at the Tring cutting. The mail-train was embedded there five hours, and arrived at Eustonsquare eight hours behind time. The down-trains "started" at their fixed times. On the Great Western, the Plymouth mail due at 4 a.m. did not arrive till 7 a.m. The down-trains started at their time, but there was "hardly anybody to convey." The Great Northern was blocked up on both rails at Grantham, and traffic between Peterborough and Newark was impossible. Late at night, no trains had arrived, or were likely to arrive, from beyond Peterborough. The snow in the cuttings lay six feet deep. The Eastern Counties line was obstructed; and labourers were sent down by special engine to clear the rails. "In the Chesterford testing at 9 o'clock eight trains were embedded in the snow." An attempt was made to force a train through the snow by eight engines; but, after proceeding half a mile it came to a dead stand. The Norwich mail arrived at Shoreditch at 9 o'clock F.M., fourteen hours behind time. The lines in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Derbyshire, were snowed up. The drifts were very deep, one sixteen feet. At Birmingham the snow fell heavily; and in Gloucestershire and Worcestershire. There was a second fall of snow on the night of the 4th, chiefly in London and the neighbourhood. On the following day a thaw set in, and was so rapid that the railways were soon cleared of the snow, and the usual regularity of intercourse was restored. During the frost the Thames was nearly frozen over. The ice had accumulated in masses, the like of which had not been seen these fifteen years. Between Richmond and Brentford there was skating. In the Pool and above it the drift-ice soon rendered navigation all but impossible. The Margate, Gravesend, Woolwich, and Greenwich traffic was stopped on Tuesday; the Boulogne and Hull but few men amongst them, but three of these, H. Rat-oliffe, R. Duckworth, and T. Taylor, are reported to have acted most heroically in braving the heat of the make any way. The mountainous districts of North boats arrived with difficulty; and above London Bridge

Wales were rendered completely impassable. For three and, owing to the snow, made no noise; while too late endeavouring to get out of the way, the engine struck him on the back of the head, fracturing his skull. The poor inhabitants of the mountains have suffered most severely. In the pass of Llanberis, the cottagers being unable to leave their dwellings, passed much of their time in bed. In many instances the farmers narrowly escaped being frozen to death, in vain endeavours to rescue their sheep, the poor animals being buried by hundreds on the mountains. In Scotland and Ireland the storm was equally severe, and attended with similar interruptions to travelling. Similar weather is described in the accounts from France, Belgium, Germany, and other parts of the Continent; and in America the season has been unusually severe; the canals and rivers having in many places been frozen over and the navigation stopped. There has There has been a Dreadful Loss of Shipping on our Coasts during this storm. The eastern and north-eastern coasts have suffered most severely. The brig "Abraham," from the Tyne, was driven ashore a short distance to the southward of Gorlestone Pier. The poor men on board immediately took to the rigging; they were observed from the beach, but as there was no life-boat, nothing could be done towards reseuing the unfortunate creatures. They continued clinging to the rigging, for more than three hours, when at last they gave way from the intense cold, and were seen no more. On the rocks beneath Tynemouth Castle eight vessels were driven on the morning of the 4th. Their bottoms were soon beaten out on this terrible reef, and many lives were lost. On the following morning, as a little Scotch schooner approached the Herd Sand it was noticed that those on board of her had lost control. She drove across the harbour mouth, her hapless crew taking to the rigging. As she neared the rocks she capsized, with her masts towards the shore. Three men were observed in the main rigging, two in the fore rigging, and one poor fellow was seen clinging to the crosstrees of the mainmast. As the wreck lurched over he got one of his legs fastened in the rattlins; the topmast broke away about the same time, and when the vessel righted he was swung into mid air, and his brains were dashed out against the mast. His body, however, hung by one leg, and as the vessel came drifting in, the unfortunate seaman's body was tossed into the air. A fruitless attempt was made to throw a rope to the others by a rocket. They were heard wailing for help every time the vessel's side rose out of the sea, and were seen by hundreds of persons holding up their hands in supplication; for this sad tragedy took place close to the shore. A small boat put off, but the crew dared not go towards the schooner. If they had they must inevitably have been drowned, as the sea was making a clean breach over the vessel at the The poor fellows in the main and fore rigging seemed to fight for life, inch by inch, until at last only one was seen to hold out his hands towards the shore for assistance. Shortly a terrible sea came and washed him into the waist of the vessel. Another sea came and into the wast of the vessel. Another sea came and drove the vessel towards the haven, and hopes were expressed that he might be saved at last, but a third wave turned the vessel bottom up, drowning the poor fellow who had struggled so bravely, and hiding the body of his messmate, which had been swinging by the leg all this time, from the horrified gaze of the spectators.

A number of persons Perished in the Snow during the late storm. Fletcher, a plate-layer, perished on the railway near Heywood. A train stuck in the snow; after a time every one abandoned it but Fletcher; he was wet and benumbed, and would not leave the

were much burned. Mary Pollitt, of Higginshaw, and James Fitton, of Buersill Head, in Lancashire, were found dead in the snow. Humphries, a carter, of West Lavington, perished on Salisbury Plain. In journeying with a waggon and two horses, he was overtaken by a storm of wind and snow; the waggon got fixed; he mounted one horse and appears to have led the other: after some days his body was discovered in a plantation-one of the horses near him. man appears to have lost his way, to have fallen from his horse, overpowered by cold, and slept the sleep of death. Had he remained in the waggon, he would probably have survived, as there were plenty of sacks with which he could have protected himself from the cold. A man was frozen to death near Lowestoft. His watch was in motion when found, but he was quite dead. Richard Rattenbury, an aged inmate of Bath Workhouse, went out of the house to give evidence in an assault case; at night he and another man and woman who were returning to the workhouse got drunk at public-houses, and Rattenbury fell down in the snow. His companions gained the house, but were too drunk to explain what had occurred. When the old man was found by the police, life was almost gone, and he soon expired.

A Fatal Accident on the Eastern Counties Railway

took place on the 5th instant near Thetford. The snow having cleared from a single line of rails, two trains, each drawn by two engines, advanced in opposite directions; and a fearful collision was the consequence. Five persons lost their lives. Hipperson, a fireman, Smith, carpenter, and Baldwin and Underton, plate-layers, were found dead in the ruins; the Reverend Joseph Bell, curate of Bunwell, and Fellow of Clare Hall, another sufferer, died a few days afterwards. Hall, another sufferer, died a few days afterwards. James Latham, inspector of permanent way, suffered seriously; and twenty labourers were more or less hurt. Besides Mr. Bell, two other passengers were wounded. Mr. Phillips, a silversmith of Birmingham, had both legs broken; Mr. Ellison, an ivory-turner of Norwich, was also hurt severely. From the evidence at the inquest, it appears, that a train conveying labourers to clear the line of snow left Norwich on the afterword of the 5th. Mr. Lethers and Mr. Aberset? afternoon of the 5th. Mr. Latham, and Mr. Ashcroft and Mr. Mayhew, superintendent of the line, were in the train. There were two engines. At Harling there were danger signals to stop all trains. A man named Biggs had been stationed to see to this; no engines were to go forward unless he piloted them on the down-line. But Mr. Latham and Mr. Ashcroft ordered the train to proceed forward on the up-line; it did so. At a few miles from the station it met a train from Thetford —also drawn by two engines—coming on the same rails; the drivers of both trains were at first uncertain if the the drivers of out trains were at first uncertain it the trains were on the same line; when they saw they were, it was too late to prevent a collision. The engines were re-versed, the drivers leaped off, and the crash followed. Latham's object in going on the up-line, contrary to the signals at Harling that no trains should go forward, was to clear that line, which he believed to be still encumbered with snow. The train from Thetford had been turned upon the up-line at that station, by order of Mr. Howard, upon the up-line at that station, by order of Mr. Howard, an inspector of the road. Mr. Howard was on the engine; when the Harling train was seen approaching, he told the driver it must be on the down-line, as a man had been left at Harling to protect the up-line. The train started from Harling on the up-line against the static matter? the station-master's consent. One of the officers in the train excused the conduct of Latham and Ashcroft in proceeding on the up-line, because they fully believed it was obstructed by snow; whereas, in fact, Howard had cleared it away with more expedition than had been expected. The inquest on Mr. Bell and Baldwin the stoker was concluded on the 12th. Mr. Ashcroft offered himself as a witness; but his evidence was not received. The jury gave a verdict of "Manslaughter" against him.

An Emigrant Ship was Wrecked on the south-west coast of Australia on the 10th of September. The Hannah Maria sailed from Plymouth with about 100 emigrants. She made a fair passage to Adelaide, engine fire. When the driver returned, Fletcher was where she landed about half her passage to Adeianc, engine fire. When the driver returned, Fletcher was where she landed about half her passengers, and then dead: he seems to have become insensible, and then to sailed again for Melbourne; but had scarcely left the have fallen against the fire-box; his head and body port when she encountered a fearful gale, and was driven on a shingle bank distant about fifteen miles. | collision, jumped off the engine and thus escaped. Finding that it would be useless to attempt to get her off, Captain Drew, the master, ordered the boats out, which was done with promptitude. The women and children were first lauded, next the adult passengers, and finally the captain, officers, and crew, who took the precaution to take with them some stores, spare sails, and a few spars. Tents were quickly erected, sufficient for the wants of the hapless crew and passengers, and next day, the chief officer, with a boat's crew, were despatched to Portland Bay for assistance; Captain Drew remaining with those under his care; but soon after the boat's departure it came on to blow heavily. It was considered prudent to run her on shore near Cape Northumberland, from whence the crew proceeded by land to Portland Bay, where a vessel was secured to proceed to the relief of Captain Drew and his companions, at their secluded encampment.

Three Men have been Killed at the Fron Colliery, near Wrexham. The men were descending the pit, when, by a sudden jerk, the chain broke, precipitating them to the bottom. One of them in falling struck with such violence against a scaffolding used in sinking to the main bed of coal, that his body was literally cut in two. The other two were dashed to pieces. All of

them have left wives and families.

A Mysterious Death has occurred at Hunslet in the neighbourhood of Leeds. On Christmas day, a young man, named Longbottom, residing in Hunslet road, was married to the daughter of a farmer. They lived in the house also occupied by Longbottom's father. The young man and his wife were in Leeds together on Saturday evening, the 7th inst., apparently happy in each other's company, partaking of wine together at one place where they made a call. On their return to Hunslet in the evening, at about 11 o'clock, they retired to bed, and the father occupied a bed in an adjoining room. The bedroom of the young pair faces the road, and the entrance to the house is by means of steps, at the bottom of which (forming a kind of platform before the door), is a landing of stone about two yards above the level of the causeway, protected at the sides by iron pallisades. About 7 o'clock on Sunday morning, a man passing the house discovered the wife lying in her nightdress in a state of insensibility upon the platform outside the door, and just under the window of her bedroom. He aroused the elder Mr. Longbottom. All the doors were discovered to be locked, exactly as they had been left on the previous night, but the husband of the young and insensible wife was missing from his bedroom, the window of which was wide open. Medical aid as speedily as possible was obtained for the female, and an examination of a wound she had sustained on the forehead, coupled with the fact of the bedroom window being open, left no doubt that she had fallen from her chamber window, and came in contact with the pallisades. Search was then made for the missing husband. It was at once observed that the snow had been traversed by naked human feet, and following a track thus made, leading from the house into the garden, over a wall seven feet high, and across several fields to the side of the river Aire, a search was made in the water, and just where the footprints terminated was found the lifeless body of the missing young man, attired only in his night shirt. An inquest has been held, but adjourned till the wife is in a condition to be examined. It is conjectured that the husband, either in a dream or while under sudden and temporary aberration of mind, must have left his bed, opened the window, and leaped into the street; and that his wife, alarmed for his safety, must have rushed to drag him back, and been drawn after him.

Another alarming Railway Collision occurred on the York, Newcastle, and Berwick line early on the morning of the 15th. The night express of the Great Northern Company, had preceded a little way from York on its journey to the north, when it came into violent contact with a coal train which was crossing the line towards the branch to Knaresborough. mineral train was completely cut in two, one of the trucks passing over the engine of the passenger train, and greatly damaging it. The driver and stoker, who were not aware of the danger until the moment of the

shock almost destroyed a first-class passenger carriage, containing three or four travellers, who were all severely hurt, but no limbs were broken. Two other carriages were also much damaged, and the passengers in them sustained various bruises. It appears that neither of the drivers of the two trains are to blame for this accident, as no signal was displayed to prevent it—the company who work the mineral traffic not having deemed it

necessary to provide such an attendant for night duty.

Another frightful accident has occurred in the City from the Fall of Old Houses. Some time ago, work-men commenced pulling down the extensive range of premises formerly used as the Inland Revenue Office in Old Broad-street, City; and a few weeks since several tons weight of bricks that had been taken from the walls fell and buried a great many of the workmen, some of whom were so terribly injured that they were obliged to be removed to the hospital, in which institution one of the sufferers expired. On the 16th inst. a far more serious occurrence happened at the same place. While about 200 men were employed on the premises, a noise was heard, and directly afterwards every object was completely obscured by columns of dust, caused by the fall of a great portion of the old excise-office, running parallel with Broad-street. For some time it was impossible to learn what had taken place, but as soon as the dust had somewhat cleared away a fearful scene presented itself, for it was then seen that every floor in this part of the building had been cast down, and in the midst of the débris were nearly a dozen of the unfortunate workmen. Several who were hurled upon the top of the rubbish were comparatively uninjured, and they succeeded in rescuing themselves without assistance, but seven poor fellows were found either totally buried, or partially so, among the bricks and dry mortar. After sometime a man named Owen Dalay, who had only left the hospital a fortnight, owing to the injuries he had received at the previous accident in the same building, was dragged out of the ruins and was again found to be so dreadfully injured that he was compelled to be taken to the institution he had so recently left. A man named Lawrence Murray, whose brother had also been an inmate of Bartholomew's Hospital, owing to the previous accident, was also taken out and removed to the same hospital bleeding from the nose, mouth, and ears. Upon arriving at the hospital life was found to be extinct. Another man named John Hayes, was also found to be dead; and two others, when extricated, were found to be terribly injured and were conveyed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. An inquest was held on the bodies of Murray and Hayes; and it having appeared that no blame attached to any one, a verdict of accidental death was pronounced. The Tayleur, Emigrant Ship, has been wrecked on

the coast of Ireland, with a deplorable loss of life. The Tayleur, a fine new vessel, commanded by an experienced officer, Captain Noble, sailed from Liverpool on the 19th instant, for Melbourne, having on board 660 persons, including the crew. She encountered a violent gale in the channel, and about noon on the following day, she was driven on the rocks off Lambay Island some miles to the north of Howth, and immediately went down, only about 280 persons being saved. The following narrative of this dreadful calamity, by a cabin passenger, has been published in the Freeman's Journal :-"I was a cabin passenger on board the Tayleur, which left Liverpool with a fine breeze and beautiful weather at 12 o'clock on Thursday last, in tow of a steamer. were off Lynas Point about six o'clock in the evening, when the pilot left, and almost at the same instant a squall came on, when orders were given to shorten sail. No sooner was this done than it became evident to those who were acquainted with nautical affairs that the crew were totally incompetent to manage the ship. The mate could not get any one to go on the yards to shorten sail, and the ship was completely at the mercy of the wind and waves. Some idea may be formed of the incompetency of the crew when it is known that it took nearly three hours to take in the mizen topsail, and nearly one hour and three-quarters to take in the fore topsail, and neither the main topsail nor the lower sails could be got in at all. We, however, struggled through

the night, our sails flapping and heating in a frightful manner. The boatswain and third mate exerted themselves a great deal, but the men did not appear to know their work. It immediately began to be whispered about that we should never reach the end of our voyage -the crew being a mixed medley of many nations, having a very imperfect acquaintance with the English language, and being consequently unable to understand the captain's orders. About midnight we passed within a stone's throw of some light and land which the passengers supposed to be Holyhead. The weather continued rough, and our confidence in the crew decreased every minute, though we saw we had a splendid vessel under 'us. A more beautiful ship I believe never sailed the seas. During the night of Friday the weather moderated a little, and when we came on deck next morning we found the ship with top gallant sails, topsails, and lower sails set. A person who came from Devonport with us, Mr. Nicholls, said to us, 'the eaptain is doing wrong in hoisting so much sail; we shall have more wind, and the crew will not be able to take in sail should any emergency arise.' The weather, eas the day wore, became boisterous and hazy, and about I think, ten o'clock, the log line was thrown, when it was said we were going five knots an hour, steering south-west by west. About twelve o'clock a friend came down to the cabin where I was, and said 'there's land close to us, and they are afraid the ship will go ashore.' I proceeded on deck, where a horrible scene of confusion met my eye. Before us, at a short distance, rose the bleak and rocky island of Lambay, round the base of which the waves were dashing furiously, while the vessel, quite unmanageable in the hands of her crew, was drifting towards it with fearful rapidity. The deck was crowded with passengers, male and female, who, perceiving their danger, were in a state of almost frantic terror. The captain attempted to wear the ship, but she would not pay off, but continued to drift toward the rocks. then order the staysail and, I think, the spanker to be set, which were done. The mate then directed the man at the helm to keep her full, but it was no use. Just at this moment I heard the chain running out with the anchor; the first mate called out 'hold on,' but both anchors were let go—they snapped'like glass. And now began a scene of the most frightful horror—some running below to get what they could, others praying, some taking leave of their friends, wringing their hands and beseeching them for help. The vessel after striking lay so close upon the rocks that several persons attempted to jump ashore. The first person who jumped on the island struck his head against the rocks, and fell back into the water with his head frightfully cut, and after struggling a short time, sank. The next person who jumped from the vessel made good his footing, and was followed by several others—I helieve the Chinese and Lascars belonging to the crew. They also succeeded in making good their landing, and as soon as they had done so scampered with all haste up the rocks, never attempting to assist those on board. Several now swung themselves on the rocks, which were but a few feet from us. I managed to swing myself on shore, and retained the rope in my hand. I passed the end of it up to some of those behind, and by this means a great many more were enabled to come on shore. To attempt to paint the heart-rending scene on board the shipwould be impossible — wives clinging to their husbands — children to their parents — women running wildly about the deck, uttering the most heartrending cries-many offering all they possessed to persons to get them on shore. Among some of the earliest of the females who attempted to get on shore were some young Irishwomen. Most of them lost their hold of the rope, and fell into the sea. The doctor of the ship, a most noble fellow, struggled hard to save his wife and child. He had succeeded in getting about half way to the shore on a rope—holding his child by its clothes in his teeth—but just then the ship lurched outwards, by which the rope was dragged from the hands of those who held it on the lower rocks, and was held only by those above, thus running him high in the air, so that the brave fellow could not drop on the rock. Word was now given to lower the rope gently, but those who held it above let it go by the run, and the poor fellow,

with his child, was buried in the waves; but in a short time he again appeared above the water manfully hattling with the waves and the portions of the wreck that now floated about him. He at length swam to a ladder hanging by a rope alongside the ship, and got upon it. After he had been there a minute or two, a female floated close to him; he immediately took hold of her, and dragged her on the ladder, tenderly parted the hair from her face, and appeared to be encouraging her; but in another minute she was washed from his hold, and sank almost immediately. He then got up again into the ship, and tried to get his wife on shore, but they both perished. He deserved a better fate! The scene was now most truly awful. The most desperate struggles for life were made by the wretched passengers-great numbers of women jumped overboard, in the vain hope of reaching land, and the ropes were crowded by hundreds, who, in their eagerness, terror, and confusion, frustrated each other's efforts for self-preservation. Many of the females would get half way, and then become unable to proceed further; and, after elinging to the rope for a short time, would be forced from their hold by those who came after them. Three women only, out of 200, were saved. One of those had got part of the way across when her legs fell and she hung some time by her two hands over the foaming waves; her husband then came on the rope, and managed to assist her to the shore. Two men came on shore with children tied to their backs; but of the whole saw one fine girl, who, after falling from the rope, managed to get hold of another one, which was hanging from the side of the ship, and which she held on to for more than a quarter of an hour, the sea every moment dashing her against the side of the ship, but it was impossible for us to render her any assistance. Some one got a spar out, by which several got on shore; but it soon broke, and now might be seen hundreds hanging to the bulwarks of the ship, each struggling to get on shore. I saw one young woman hanging on the middle of the rope for some time by her two lands, but those pushing to get on shore soon sent her to her doom. The ship's stern now began to sink; the ship made a lurch, and all the ropes were snapped asunder. The scene now was most harrowing. Every wave washed off scores at a time—we could see them struggle for a moment, then, tossing their arms, sink to rise no more. At length the whole of the ship sunk under water. There was a fearful struggle for a moment, and all, the water that was the water than the water in the winging war gone. The except two, who were in the rigging, were gone. The coast guard, who had been apprised of the wreck, now came up, but all they could do was to attempt to save the two who were in the rigging. They managed to get a line to one of them has been appropriate the control of the co a line to one of them by fastening two lines, at the end of each of which was a piece of wood, to a single line, and guiding it from the rock to the spot where the poor fellow was, so that he could reach it. They then dragged him ashore. There was one fine young man left in the top, but they could not reach him, and when he saw them going away his cries were heart-rending. About two o'clock the next morning the coast guard managed to reach him, after he had been in the top fourteen hours. You may fancy the poor fellow's joy at his deliverance. We found we were on Lambay Island, three miles from Rush and about thirteen miles from Dublin. God grant that we may never witness such a scene again."

SOCIAL, SANITARY, AND MUNICIPAL PROGRESS.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS read his two Christmas books, the "Carol," and the "Cricket on the Hearth," in the town-hall of Birmingham, on the evenings of 27th, 29th, and 30th of December. The receipts were paid over to the funds of the New Institute at Birmingham. The readings were attended by above six thousand persons; the last environ height depended to the working decision.

the last evening being devoted to the working-classes. A Gothic church, situated in Gordon-square, was solemnly opened on the 1st inst., and intended to be the cathedral of the Body of Religionists Founded by the late Reverend Edward Irving. The service commenced

with the entry of the chief officer—the "Angel" wearing a purple cape, denoting authority, and otherwise magnificently clad. Then followed the "Prophets" in blue stoles; the Evangelists in red; the pastors, elders, and others. The service is said to deviate little from that of the Church of England. Among the office-bearers of the "Holy Catholic Apostolic Church" are Admiral Gambier, Mr. Henry Drummond, M.P., the Honourable Henry Parnell, Mr. J. P. Knight, R.A.; and among the members of the church are Lady Esteman, Lady Dawson, and Lady Anderson. All who join the church offer a tenth of their income towards its support and extension.

An Entertainment to the Lunatic Patients at Cobney Hatch was given on the 4th inst. The patients were assembled in the exercising hall to the number of 650, and entertained in the customary manner with cakes, fruits, &c. The patients' were delighted with a series of dissolving views, which were exhibited through the kindness of Mr. Charles Woodward, one of the visiting justices. Songs and glees were sung, and the amusements continued till half-past nine o'clock. An alarm of fire was at one time raised, but fortunately, owing to the exertions of Mr. Pownall and the clerk to the committee, the patients were kept tranquil. A piece of ornamental calico, placed under one of the galleries with some evergreens, took fire, but it was torn down by Mr. Pownall and Mr. Pryor, with the assistance of the female warders in attendance, and all danger removed. Order was restored in a few minutes, and the rest of the evening was passed in the most cheerful and satisfactory manner.

The Marylebone Free Library, the first institution of this kind established in the metropolis, was opened on the 9th inst., for the gratuitous admission of the public, at 27, Gloncester-place, New-road. The books are arranged round the rooms on the first floor of the house, tables being placed in the centre for the convenience of readers. The name of the institution is local, but persons of any locality are equally allowed free access to the books. The library already possesses about 5000 volumes, comprising works in all branches of literature, and endeavours are

making to increase the number.

The half-yearly general meeting of the Governors of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb was held on the 9th instant. The report stated that the institution since 1792, the date of its foundation, had under the divine blessing afforded a useful education, combined with sound religious instruction and moral training, to upwards of 2,500 children. It appeared from the statement of accounts that the income of the charity for the year just concluded had amounted to 11,721l. 17s., of which sum 1,179l. 16s. 1d. formed the balance from the previous audit; 1,787l. the amount of annual subscriptions, and 2,879l. that of legacies. The disbursements amounted to 8,552l. 5s. The trustees invested 1,501l. 17s. 6d. in the purchase of 1,500l. Three per Cent. Consols, and there remained in banker's hands a balance of 1,667l. 14s. 6d. The report was unanimously adopted. A poll was then opened for the election of thirty pupils from a list of fifty-seven candidates, at the conclusion of which the chairmen announced the names of those who had been successful.

The winter show of the Metropolitan Poultry Club opened to the public at the Baker-street Bazaar on the 9th. The Queen was among the first to avail herself of the rule of the club, which declares that any pen of birds may be claimed at the price affixed to them after one o'clock on the first day of the show, by claiming at the price affixed to them, viz., 10l. the beautiful pen of gold-laced (Seabright) bantams, numbered 973, in class 51, bred by Mr. Uriah Spiney, Market-street, Dunstable, hatched in 1853. Prince Albert also claimed the splendid Dorking cock, bred by Mr. Fisher Hobbes, of Boxted Lodge, Colchester, which obtained the first prize in the class 7, and numbered 145. The second prize in the same class, also carried off by Mr. Fisher Hobbes, numbered 147, was claimed by Colonel Kingscote for ten guineas. Prince Albert's pen of Brahma Poutra fowls, numbered 581, in class 22, and to which his royal highness had affixed a price of 25l., were claimed, although they had received no prize, at that sum by Mr. Fox, of Skinner-street Snow-hill. Lord. R. Grosvenor

claimed, at 15*l*., No. 135 in class 6, a Dorking cock and two pullets, which obtained the second prize in the class, bred by Mr. E. Terry, of Aylesbury.

bred by Mr. E. Terry, of Aylesbury.

Lord Palmerston has addressed a letter to Prince Albert as Chancellor of the university of Cambridge, on the subject of Improvements in the University. After narrating the steps already taken, Lord Palmerston directs the attention of the university by its Chancellor, to five points with respect to which government conceive that Parliament would desire to see plans of improvement entertained. These points are, an alteration of the constitution of the universities, with a view to the more general and effective representation of the main elements of which they consist; extension of the benefits of training, whether in connexion or not with colleges and halls; the abolition or modification of restrictions attaching to fellowships; regulations to prevent open fellowships from degenerating into sinecures, and to provide for their relinquishment at a given time; and the establishment of provisions by which colleges with ample means might render some portion of their property available for the general purposes of the university, beyond as well as within the college-walls. Lord Palmerston states the reasons for delay hitherto, but adds, that her Majesty's government feel that the time has now arrived when these questions should be decided; and he requests the Chancellor to inform him what measures of improvement the university of Cambridge may be about to take. Believing that repeated and minute interference by Parliament in the affairs of the universities is an evil, her Majesty's government earnestly hope "to find, on the part of these bodies, such mature views and enlarged designs of improvement as may satisfy the reasonable desires of the country," and may obviate the occasion for further interference.

The annual general court of the governors of the Royal Humane Society was held on the 11th inst. Mr. Benjamin Bond Cabbell, M.P. in the chair. The report stated that during the half-year ending 31st December last, the society had brought under its notice 102 cases of drowning, involving the risk of 105 persons, of whom 8 had been beyond recovery, and 24 had been attempted suicides. The circumstances attending 10 of the abovementioned cases had been so extraordinary, as to induce the committee to refer them to the General Court, with a view to the society honouring those who at the peril of a view to the society honouring those who at the perit of their own lives humanely rescued their fellow-creatures from a watery grave. The total number of cases during the year had been 152, and the persons attended to 165, of whom 153 had been recovered, 12 had been beyond recovery, and 31 had attempted suicide. The total number of cases referred had been 19. During the same period the society conferred the following rewards, namely, 24 silver medals, 36 bronze ditto, 9 testimonials on veilum, 6 on parchment, and 108 pecuniary gifts. There had bathed in the Serpentine during the last season, 223,250 persons, or about 40,000 fewer than the average of some years past. The casualties, none of which had proved fatal, had been 21. In the interval, between the 19th of last month and 6th of the present, there had been on the frozen waters of the Royal Parks about 253,000 skaters, several of whom had suffered immersion, and would prohably have perished but for the assistance afforded to them by the society. Of these only 49 left their names and addresses. The thankofferings for rescue were confined to one poor boy, who with gratitude greater than his means, subscribed two-pence to the funds of the society. Mr. H. Goring, one of the vice-presidents, presented the society with a donation of 105l.

A new Trade School has been established by the exertions of Sir James Kay Shuttleworth, of Gawthorpe Hall, near Padiham: on the 11th inst. it was inaugurated by a tea-party. Sir James Shuttleworth addressed the meeting, showing the mischief of strikes, and calling upon the manufacturers of the district to help in carrying on the school, by which the working men would be disabused of the falkacious doctrines out of which strikes arise. Going very fully into the subject of the relation of capital and labour, and minutely into a history of strikes, Sir James showed that there had been a great improvement in the character of these proceedings; opinion and sympathy doing now what violence did in

former times. He also stated, from personal knowledge, that the Germans look upon our strikes as the ulcer of our manufacturing system, which will enable them to obtain our commerce by expelling capital from the cotton-trade. As a remedy, he recommended good feeling between the employers and the work-people, the example of which ought to be set by the employers. "The workmen," he said, "who are inaccessible to reasoning on abstract truths, and even slow to be taught by experience, may be more open to kindly sympathies. They may be able to see when their masters strive to raise them in intelligence and comfort, and to provide rewards for fidelity, skill, and capacity. They are sooner to be won by the heart than by the head. A master who ceases to think that his workmen are a part of his machinery, and is impressed with the conviction that they are beings for whose destiny, morally and socially, he must give account when the secrets of all hearts are laid open, will have solved the mystery of trades' unions." Dr. Lyon Playfair also delivered an address, inculcating and illustrating the necessity for a knowledge of "common things." The school thus founded offers the youth of the district, between the ages of seven and fifteen, a sound course of instruction, at fifteen shillings a quarter; and additional instruction in the higher branches of science, such as algebra, surveying, mining, and chemistry, at an additional charge of ten shillings a quarter, or two shillings for each additional subject taught.

A public meeting was held on the 11th inst. in the Town-hall, Ormskirk, for the purpose of Establishing a Public Library in that town. The chair was occupied by Lord Stanley. There was a large attendance of gentlemen from the surrounding district, as well as of the inhabitants of the town. Lord Stanley, in opening the proceedings referred to the success of the free public libraries established in Liverpool, Manchester, Salford, and elsewhere. As to the selection of books he advised them to exclude all works of theological controversy, and all works bordering on party politics. recommended that, in the first instance, it should be a lending library only, and at a future time a reading-room might be added, if adequate support were forthcoming. They would require at least 400%, for the purchase of 1500 or 2000 volumes, selected from the best standard libraries of the country, to begin with, and yearly subscriptions to the amount of 40l. at least, and the library should be open without restriction to all who choose to apply. If sufficient funds were not voluntarily subscribed, they should have a low rate of subscription, not exceeding 4s. or 5s. a year. This plan had been successfully adopted in Prescot. He concluded by announcing that 3201., or four fifths of the amount required in the first instance had been subscribed. The list of contributors was then read. It included the names of Lord Stanley 100L, Sir G. J. Hesketh 25l., Rev. J. A Kershaw, 25l.; Mr. W. Brown, M.P., 20l., &c., the total amount subscribed being 8221.

An interesting meeting was held at Manchester on the 12th inst., on the occasion of Dr. Bowring's Departure for China. The members of the Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Association, with many of the leading merchants and manufacturers were present. Dr. Bowring delivered an address containing important information respecting our commercial relations with China. When he first reached China many ships came there from this country, which were an opprobrium to the name of England. Such was the character of craft from this country, that when, two years ago, the Americans introduced their magnificent clippers, they could obtain no more than two guiness, whilst the Americans obtained seven guinea freights to load tea for England. At that time the gentlemen present knew what were the apprehensions of merchants as to the results of free applications of Merchants as to the results of ree trade, if it were allowed to touch its last stronghold of monopoly—the shipping interest. It was introduced into shipping, however, and, as all were aware, there was no interest which had been so benefited. And when he left China the ships built in England under this system were some of the finest that ever glided over the great waters, and the freights which they were able to command were equal to the average of those given to

expressed, he was told, that if we opened the tea trade more fully, there would be an insufficient supply; but he could assure them that there was no fear of that. quantity used here was but as a drop in a bucket to what the Chinese themselves used, and to what was necessarily therefore produced. Tea was drunk in China by three hundred to four hundred millions of people as many as three or four times a day; and there was not a cottage at which you could call where it could not be supplied. They did not use it as we did; they did not fire up black tea to the blackness of ours, and they did not paint their green tea to the extent we required, but it was nevertheless an article of universal request. He had no fear but what China would be able to supply any amount of tea we might ever require; and as to silks, he would only call attention to the progress in exportation which was already taking place in that article. Its value was more fully recognised, he believed, every day, and strange to say, this country had almost a monopoly of its importation. When he was in France the other day this was mentioned to him, and he believed the reason was the singular trait in the French character which so soon discouraged them. He had been asked how it was there was not a single French merchant at Canton? They had sent orders to Shanghai for silk, but those orders had not been preceded by the arrangements which the English merchants had made to secure a supply. He was of opinion, however, that they would have French merchants there ere long, and thought we could hardly expect to retain the whole trade of that important branch of Chinese exports. admitted that great mists and doubts and darkness overhung the future of the Chinese empire, but at the same time believed that our own relations with that country would yet assume a more important and beneficial character.

The statistics on the subject of Religious Worship in England and Wales, obtained during the census of 1851, have now been published. The following are a few of the general results. The religious accommodation provided by all denominations in England and Wales, amounts to 10,212,563 sittings, which, estimating that provision is necessary for 58 per cent. of the population (or 10,398,013), leaves only a nominal deficiency lation (or 10,398,013), leaves only a nominal deficiency of 185,450. But in consequence of unequal distribution, there is a redundancy in some districts and a great deficiency in others. Thus, while in rural districts there is provision for 66.5 per cent. of the population, in urban parishes the provision is only 46.0 per cent. of the population. In the metropolis, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, and all rapidly increasing districts, the deficiency is the most marked. But applying to the whole country a correction for unequal distribution, it would appear that there is provision only for the spiritual wants of 8,763,279 persons, or only for the spiritual wants of 8,753,279 persons, or 48.8 per cent. Consequently, there are 1,644,734 inhabitants of England who, if all who might attend religious services were willing, would not be able on account of insufficient room to join in public worship. This deficiency prevails almost exclusively in large towns. To furnish accommodation for these absentees, additional sittings must be provided equal to about 3000 churches and chapels. But, on the other hand, it is gratifying to find that the rate of church accommoda-tion has increased faster than the population. Thus, from 1831 to 1841, the increase was respectively 2.25 and 14.5; from 1841 to 1851, 19.4 to 12.6. The last half-century has added no less than 19,387 places of half-century has added no less than 19,351 places of worship, and 5,041,440 sittings to the accommodation existing in 1801. Of this large number the Established Church has provided 2529 churches at an estimated cost of 9,087,0002. None of these places of worship, except those connected with the Church of England, have been aided by State assistance, and that denomination only to the extent of 1,663,4291.

monopoly—the shipping interest. It was introduced into shipping, however, and, as all were aware, there was no interest which had been so benefited. And when he left China the ships built in England under this system were some of the finest that ever glieded over the great waters, and the freights which they were able to command were equal to the average of those given to the finest the finest their products. Some alarm had been and 144,360 attacked; 34,397 of the killed were able-

bodied persons capable of getting their own living! Besides these deaths from the great epidemic, 115,000 die annually, on an average, of preventable diseases; while 11,419 die by violence. Comparing the killed in nine great battles, including Waterloo-4740—with the number killed by cholera in London in 1848-'49—14,139 we find a difference of 9309 in favour of war. In cholera visitations, 12 per cent, sometimes 20 per cent. of the medical men employed, died. The London missionaries die as fast as those in foreign countries, and there are some districts in London which make the Mission Society ask themselves whether they have a right to send men into them. From the returns of twelve unions it is found that 3567 widows and orphans are chargeable to the cholera of 1849-'49; entailing an

expenditure of 121,000l. in four years only.

The charter of the New Wellington College has been published. It recites that upwards of 100,000% has been subscribed to found a college for the education of been subscribed to found a college for the education of the children of deceased military officers who have borne commissions either in the Royal Army or the East India Company's service; and it appoints as Governors of the College, Prince Albert, the Duke of Cambridge, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke of Northumberland, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke of Northumberland, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Anglesey, the Marquis of Dalhousie, the Earl of Derby, the Earl of £lAberdeen, the Earl of £lEnborough, the Earl of £lBesmere, Lord John Russell, Viscount Hardinge, Viscount Gough, the Bishop of London, Lord Seaton, Lord Raglan, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Sir James Graham, Mr. Spencer Walpole, Sir Howard Douglas, Sir Edmund Antrobus, Sir Lames Weir Hong. Sir Alexander Weetford, Mr. Walpole, Sir Howard Douglas, Sir Edmund Antrobus, Sir James Weir Hogg, Sir Alexander Woodford, Mr. Henry Richard Cox, Mr. Peter Richard Hoare, and the Reverend George Robert Gleig. This corporation is empowered to hold property to the annual value of 15,000l.; and to do all matters appertaining or incidental to a body corporate. The Queen will be the Visitor of the College. Every Governor hereafter elected by the body to fill vacancies must be approved of by a Secretary of State. The Duke of Wellington, the Commander-in of State. of State. The Duke of Wellington, the Commander-in chief, the Master of the Ordnance, and the Secretary-at-War, for the time being, will be always Governors. The charter is dated the 13th December, 1853.

Attention has been drawn to the Excessive Mortality in Glasgow during the Past Year, by the publication of tables prepared by Mr. William Patrick, the Warden of Churchyards, and from the comments on them by Dr. Strang, the Chamberlain. There were no fewer than 14,312 deaths, and 976 infants still-born, making a total of 15,288. Of these 7046 were children under five years. Assuming the population at 385,000, this mortality amounts to 1 in 269—a higher rate than in any year since 1847. The average for the past five years was 1 in 348. It is remarked that the number years was 1 in 34.8. It is remarked that the number of pauper burials is below the corrected proportional average; from which it is inferred that destitution has not been the cause of deaths. In 1849 there were 4042 pauper burials, in 1853 only 2884.

Eggs of Hens, Ducks, and other Poultry, commonly eaten in this kingdom are in quantity almost incredible. The aggregate number cannot be less than 1,500,000,000, The aggregate number cannot be less than 1,000,000,000, and the value, at the lowest prices, three millions sterling. Ireland produces nearly 500,000,000 eggs. The London and North Western Railway Company frequently receive at their station in Liverpool, in one day, from Ireland alone, upwards of one million of eggs, and forward them into the manufacturing districts. Last year 10,724,170 eggs were imported. In 1851 the number was 7,175,076.

The Crasus, screw Steam-ship, sailed from Southamp-

ton for Melbourne on the 11th inst. She is a new ship, 2500 tons burden, and is the finest steamer that has ever left England for Australia. She took out 140 passengers, 800 tons of cargo, and about 10,000 letters and newspapers. She has on board 1400 tons of coal, which it is expected will be sufficient for her passage out, and for part of her homeward voyage. The officers, crew, and servants number about 120 persons. She has an immense quantity of live stock and stores sufficient for her extended voyage. Captain Hall, the Commodore of the General Serew Company's fleet, commands the Crossus.

During the last year 35 vessels Left the Port of Southampton bound for Australia with Government Emigrants. The tonnage of these vessels was 27,702. The number of emigrants they took out equalled 9,551 statute adults.

The National Public School Association held a conference at Manchester on the 18th inst. Mr. Alexander Henry presided, and Mr. Milner Gibson and Mr. Cobden were present. The latter was the chief speaker. Mr. Samuel Lucas congratulated the meeting on the position the question had gained; and he moved the first resolution, which declared the inadequacy of existing means of instruction, and that funds for schools should be raised by local rates, and controlled by a local committee. Mr. Cobden made his speech in seconding this resolution. People (he observed) say the Association ignore the vast number of school-houses already built: but they never do that. Why, government has paid a million sterling out of the taxes for building schools during the last twenty years-the schools have not been built by the voluntary system; and the Association has always contemplated making use of them. It is said that the voluntary system has educated the people: "I will call it the involuntary system," said Mr. Cobden. "The voluntary system has not educated the people; and there is one bold staring fact which Mr. Lucas has mentioned—the fact that in 1850, 33 per cent. of the men married in this country, and 46 per cent. of the women married in this country could not sign their names to the marriage-register, but were obliged to make their marks: there is that one fact in answer to the assertion that the voluntary system has educated the people. And when you hear these astounding statistics, bear in mind what they mean. They do not mean that any proportion of the higher and middle classes cannot write their names. The undergraduates of Oxford and Cambridge do not make their marks when they get married; your pro-fessional men and merchants, and the great bulk of the middle-class and shop-keepers, who have dealings with trade, and have bills to sign, don't make their marks because they are unable to write their names, and their sons are educated sufficiently to sign their names to the marriage-register; so that, when you say that 33 per ent. of the young men who get married cannot write their names, it means that a great deal more than half of the labouring population of this country are unable to write their names." The labouring classes are, indeed, so utterly wanting in education, that the mechanics' in-stitutes are compelled to become schools of almostrastitutes are compelled to become schools of elementary instruction. "I want secular instruction to be separated from religious instruction, because I want secular in-struction to be improved. It is quite impossible for the schoolmaster to do justice to secular instruction if he is to give religious instruction as well. Secular instruction is quite enough for him, and you have no right to ask him to fulfil the duties of a religious teacher; and it is idleness on the part of the teachers of religion to seek for such an evasion of their own duties If you separate secular from religious education, you will do what you have done in every other pursuit of life—improve the quality by a divison of labour. And where do I find my example to prove it? We have now a few secular schools; there have been a few schools established owing to the munificence of an individual—Mr. lished owing to the munificence of an individual—Mr. Ellis; the schools called the Birbeck schools in London, and a school in Edinburgh also, the Williams's School. Well, now, I have seen these schools; they don't profess to give religious instruction; they don't profess to oppose religious instruction; but they say, we profess only to give secular instruction here, and you must get your religious education elsewhere. Well, but there cannot be a doubt that the quality of the instruction given in those schools is vastly superior to that ordinarily given in other schools is vastly superior to that ordinarily given in other schools for working-people."—Several other gentlemen addressed the Conference. The resolutions agreed to declared that schools, to be permanently satisfactory, must not confer sectarian advantages; that "industrial schools" must form part of a system of public instruction; that a permissive bill should be introduced and pressed forward in Parliament; and that provision should be made in the bill to include existing schools. The public meeting in the evening, which, as is usual on these occasions, followed the Conference, was held

at the Mechanics' Institute; Mr. Absolom Watkin in the chair. The principal speakers were the Borough Members, Mr. Cobden, and Mr. Bright, who declared his adhesion to the principles of the Association. Mr. Bright, in explaining what induced him to join the Association, put in the van of his reasons the fact that there now seems a prospect of doing something. He combated the arguments of Mr. Baines and Mr. Miall, who contend that State interference enfeebles a people, who contend that State interference enterious a people, decreases their freedom, and destroys the springs of voluntary exertions. He pointed to the example of the people of the United States, who certainly are not less free or less strong because they have a system of public education. Both Mr. Bright and Mr. Gibson strongly insisted on the material elements of the scheme of the Association, local rates, local management, and liberty of conscience. "Why," said Mr. Gibson, "were their municipalities to be deprived of the power of managing the schools, when the constitution vested in them so many important powers of governing in their different localities? Why was the Committee of the Council to direct all the important principles of management of these schools, so that the local municipal bodies would become mere agencies for carrying out the routine of business pointed out by the Committee of Council in London? It could never be agreed to; and it was entirely at variance with the policy which had been pursued in this country upon which they were wont to pride themselves when they talked of the confusion and disorders of other states. If there was one thing more important than another to be kept in the hands of the people—if they were to be rated for it—it was the management of their schools; that they might not, supported by public taxes, be made the instrument of circulating any particular views which the government might desire, and so be open to the reproach which such schools were open to in foreign countries, where, although there was a public education, yet being directed by, and in the hands of the government, it was very often moulded to purposes adverse to the true interests of the people."
Mr. Cobden endeavonred to show the error of Mr. Baines in regarding the question of education as one inseparably connected with the operations of religious training. There are five millions of people religious training. There are five millions of people in Great Britain who do not go either to church or chapel; how can religious organisations reach them? It is said that secular education will promote infidelity: no such thing—the first step to bring these people to the churches and chapels will be to tempt their children to schools. Mr. Cobden declared his disbelief in the existence of active scepticism in the country: all the sceptics could be put into a drawing-room, and be as harmless a clique as any drawing-room ever contained. Dr. M'Kerrow and Dr. Watts also addressed the meeting, which lasted till a late hour.

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton was inaugurated into the office of President of the Associated Societies of Edinburgh University, at a meeting assembled for the purpose on the 18th instant. The hall was quite crowded by ladies and gentlemen, and among the gentlemen on the platform were—the Lord Advocate, Lord Robertson, Lord Currichill, Sir A. Alison, Bart, Mr. Stirling, of Keir, M.P., Mr. Cowan, M.P., the Professors of the University, and numerous well-known clergymen and gentlemen.—The Lord Advocate, in a few words, introduced the hon. baronet to the meeting. Sir E. B. Lytton then delivered an eloquent address—He commenced by alluding to the poets of Scotland, and said that the first poets who charmed him from play in the holidays of school were Campbell and Scott, and the first historians who clothed for him with life the shadows of the past, were Robertson and Hume. He then referred to the distinguished individuals of the University of Edinburgh, glanced at the medical schools of Scotland, and spoke of the learned fame of its capital. He paid an eloquent tribute to Macaulay, and then spoke of the points which were essential for excellence in study. His leading proposition in this respect was, that, whether in active life or in letters and research, a man would always be eminent according to the vigilance with which he observed. He was, he said, no believer in genius without labour. His next topic was the importance of classical studies. Every professor who encouraged

the young, he said, would tell them how the ancient masterpices of classic writers have served modern Europe with models to guide the taste and excite emulation. He then glanced at religion, observing that, in his opinion, no man would ever go very far wrong who by the mere habit of thanksgiving and prayer, was forced to examine his conscience, even but once a day, and remember that the eye of the Almighty was upon him. In conclusion, he alluded to the present agitation for Scottish rights. "It would ill become me (he said) to enter into the special grounds of dehate now at issue; but permit me to remind you that, while pressing with your accustomed spirit for whatever you may deem to be equal rights, you would be untrue to your own fame if you did not feel that the true majesty of Scotland needs neither the pomp of courts nor the blazonry of heralds. What though Holyrood be desolate—what though no king holds revel in its halls?-the empire of Scotland has but extended its range; and, blended with England, under the daughter of your ancient kings, peoples the Australian wilds that lay beyond the grasp of Columbus, and rule over the Indian realm that eluded the grasp of Alexander. That empire does not suffice for you. It may decay—it may perish. More grand is the domain you have won over human thought, and identified with the eternal progress of intellect and freedom. From the charter of that domain, no ceremonial can displace the impression of your zeal. In the van of that progress no blazon can flaunt before that old lion of Scotland (pointing to the flag suspended opposite). This is the empire that you will adorn in peace; this is the empire that, if need be, you will defend in war. It is not here that I would provoke one difference in political opinion; but surely you, the sons of Scotland, who hold both fame and power upon the same tenure as that which secures civilisation from lawless force-surely you are not the men who could contemplate with folded arms the return of the dark ages, and quietly render up the haven that commands Asia on the one side and the layer that commands Asia on the one side and threatens Europe on the other, to the barbaric ambition of some Alaric of the north. But, whether in reluctant war or in happier peace, and in your various callings, continue to maintain for Scotland her sublime alliance with every power of mind that can defend or instruct, soothe or exalt humanity." At the conclusion, Lord Robertson moved, "That the societies tender their warmest thanks to their President for his visit, and tor his unrivalled address" which proposal was warmly responded to.

At the annual meeting of the Manchester Commercial Association, the President, Mr. Aspinall Turner, opened the proceedings with a speech touching on two of the most interesting topics of the day—the strikes, and the coming war. He pointed out the importance of capital as an element in production; and combated the fallacy of the working-men, that the capitalist owes his fortune solely to his operatives, and shares unduly in the profits of trade. There is (he observed) a contest for the market itself; and one effect of the attacks on capital both by the workman and by legislation, would be to drive capital from the country. He himself had been asked to commence works out of England, but he was not un-English enough to do so. If we do not fight the battle with energy, we shall lose it. He had heard for some time rumours of war. It is a new cry in this country, and one which it is very much to be lamented we have heard raised against us. The government of the country have shown wonderful forbearance in endeavouring to stave off any possibility of our being engaged in war. Some people think that they have been rather, too cantious—too dilatory in their proceedings; but he was willing to attribute only the best motives; for certainly war in any form is one of the most disastrous events both for the comfort of this country and that in which it may be carried on. We scarcely know what war is in this country, and long may it be before we have it located upon our shores. It will be disastrous whenever it takes place. He believed we little know, and he thought our opponents, if we are to have them, little know, the strength and power which could be put forth when England is really roused to the force she possesses. He hoped, if we were drawn into this position, that we should not use the power ineffectually; he hoped, in

mercy, we should use it strongly; he hoped every effort would be made by government to carry on the war with vigour, so that it might speedily end; and he hoped further, that the public would not begrudge the expense it may be necessary to incur in order that the dignity of the nation may be maintained. He was speaking amongst merchants and manufacturers likely to suffer by the destruction of trade that would occur; but as this country has carried on wars, perhaps less necessary or justifiable, on former occasions, without hindrance, so he hoped the community the gentlemen he saw around him represented would never embarrass the government by unnecessary complaints of the expense incurred, and that their patriotism would lead them to endure whatever evils war thus originated may bring upon them. Mr. Turner's address was received with cheers. Mr. Ross, vice-chairman of the meeting, nentioned that British capital is already finding investment in establishments on the banks of the Rhine.

There has been an Increase in the Export of Wine from Spain and Portugal. There was an increase of 6318 butts in the export of sherry from Spain last year; the total was 53,357 butts. Last year the export of wine from Oporto mounted to 55,811 pipes—an increase over 1852 of 24,312 pipes. No fewer than 46,834 pipes were shipped to Great Britain: while 2521 were exported direct to Australia, and 1002 to Canada.

The Commission of Inquiry into the City Corporation has continued its proceedings during the month, and a great quantity of evidence has been gathered chiefly from the examinations of Officials of the Corporation.

The annual meeting of the London Temperance League was held in the hall of the Whittington Club on the 23rd instant. The report stated that there were in London and the suburbs 6,355 public houses, 3,751 beer shops, and 13 wine rooms; and that in the metropolitan districts in the year ending May, 1853, no fewer than 653 publicans were summoned, and 487 convictions obtained, and 962 beer-house keepers summoned, and 806 convicted for infringements of the law, and for keeping disorderly houses. Upwards of 1,500 public-houses, beershops, &c. were licensed to have billiard tables and bagatelle boards. The machinery which the temperance reformers had put in motion to stem this torrent of evil was next referred to, and a brief report was furnished of the operations of the principal temperance associations in the metropolis, from which it appeared that important information was communicated, and advice given to no fewer than 8,000 persons weekly. The operations of the London Temperance League were then detailed. These included a large number of public meetings for the advocacy of temperance, the employment of suitable agencies, the circula-tion of tracts and of papers containing reports of the meetings. A considerable portion of the report was occupied by details of the meetings addressed by Mr. J. B. Gough, from America, showing that everywhere success of no ordinary kind had followed his labours. After some remarks had been made by Mr. C. W. Newcombe, the Revs. W. M'Cree, J. Maughan, T. J. Messer, and other gentlemen, the committee for the ensuing year was nominated.

The Preston Strike continues, without any prospect of termination. An adjourned meeting of the associated masters of Preston and its neighbourhood was held on the 26th inst., under the presidency of Mr. T. Miller. The result of their deliberations was immediately announced by placard. They resolved unanimously,—"That this meeting (deeply regretting that, although the applications for work since the 29th of December last have been more numerous than at any previous period of the turn-out, still they have not been sufficiently general to enable the masters to resume work) do at its rising adjourn to Thursday, the 23rd of February next, with the understanding that, should it be ascertained in the meantime that there is an increased disposition on the part of the operatives to return to their work, immediate steps will be taken by the associated masters to open their mills, and effective measures adopted to protect the operatives against any improper interference or molesta-A meeting of operatives was held the same day.

announcement of the resolution of the masters' association to adjourn for another month was received with loud and general shouts of hurrah. The chairman stated that within the last fortnight the committee had removed no fewer than 200 weavers out of Preston, and they would go faster during the next fortnight than ever they had done before, (Cheers.) Mr. Cowell moved a resolution: "That we, the people of Preston, are determined that we will never resume work until our masters unconditionally comply with our just requests." It was carried unanimously; and, after a round of cheering, the vast concourse quietly dispersed.

PERSONAL NARRATIVE.

Sir Robert Harry Inglis has resigned his seat for the University of Oxford, on the ground of infirm health.

At the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, on the last day of the year, a dinner was given to Professor Owen in the model of the Iguanodon. The company numbered eightand-twenty, of whom twenty-one were accommodated in the interior of the great Plesiosaurus, and seven at a side table, on a platform raised to the same level.

Charles Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Canino, has sold his Italian estates to the banker Torlonia, for 450,000 scudi; his title of Prince he sold for one scudi, to mark

his appreciation of such vanities.

Mr. Sadleir has resigned his office of one of the Lords of the Treasury.

Lord Guilford has resigned the livings of Alresford and St. Mary's, the joint value of which is about 4000l.

Dr. Griffin, the new Bishop of Limerick, was consecrated on the 1st inst. by the Archbishop of Dublin, and the Bishops of Cork and Derry, in the chapel of Trinity College. Farewell addresses, by the citizens of Limerick, expressive of esteem and affection, have been presented to Dr. Higgin, on his translation from the see of Limerick to that of Derry. Among its signatures are included those of the Mayor, of Lord Massy, Lord Dunraven, and the Roman Catholic Bishop and Dean of Limerick, and men of all classes and creeds.

Dr. Bowring has been appointed Superintendent of

Trade and Minister Plenipotentiary in China. Sir John Franklin and his unfortunate companions are now despaired of. The Gazette gives notice, "That if intelligence be not received before the 31st of March next, of the officers and crews of her Majesty's ships Erebus and Terror being alive, the names of the officers will be removed from the Navy List, and they and the crews of those ships will be considered as having died in her Majesty's service." Their pay will cease on the day named; and persons qualified to claim pay and wages are instructed to apply to the Accountant-General of the

Obituary of Potable Persons.

General Von Radowitz, formerly minister of the present King of Prussia, died at Berlin on Christmas day, in the fifty-seventh year of his age.

Dr. William Hodge Mill, Regius Professor of Hebrew, Canon of Ely, and Rector of Brusted, died at Ely on Christmas

Dr. James Gillkrest, Inspector-General of Army Hospitals,

died on the 25th of December. Mrs. Carlyle, the mother of Mr. Thomas Carlyle, died on Christmus day, at Scotsbrig near Ecclefechan.

Lord PLUNKETT died on the 5th inst. in Dublin, aged eighty-

Dr. Mitscherlich, the Philologist, the Nestor of the German schools, died at Gottingen on the 6th, in the ninety-fourth year of his age. Dr. Mitscherlich was uncle of the famous chemist of the same name.

Rear-Admiral GORDON THOMAS FALCON died on the 11th inst. General Viscount Bergsford, G.C.E., and G.C.H., died on the 5th inst., at his seat, Bedgebury park, Kent, in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

There was an immense gathering, the number present | The Earl of Portsmouth died at his seat in Hurstbourne being computed at from ten to twelve thousand. The park, near Andover, on the 9th inst., in his eighty second year.

Mr. WILLIAM MALTBY, librarian of the London Institution, in which office he succeeded Professor Porson, died on the 5th inst in his ninetisth year.

5th inst, in his ninetieth year.

Major-General T. W. TAYLOR, C.B., Colonel of the 17th
Lancers, and Lieut-Governor of the Royal Military College,
died on the 5th inst., at Halcomb, Devon, aged seventy-one.

M. Armand Bertin, the well-known principal proprietor and chief editor of the 'Journal des Debats' died of apoplexy at Paris, on the 12th inst. at the age of sixty.

at Paris, on the 12th inst., at the age of sixty.

Earl Browntow died on the 15th inst., at his seat, Belton
House, near Grantham, Lincolnshire, in the seventy-fifth
year of his age.

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

THE Overland Mail has brought advices from Bombay to the 14th December. The reports from Burmah are vague and contradictory. It is stated that sundry bands of dacoits are still stockaded at various points; and also that they are disappearing. Meng-dat-Meng, brother of the King of Ava, and known as the "fighting prince," is said to be in communication with the dacoits, and to contemplate an inroad into the British territories at the head of 100,000 men. This report is not credited either at Calcutta or Bombay.

The operations in the Kohat Pass had involved us in actual hostilities. The Affredees resisted our attempts to build a fort; several conflicts ensued; the troops were out a whole day, fighting among the rough craggy hills. Both ends of the pass were blocked up; four villages were burnt, and the Affredees starved into submission. There were 60,000 fighting men in the Punjaub; 13,250 of whom, with 48 guns, were at Peshawur.

From a report on the administration of the Punjaub, published by the Bengal government, it appears that in 1849-'50 the Punjaub yielded a revenue of 1,348,000l., while the civil expenditure was \$28,000l.; in 1850-'51 the revenue was 1,519,000l., the expenditure \$72,000l.

Lord Falkland had attempted to damage the character of Colonel Outram in the estimation of the Governor-General, by raking up some exploded charges of duplicity against that officer, arising out of the Baroda affair. Lord Dalhousie had severely reprimanded Lord Falkland, and expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the character of Colonel Outram. Lord Falkland was to leave Bombay on the 28th December. The military camp at Poonah, under Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, had been a perfect success. He has instituted military schools for officers and men, offered prizes for firing at a mark, and has ordered the examination of officers on their promotion to each grade.

A great meeting has been held at Umritsir in the Punjaub, for the purpose of checking infanticide. interesting account of it has appeared, in a letter from a lady who was present. The writer says, "The Umritsir meeting was most splendid. Every civilian in the Punjaub was there. The street of the camp was nearly a quarter of a mile long, and composed entirely of civilians' double-polled tents. It was calculated that more than 20,000 natives, independent of the usual inhabitants, were assembled at the holy city to listen to the Governor-General's order on the subject of infanticide. On Monday the 14th November, all were invited to come to the Durbar at 11 o'clock. A small apartment with a fine bamboo screen was provided for the few ladies who were present, that they might witness the scene. It was most magnificent. There were 3000 natives inside the grand shemeana; 300 were of sufficient rank to have chairs allowed them, which were placed in a semicircle at the end of the tent; at the end of this semircircle stood all the assembled civilians. All the old Sikh generals and rulers were there, and among them many Hill chiefs who had never before been tempted out of their native mountains. All those who were not entitled to chairs were seated on the ground, and pre-sented one large, compact mass of human heads. There was the most profound silence in this brilliant assembly, when Mr. Edmunstone, on whom, in Mr. John Lawrence's absence, devolved the duty of opening and explaining the object of this important meeting, rose to speak. He made an excellent Hindostanee address, denouncing female infanticide as barbarous, cruel, and unholy; and so powerfully did that address influence his hearers, that every native signed a solemn agreement on oath never again to allow female infan-ticide within the circle of his acquaintance without

Hitherto the Hill denouncing the perpetrators. chiefs, and many of the Sikh tribes, have adopted the cruel practice of murdering their female children rather than bear the great expense of their foolish marriage ceremonies. Government has now limited those expenses to certain sums proportioned to the rank of the parents, which just now is viewed as a blessing to all parties; and all the chiefs expressed their satisfaction and delight at the new law. You cannot imagine a more splendid scene of Oriental magnificence than the breaking up and separation of this vast assemblage; the chiefs mounted on their splendid elephants, attended by their numerous followers. In the evening, the whole city, together with the far-famed holy tank of Umritsir, was splendidly illuminated. At sunset, we all assembled in the camp-street, and formed so large a party that twelve elephants were borrowed from the chiefs for our accommodation; they all stood ready, in a line, laden with scarlet and gold, their heads and trunks painted with different devices. The scene in every direction was strange and interesting. The city was as light as day, and was literally crammed with people. As our twelve elephants, with their glittering trappings, followed each other in stately procession, it was curious to look back upon the long narrow streets and the tall and irregular houses, blazing with rows of lamps in long lines, until almost lost in the distance. At the entrance of the holy tank the crowd was so dense that they looked like one solid mass. We were conducted to a position from which we could see the whole square, and where carpets and seats were prepared for us. I cannot attempt to describe the magnificent spectacle that met us there. The golden temple, the steps round the tank, the very water itself seemed on fire: around the edge were packed 20,000 people, and the murmur of their voices came up like the roar of the sea in a storm. At the signal of a cannon, fireworks broke out on every side; fountains of fire fell from the roofs and rose from boats in the middle of the tank, rockets incread the air and fell sealing in the roofs. rockets pierced the air and fell again in showers, and fire-balloons in great numbers had the appearance of so many new stars. This period was chosen for the meeting because it is a great Hindoo festival, which always collects crowds at Umritsir, being connected with the worship of fire."

Intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope has been received to the 12th of November. The course of affairs in the colony had been, up to that period, one of quiet and progress. The registration of persons qualified to vote in the several electoral divisions had been completed; and the Governor had appointed the returning-officers, the polling-places, and the period of election—from the 9th to the 28th January. Education was attracting considerable attention; and at Cape Town an association had been formed to build an institution similar to our Polytechnics, Athenæums, and Halls of Science. The only thing of an adverse nature was, a fatal disease among the horned cattle, said to have been imported with some diseased cattle from Holland. The new arrangement and general administration of affairs in Caffreland, seems to be peaceably acquiesced in by the Caffres. Some uneasiness, however, is naturally felt by the colonists at the early withdrawal of the troops, after so fierce and protracted a struggle with a during race like the Caffres. In the Orange River Sovereignty, Sir George Clerk proceeds steadily in maturing arrangements for the withdrawal of British authority from the north side of the river. Numerous petitions and remonstrances against this line of policy have been signed and forwarded to her Majesty. At a

public meeting in Graham's Town, a strong memorial to the Queen against the proposed abandonment of the Orange River settlement had been adopted.

The dates from Sydney are to the 13th of October. The Legislative Council has passed a very important act for the regulation of the gold fields. By this act the license fee to be paid for liberty to mine and dig for gold is reduced from 30s, to 10s, a month. The amount of royalty to be restored in cases where leases or licenses royalty to be restored in cases where leases or licenses shall be granted on the terms of paying a royalty in lieu of fees is fixed at 3 per cent. on the gross value of the gold procured, in place of 10 per cent., as previously exacted. The fees and royalties in cases in which licenses or leases are granted for mining or digging for gold on private lands are fixed at one-half the reduced amounts to be paid in respect of licenses and leases affecting crown lands. The sections of the former act which directly or impliedly restricted its provisions to British subjects only are repealed; and, until further order, all subjects and citizens of foreign states are to be allowed the like privileges of working states are to be allowed the like privileges of working the gold mines and gold fields of New South Wales, and of employing themselves thereon, as now are and of employing themselves thereon, as now are enjoyed by British subjects. Clergymen, officers in the public service, sick persons, and domestic servants, residing upon a gold field, all of whom by the former act were required to pay licenses in respect of residence, are now exempt. Upon the conviction of runaway servants or apprentices, who may have obtained licenses or leases, they shall be deemed to have forfeited the same. It further provides that persons convicted of having upon any gold field committed any offence under the Vagrant Act shall be prohibited from remaining at, or returning to, such gold field, and from coming to or being at any other gold field for twelve months. Facilities are provided for the establishment and control of licensed public houses on the gold fields. The Legislative Council had awarded a further sum of 1000l. to Mr. Hargreaves as the first practical discoverer of gold in the colony, and also 1000l, to be divided equally between Messrs. William Tom, junior, James Tom, and John Lister, in consideration of their instrumentality, in a subordinate degree, in the discovery of gold in this colony, in the year 1851. The sum of 1000l. has also been voted by the Council as a gratuity to the Rev. W. B. Clarke, on the completion of his geological exploration.

Advices from Melbourne have been received by the ship Francis Henty, which sailed on the 13th of October. This vessel was laden with wool and tallow, and brings home 66,800 ounces of gold, besides a quantity in the hands of her passengers. Gold was 31. 16s. 9d. to 31. 17s. per ounce. The passengers express the greatest confidence in the gold fields, all of them bringing to England substantial evidence of success. No passenger by this ship has brought home less than 1,0001. One of them has 3,000 ounces of gold. Another belonged to the party of eight who dug in the hole at Ballarat called the "jeweller's shop." Each of the eight men had for his share 40lbs. 80z. of gold. One of them then sold his interest in the excavation for 50L, after which the remaining seven had made 3001, each, and were still at it. The population at Melbourne and the neighbourhood was again beginning to move for the summer diggings campaign, and this movement had caused an increased demand for commodities; but there appeared no chance and no expectation that the excitement, speculation, and high prices of former years would be again experienced. The labour market was very active, there being a great demand for all kinds of labour at increased wages. Seamen for the coast were abundant, but for home few offering, as most men seem unwilling to leave the colony. Another instance of the universal dispersion of gold throughout the colony of Victoria had occurred at Flemington. A party fencing in some ground, in course of digging the post-holes, came upon a rock, which, on being broken, was found to be quartz, intermixed with gold. At Bendigo the diggers were persevering, and well rewarded. At Ballarat the yield still large, and the diggers contented and happy with the result of their labours. Forest Creek is attracting increased attention. Some experienced hands had

started for that field, giving it the preference to all the others. The scarcity of water had prevented the Goulburn diggings from being thoroughly tested, still a fair quantity of gold was weekly sent down, for the number of diggers actually at work. In the week ending Oct. 8, 1,760 persons had arrived in the colony. Within the same period 39,984 ounces of gold had been brought down from the diggings. The value of the gold shipped from Victoria in 1853, including that by the Francis Henty, was 7,152,6151.

The Melbourne papers give accounts of a Series of

Atrocities committed by two convicts named Bradley and O'Connor, said to be from Norfolk Island. They had both got into employment in Van Diemen's Land, and were receiving high wages. On the 14th of September they suddenly left their employment, and went in the night to the house of Mr. Staines, a farmer in the bush. After tying Mr. Staines and another man together, they compelled a servant to accompany them, saying they were going to Mr. John House's, the adjoining farm. On arriving there a little boy, son of Mr House, opened the door, when the ruffians threatened to shoot him. This brought cut of his bedroom Mr. Alfred Phillips, a relative of Mr. House. The runaways demanded Mr. House, and to be shown into his bedroom. They tied Mr. Phillips and the man servant together by the legs, necks, and hands, and forced them into the bedroom of the daughters. Mr. House on hearing what was going on, escaped out of the window, and ran off to the next farm for assistance. Bradley ran round and fired two shots, which fortunately neither took effect. Bradley came back again, saying, the fellow had got off. O'Connor then replied that they would not be disappointed, and immediately discharged both barrels at Mr. Phillips through the neck, causing instant death; this dreadful deed they perpetrated in the bedroom, and in the presence of Mr. House's daughters. Immediately on the murder being known, a large party of the in-habitants set off in pursuit; and, although they left four of their party at Table Cape River, the ruffians managed to take the schooner Sophia, which vessel was loaded for Melbourne, and escaped. The inhabitants offered a reward of 100l. for their capture, and dethe hope of catching the criminals on their arrival there. Accordingly, the bushrangers, on arriving at Melbourne, were traced from place to place, till it was found that they had been in the house of a Mr. Cain, the inmates of which they had surprised and bound. The inmates of which they had surprised and bound. The police broke into the house, when a shot was heard, and it was announced that the bushrangers were approaching. The two villains accordingly made their appearance fully armed. At this moment it was ascertained that one of them had shot Cadet Thompson in a hut or sort of tent close by, the ball entering his breast, coming out at his back, and then penetrating the partition. The robbers had double-barrelled guns and pistols. Several shots were fired by the police and the others, when the constables' horses broke loose, and in the confusion one of the robbers jumped upon one of them, and with his companion in guilt rode away, pursued by the others for some miles, when they were overtaken at the out-station of a Mr. Cairns, and then a sort of pitched-battle ensued. Several shots were discharged on both sides, without any loss of life; and after all their ammunition had been used, the bushrangers were taken. On one of them were found four pistols; and on their way to Kilmore they confessed to pistois; and on their way to Kilmore they confessed to a dark catalogue of horrible crimes. They declared that they had murdered six persons in Van Diemen's Land, and beat off a whole detachment of police who attempted to capture them, where the Sophia went on shore, on the Tasmanian coast. After their arrival in Victoria, they admitted having robbed no less than 28 men, one of whom they shot.

Three of the ringlesders of the design of the control of the ringlesders of the design of the state o

occurred at Flemington. A party fencing in some ground, in course of digging the post-holes, came upon a rock, which, on being broken, was found to be quartz, intermixed with gold. At Bendigo the diggers were persevering, and well rewarded. At Ballarat the yield is still large, and the diggers contented and happy with the result of their labours. Forest Creek is attracting the rounders of transportation, and were known by were notorious London thieves, who had been sent out under sentence of transportation, and were known by were notorious London thieves, who had been sent out under sentence of transportation, and were known by with the result of their labours. Forest Creek is attracting the names of George Melville, George Wilson, and William Atkins. They were mainly convicted tarough

one of the gang named John Frances, a ticket-of-leave convict, transported from Sheffield, turning approver. They evaded the vigilance of the police until the 11th of August, when four of them, including the approver, were captured. Another of the gang committed suicide. The sixth has not been taken. Melville was taken on board the Madagascar, which was about to sail for London. Frances and Wilson had also arranged to leave by the same vessel. Some boxes of gold belonging to them were found on board, in all upwards of 2000l. The prisoners were then brought to trial at the Criminal Superior Court, found guilty, and condemned. Neither of them made any confession as to their guilt.

The advices from Jamaica are to the 26th of December. In many respects the position of affairs in the island remained to all appearance much the same. For several days before the packet sailed, the House of Assembly had been engaged in discussing the question of responsible government. The committee appointed to consider the Governor's message had made a report, and the House, in committee, had debated the sections of that report seriatim. The Assembly stood adjourned to the 17th inst. Prior to the adjournment, the House came to a determination on the question of responsible government, having decided to introduce a bill authorising the governor to appoint two or three gentlemen from the Assembly and one from the Council, to act as Ministers; each is to get 800¢, per annum, and 500¢, are to be allowed the Ministry for the expenses of office. This scheme seems to have given very general satisfaction, and will, no doubt, be acted upon by the governor immediately after the recess.

The advices from Hong Kong are to the 27th of November. The principal piece of news is the capture of Amoy by the Imperialists; who perpetrated horrible atrocities on the non-combatants and inoffensive people; it is said that 1000 were slaughtered in cold blood. The

army of Taeping Wang was last heard of about two hundred miles from Pekin. It was rumoured that a force of 270,000 Mogul Tartars had entered China, and that 70,000 of them had penetrated nearly to Nankin.

that 70,000 of them had penetrated nearly to Nankin.

A serious affray has taken place on board the Winchester, the ship of Admiral Sir Fleetwood Pellew, the commander on the China station. It appears that on the 8th of November last the crew of the Winchester, then lying at anchor in Hong Kong harbour, made applica-tion to the rear-admiral, through the usual channel their captain and the first lieutenant—for leave to go on shore, a "watch" or a "quarter-watch" at a time, no leave having (it is said) been granted for many months. The admiral immediately and firmly refused the boon. About sunset that evening the hammocks were piped down, but not a man would stir from the lower deck to down, but not a man would stir from the lower deek to come up and fetch them. The word was then given to "beat to quarters," and on the men refusing to come to their guns, the officers (with their swords) and the marines (with their bayonets) were ordered to drive the people off the lower deck. The ship's company were by this time throwing their mess traps and furniture, as well as "round shot," about the lower (or berth) deck. The captain, it is said, was struck by a missile of some The captain, it is said, was struck by a missile of some kind on his going below, and an affray immediately ensued between the officers and marines on the one side and the ship's company on the other. The latter in a short time came to terms, but not, it is stated, before some fifteen or sixteen were wounded. On the following day ten men were sent to the hospital ship, and the remains of one are stated to have been buried on shore; but I must add that it was not known-on shore, at least-whether or not the deceased had been one of the mutineers, and had come to a violent end. The admiral is reported to have addressed the ship's company on the is reported to have addressed the snip's company on the morning following this astounding business, and said that the men should "cut him to pieces before they should go on shore." There had been, it seems, some flogging on board the Winchester previous to this out-break. Sir F. Pellew has been recalled.

NARRATIVE OF FOREIGN EVENTS.

ACCOUNTS from Constantinople state that the whole French and British force, with the exception of two ships, has, under the command of Admiral Dundas, sailed into the Black Sea. This movement appears to have been consequent upon an application by the Turkish minister to the French and English Ambassadors. On the 5th of December, the following note by Reschid Pacha was transmitted to Lord Stratford de Redeliffe and Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers: "It was announced to the ambassadors some days ago by an official note, that Russian ships of war had been seen cruising in the vicinity of Sinope. The Taif steamer had just arrived from that locality, and it results from the report of the captain, that on Wednesday last, 29th Sépher (November 30), three Russian three-deckers, two two-deckers, and two frigates entered the port of Sinope, and attacked a division of the Ottoman fleet anchored there, and consisting of six frigates, and three corvettes. Although the result of the action is not yet known, considering the situation of our ships and the superior force of the enemy, it is presumed that a great disaster has ensued. The English and French fleets have been sent to the Bosphorus with the sincere intention of protecting the shores of the Ottoman empire. This recent occurrence proves sufficiently, that it is the determination of Russia to attack by means of her fleet those points against which operations may be best directed. The impossibility, however, of defending so vast an extent of coast without a sufficient force in the Black Sea is perfectly evident; and although the Sultan's government has the intention of sending thither the fleet, it will be inadequate to the object in view. Hence the Sublime Porte considers itself under the necessity of having recourse to the effective solici-tude of the two allied governments. This notification is made accordingly and at the same time to the ambas-sadors of England and France. Reschip,"—The RESCHID."-The

combined fleets entered the Black Sca on the 3d inst. The following notice of this movement having been previously transmitted by French and British ministers to the Russian governor of Sebastopol. "To the Governor of Sebastopol." To the Governor of Sebastopol. Conformably with the orders of my Government, the British (French) squadron, in concert with that of France (England), is on the point of appearing in the Black Sea. The object of this movement is to protect the Ottoman territory from all aggression or hostile act. I apprise your Excellency thereof, with a view to prevent all collision tending to disturb the amicable relations existing between our Governments; which I am desirous of preserving, and which, no doubt, your Excellency is equally anxious to maintain. To this end, I should feel happy to learn that your Excellency, animated by these intentions, had deemed it expedient to give the requisite instructions to the Admiral commanding the Russian forces in the Black Sea, so as to obviate any occurrence calculated to endanger peace. Redeliffe (Baraguay D'Hillers)."

There have been a series of bloody engagements on the left bank of the Danube in which the Turks have been successful. It appears that Omer Pacha was aware of the intention of Prince Gortschakoff to attack Kalafat with as little delay as possible; that the Russian commander sent about 25,000 men to reinforce the forces at Krajowa, with orders to concentrate on the Turkish lines and storm Kalafat; and that a body of Russian troops got round on the left flank of the Turkish entrenchments, and at Citale threw up redoubts close to the Danube. These bands the Turks first engaged, storming their redoubts, on the 6th instant, and driving them off. The fighting was continued on the 7th, 8th, and 9th, and the result was that the Russians returned to their original positions about Krajowa, and the Turks

to their entrenched lines at Kalafat. The loss on both sides, especially on that of the Russians, has been very

A most graphic description of the battle of the 6th is given by the correspondent of the Daily News. Intelligence having reached Kalafat on the 4th that an attack was to be made by the Russians on the Turkish outposts, the Turkish general, Achmet Pacha, determined to anticipate it; and on the 5th a strong corps d'armée was despatched for that purpose to the neigh-bouring village of Maglovet, where they bivouacked during the night. Next morning they were under arms. "As yet no sign had been seen of the Russians. Not a sound was to be heard in the village, not a sentinel even was visible, and it was beginning to be conjectured that it had been evacuated. Six companies of chasseurs, under the command of Tefwik Bey, Omer Pacha's nephew, were sent up the hill to commence the attack, and advanced, firing en tirailleurs, but without eliciting any response. They were on the point of entering, when a single cannon shot, followed closely by a whole broadside, revealed the presence of the enemy, who now made their appearance, and seemed disposed to contest the ground on the outside. Some sharp firing followed, but the chasseurs were pushed on, and close behind came the four battalions of infantry under Ismail Pacha, with a battery of field artillery, which opened up a heavy fire, and with great effect. The Russian gunnery was execrable; few of the balls hit, and the shells nearly all burst in the air, and fell harmless. Before the Turks had fired a dozen shots the enemy retired into the village, sheltered themselves in and around the houses, and opened up a deadly fire of musketry upon the advancing Ismail Pacha's appearance at this moment struck all who saw him with admiration, as it spoke volumes for his daring hardihood as a soldier, though it said but little for his prudence as a general. He rode into the village at the head of the troops sword in hand, He rode mounted on a white horse, his orders glittering on his breast, and wearing a white pelisse, the mark for a thousand bullets at every step. But he seemed to bear a charmed life, for, though two horses were killed under him, it was long before he was wounded, and then only slightly in the arm. As the troops came on the loss began to get heavy. Men were falling on every side, and a rush was made on the houses with fixed bayonets. The conflict which followed was terrific. The Russians ontested every wall and room with desperate courage, and were literally massacred en masse. No quarter was asked or given; the Turks, enraged by the resistance, slaughtered all who came in their way, and, to do the Russians justice, they sought no mercy at their hands. The officers were seen, in some instances, pulling down The officers were seen, in some instances, pulling down their caps tightly on their foreheads, and rushing madly on their death, scorning to yield. In little more than an hour the high road, and the space round the houses, were covered with dead, 'heaped and piled,' and the blood ran down the hill, literally in rivulets. The conflict raged in this way for nearly four hours, and the loss on both sides was heavy, particularly on that of the Russians, who had about 1000 dead. On the five companies of Turkish chasseurs, one was annihilated, numbering 100 men, while of the remainder of the force, upwards of 150 were killed. Towards twelve o'clock, every house had been carried at the point of the bayonet, and the enemy fell back along the road, but found themselves intercepted by the Turkish cavalry, two regiments of which had advanced along the ravine on the right, and stationed themselves in the rear of the village. Being thus cut off, the Russians had no resource but to fling themselves into the redoubt, carrying their artillery with them. This they were enabled to accomplish in safety. It was now about twelve o'clock; and another half hour would in all probability have seen the destruction of the remaining Russians, if the attention of the combatants had not been distracted by events of weightier importance in another part of the field. As was feared, intelligence of the attack reached the Russian forces at Musisi and Baylesh, and other villages, and towards noon they were descried advancing towards the scene

by half-past twelve they had arrived within a couple of thousand yards of the Turkish reserve, which was quite prepared for them. It was now easy to estimate their force, consisting of nine battalions of infantry, a regiment of Hulans, and a regiment of the Paskievitz Hussars, with sixteen guns, in all about 10,000 men. Four battalions advanced in line, three in column, as a second line, and two as a reserve: the cavalry and artillery were placed on the flanks, and their march was directed towards the Kalafat road, as to cut off the retreat of the Turkish troops completely, and, in fact, to place them between two fires. Five Turkish battalions of reserve were all that remained at the foot of the hill, and with these Achmet Pacha resolved to repulse this new attack, by making front in his rear, a movement of great danger, which few troops in the world have the steadiness to perform. The report of an enemy in the rear is generally sufficient to spread a panic through the bravest and best disciplined army. In this case there was no other resource, as the position was one of desperation. On the side of the hill below the ravine on the right was a sort of old fence, enclosing a square space of ground, prohably used by the villagers as a sheepfold, but a long while ago, as the ditch is half filled up, but enough still remains to make it a position easy to defend. The Turkish troops were deployed to the right, above this enclosure, three battalions in line and two in reserve, the right wing behind it, and the left extending into the plain; on the right flank was placed a battery of four twelve-pounders, and on the left one of six field-pieces. The cavalry at the village was recalled, and in conjunction with those of the reserve, was stationed on the left, one regiment a little in advance of the rest. The time occupied in making these arrangements was one of painful suspense; and even when all was completed, the smallness of the force, as compared with that which was advancing with ponderous steadiness to attack it, was enough to make the stoutest heart quail. There was no retreat; defeat was death. Nothing remained for the Turkish troops, in case of a reverse, but to retreat on the village, and then sell their lives as dearly as they could, and this was the resolution formed by every man on the ground. The advance of the Russians was an imposing sight. Nothing could exceed the steadiness of their march, every line and column stopped in time as one man, and all the distances were as accurately observed as if they were parading at St. Petersburg. As they began to get nearer, three or four officers rode out in front to reconnoitre the ground, and then hastily retired; immediately afterwards the two battalions of reserve changed their position, and advanced with two pieces of artillery towards the ravine on the right of the Turks, but as soon as they became aware that it was impassable they halted. The artillery on the right now commenced its fire, and the manner in which the guns were served would have been laughable, if anything could have been laughable in a scene so awful. The balls flew over the heads of the Turkish troops without ever shaking them, sometimes at such a ridiculous great distance as to make one fancy they were fired at random. They did no damage whatever, except killing two troopers who were passing from one part of the field to the other, in a place where no one would have expected a shot at all. I am now literally stating a fact. The Russian artillery appears to be about the worst in the world. That of the Turks now opened its fire, and the first shot showed to what perfection they have brought this arm of the service. One could watch each ball in its course from the moment it left the gun 'till it plunged into the Russian column, opening a lane through the living mass. Then came the confusion amongst the men, and the gradual dressing up of the line, till other balls played the same havoc. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on Hadji Mustapha, the officer commanding the Turkish artillery, for the admirable manner in which he worked it. All was not sufficient, however, to check the advance of the enemy, who moved on with the same stolid andacity. At last one of their balls struck one of the Turkish field-pieces, and dismounted it: the fire slackened momentarily, while it was being set to rights. The Russians taking this as but the prelude to a total cesof action in large black masses along the plain fully six Russians taking this as but the prelude to a total cesmiles distant. They approached rapidly, no doubt instituted by the sound of the sharp firing in the village, and prepared to make their final advance with the bayonet sation, suddenly closed up into a serried column, and

upon the Turkish line. The Turkish batteries now opened up a tremendous fire of grape, every shot telling with fearful effect upon the close ranks of the column, sweeping them away one after the other as fast as they were filled up. The infantry at the same time becoming impatient, the order was given to advance, and the whole line came forward, the right wing entering the enclosure, and fired and loaded as they marched, and shouting out their national war-cry. The Russians for some minutes bore up bravely, but at last the head of the column began to waver. In vain the officers urged the men to began to waver. In vain the officers urged the men to move onward. Human nature was gaining the ascendency; and at last, broken by the iron shower from the batteries, and the close and raking fire of the musketry, they fell into disorder, and turned and fled pell-mell across the plain, casting aside everything, muskets, and even musical instruments. The order was instantly sent to the cavalry to pursue, but the aide-de-camp was unable to find the commanding-officer in time for the charge to be made with effect, and unfortunately the Russians were allowed to return and carry away their artillery, which they had at first abandoned. It was artillery, which they had at first abandoned. It was now about half-past two or three o'clock, the ammunition was running short, and the troops were exhausted by nearly eight hours of combat, standing up to their knees in mud. Two attacks had been made upon the redoubt, but had been repulsed, and Achmet Pacha deemed it prudent, on the whole, to retire. The march was begun shortly after three o'clock, and early on the following morning the last battalion had reached its quarters. The loss of the last battalion had reached its quarters. The loss of the Turks, according to the official reports, is 338 killed and 700 wounded; that of the Russians 1,500 dead; but it is impossible to give an accurate estimate of the number of their wounded, but it cannot have been less than 2000. It was in the village that the Turks suffered most. In the combat on the plain they only lost 15 men in killed, and 69 wounded; while whole companies of the Russians were swept away by single discharges. In the streets of the village the Russian dead lay in heaps, and amongst them great numbers of officers of every rank. During the following night the force which had taken refuge in the redoubt abandoned it, and having hastily buried their dead retired from the village altogether. The same movement has taken place along the whole Russian line, and not one of their troops is now to be found in the village recently occupied by their outpost. The Turkish recently occupied by their outpost. The Turkish wounded were brought into Kalafat in carts during the following day and night, and passed across the river to Widdin to be placed in the hospitals. The poor fellows seemed to treat their misfortune very lightly, talking and laughing in the boats with so much hilarity that but for the blood and bandages one would scarcely imagine that they were not sound, both in wind and imagine that they were not sound, both in wind and limb. Nothing can exceed the joy and enthusiasm of the army. Every soldier has carried off a trophy of some kind,—scarfs, swords, muskets, &c.; and groups may be seen standing at every corner in Kalafat, discussing with animated gestures the various details of the action, and crowing over the rout of the 'Moscoviz.' One great encouraging fact has at all events been established by the victory—the complete superiority of the Turkish infantry and artillery to that of the Russians, not behind entrenchments merely, as so many people imagine, but in the open plain and under many disadvantages as to number and position."

Attempts continue to be made to settle the question by negotiation. On the 15th of December, the following joint note, signed by the representatives of the Four Powers at Constantinople, was presented to the Divan: "The undersigned,——, in accord with the representatives of ——, has the honour to make known to the Sublime Porte that their Governments, having still reason to believe that the Emperor of Russia does not regard the thread of the negotiations as broken by the declaration of war and the facts which have been the consequence of it, and knowing, moreover, from the declaration of his Imperial Majesty, that he only desires to see secured a perfect equality of rights and immunities granted by the Sultan and his ancestors to the Christian communities, subjects of the Sublime Porte; and on its side the Sublime Porte, replying to that declaration by

the declaration that it regards it as being for its honour to continue to maintain the said rights and immunities, and that it is constantly disposed to put an end to the differences which have arisen between the two empires; the negotiation to be followed shall be based, 1st. on the evacuation of the Principalities as promptly as possible; 2d. on the renewal of old treaties; 3d. on the communication of the firmans relative to the spiritual advantages granted by the Sublime Porte to all its non-Mussulman subjects—a communication which, when made to the Powers, shall be accompanied by suitable assurances given to each of them. The arrangement already made to complete the accord relative to the Holy Places and to the religious establishments at Jernsalem shall be definitively adopted. The Porte shall declare to the representatives of the Four Powers that it is ready to name a plenipotentiary, to establish armistices, and to negotiate on the bases above mentioned, with the concurrence of the Powers, and in a neutral city, which shall be suitable to them. The declarations made in the preamble of the 13th of July 1841 shall be solemnly confirmed by the same Powers in the interest of the independence and the integrity of the Ottoman empire and that of the European concert; and the Sublime Porte on its side shall declare, in the same interest, its firm resolution to more efficaciously develop its administrative system, and the internal ameliorations which may satisfy the wants and the just expectations of its subjects of all classes. S. DE REDCLIFFE, BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, L. DE WILDENBRUCK, DE BRUCK. Pera, Dec. 12, 1853."

To this note the Sublime Porte has made the following reply:—"His Majesty the Sultan has perused with attention the British Ambassador's note of Dec. 12, respecting the bases proposed for a treaty of peace, and identical with those of his colleagues, the representatives of France, Austria, and Prussia, sentin collectively on the of France, Austria, and France, as a me day, and it results therefrom that his Majesty the France, of Pussia manifests pacific intentions. The Emperor of Russia manifests pacific intentions. The Sublime Porte has waged war solely in its own defence -in defence of its sacred rights and sovereignty-and —in defence of its sacred rights and sovereinty—and as there is nothing to affect them in this proposal, it has been deemed expedient to adopt it with a view to the restoration of peace—his Imperial Majesty, moreover, being actuated in this circumstance by the highest consideration for his august allies, by an ardent desire of conforming to their wishes, and by implicit faith in their councils. Accordingly, on resuming the negotiations, the first point to establish will be the evacuation of the Principalities within the shortest possible delay; and the second, the renewal of the treaties, to which the Sublime Porte assents in deference to the advice of the Allied Powers, and in the unde-viating spirit of moderation by which it has been guided throughout in these transactions. With regard to the religious privileges and immunities of the various non-Mussulman communions, subject to the Ottoman government, these have been accorded in ancient times by the illustrious ancestors of his Imperial Majesty, and reconfirmed by himself in virtue of a hatti-sheriff recently emanated to that effect. These grants and franchises, moreover, the Sublime Porte has been ever anxious to maintain-and will maintain perpetuallyas has been long since solemnly proclaimed to all Europe by the promulgation of the Tanzimat. Moreover, should any one of those communions possess advantages unenjoyed by the others, and these desire to participate therein—the Ottoman government, animated by sentiments of justice and impartiality, will never refuse to dispense equal rights and equal privileges to all. Neither can there be the slightest objection to notify the sincerity and loyalty of these intentions to every government in Europe, and to furnish each—and necessarily the cabinet of St. Petersburg—with a copy of the aforesaid firmans. The project of settlement, concerning the measures required to complete the decision relative to the Holy Places, will be accepted definitively. Hence, the Sublime Porte is ready to conclude a treaty of peace, in the manner traced out by its august alliesand consents, accordingly, to appoint a plenipotentiary, who, with a Russian plenipotentiary, will finally regulate this affair, and settle the terms of an armistice, in any neutral town at the choice of the Allied Powers

-as soon as intelligence is received that the Court of St. Petersburg has acquiesced in these decisions. In consequence of the many and various relations existing between Turkey and the European states, the Sublime Porte considers itself in every respect entitled to be admitted as a member of the European federation, and, conformably with this situation it will be requisite to confirm and complete the treaty of 1841, and this result it awaits with entire confidence in the good offices and solicitude of the great powers. Forty days ought to suffice to make known the decision of the Russian cabinet, and the Sublime Porte solicits its august allies to direct their attention to that object. Finally, with a view of ensuring to all classes of his subjects the blessings of justice and security, his Majesty the Sultan is most anxious to see in full vigour the enactments of the Tanzimat—and to introduce into all departments of state the requisite reforms and ameliorations-and to this end, has deigned to issue orders for considering and completing that most important object. This circumstance I feel most happy to announce, and it will afford, no doubt, the highest satisfaction to the friends and well-wishers of the Ottoman empire.
(Signed) "MUSTAPHA RESCHID."

A letter from St. Petersburg, in the Cologne Gazette, dated the 18th inst., gives the following account of the state of public feeling in that capital:—"Drunk as the lower classes of the people are here with victory, the unexpectedly obstinate resistance of the Turks, and the gallantry they have displayed in battle, have produced a feeling of discouragement in the higher and highest eircles; that feeling has increased since the fleets of France and England now render the sending of troops to the Turkish coast of Asia Minor impossible. The Emperor himself is so enraged against those who urged him on to quarrel with Turkey, those who by misrepresenting the national feeling of the Principalities and of the Christian population in Turkey persuaded him that a general insurrection of the Rayahs would follow close upon the appearance of Russian troops at the Danube, that an attack of apoplexy has been several times apprehended. The danger of such an attack is increased by the fact that the Czar is compelled by the force of circumstances to conceal his indignation against those whom he would now much rather send off to Siberia than tolerate near his person. Not a single ally he can depend upon is on his side; he runs the risk, by a protracted war, of taxing the powers of a thinly-peopled country too far-of invading the reserve funds-of laying his hands upon the capitals of credit institutions and this for objects the attainment of which is after all hardly possible. These, then, are the reasons why the threatened declaration of war did not follow the entrance of the combined fleets, and why in its stead Kisseleff and Brunnow have been instructed to demand a written declaration from the French and English governments respecting the means they intend employing for preventing a collision between the Turkish and Russian naval forces, as likewise a blockade of the Turkish ports. The ambassadors are, for the rest, instructed to demand their passports only in case impediments should be offered to the free passage of Russian ships from one port to another in their own dominions. In addition to port to another in their own dominions. In addition to this, I hear also that the Austrian cabinet is advised of Count Orloff's intended arrival in Vienna on a con-fidential mission of the Czar's, and that from there he will repair to Berlin, Paris, and London. This intended mission is conjectured to have for its object the settlement of the Oriental question in a peaceable manner with the Four Powers. From an authentic source I have been given to understand that an answer from here has not yet been sent to the proposals forwarded from Vienna, and which were made by the Porte for opening negociations of peace. No answer will, in fact, be sent, until the question of war between the Czar and the Western Powers shall have first been disposed of."

The nobility of the Chimbiric government have sent 43,000 silver roubles to purchase 500 horses for the army in the field. The Czar wrote upon the cover of the

thanks. The Vice-Admiral and Commandant of the war port Sebastopol, Staniew Kovitsch, has received the order of the white eagle. The Court Gazette, amidst the order of the write eagle. The Court Gazette, amidst other matter, publishes a letter from Dresden, where the Russians who are staying there had kept the Emperor's name-day with great pomp at the Saxe hotel. During the banquet toasts were drunk to the Czar, the victories of Russian arms, to the army and the fleet. "God preserve the Czar" was sung; and lastly, there was a vivat for the King of Saxony and the absent Russian envoy.

Extensive warlike proparations are making in the various ports of France. A letter from St. Malo says:—
"An order has arrived to make a levy of all the seamen of from twenty to forty years of age, who have not passed through four years of service. The only exception to this measure is to be such men as have been dismissed from the service within the space of a year."

The extraordinary levy of sailors has produced a considerable agents. siderable sensation among the maritime population. - A letter from St. Valery-sur-Somme, in the Courrier du Havre, says:—" The levy of sailors of from twenty to forty years of age, who have not served four years, has commenced here. This measure has spread consternation among the boatmen who carry goods from St. Valery into the interior." A letter from Toulon says:-"If we may judge from the fitting out of the Vauban, the Cacique, and some other steam-frigates, we are arriving at a new phase in the Eastern question, and the arrival of the aide-de-camp of the Minister of Marine is a proof that rigorous measures are to be resorted to. storehouses of the arsenal are supplied with the neces storenouses of the arsenal are supplied with the neces sary stores for sending 40,000 men if required, and that force could be assembled in a month; 20,000 men can be quartered at Pignans, Cuers, La Vallette, Solliès, and Hyères, and an equal number between Avignon, Lambesq, Orgon, Aix, and Marseilles, so that by embarking them simultaneously at Marseilles and at this port, an expedition of 40,000 men could be very soon at a sa." At Erget the armament of four salies and size and size and size and size and size are supplied to the salies and size At Brest the armament of four ships and six frigates is being actively carried on, while at Cherbourg a levy of 300 shipwrights has been ordered for the completion of the Tilsit, which, it is expected, will put to sea on the 1st of April.

The trial of the Opera Comique and Hippodrome conspirators closed on the 16th inst. The court overruled an objection taken in the course of the argument, that, with regard to those prisoners who had been tried on the graver charge some time since, the present pro-secution was a second trial for the same offence. Only four of the prisoners were acquitted. The remainder, thirty-six in number, were found guilty of belonging to a secret society. No sentence was passed upon those who are already condemned to transportation. Of the remainder, five, viz., Bratiano the Wallachian, Furet, Watteau, François, and Alavoiné, were found to be the founders of the society, and were sentenced to three years' imprisonment, with fines of 500f. each. The others were sentenced to a year's imprisonment, with 100f. fine. All of them are besides deprived of civic rights for five years.

The Queen of Spain's accouchement took place on the 5th inst. The child, a daughter, died on the 8th.

The Austrian finances are stated to be in a very embarrassed condition. It appears that the budget for 1854 will show a deficit of 45,000,000 florins (4,500,000). On the ordinary service, and 50,000,000 florins (5,000,000). On the extraordinary; a result which fully accounts for the refusal of the eminent bankers at home and abroad to enter on a contract for a new loan with the Austrian government.

The Reverend John Cook Richmond, a citizen of the United States, duly furnished with passports, travelling in *Hungary*, has been outraged by the Austrian authorities. He was forced to leave Kecswritten document containing the bequest, the words kemet, on the 28th December; and in the night, while "extremely thankful." The nobles of the Tambow resting at Felegyhaza, his room was rudely entered by government have sent 500 artillery pack-horses as a soldiers, who broke the door down and threatened to present to the throne, receiving in return the royal shoot him dead if he did not instantly rise. He showed them his passport; they carried him off, and rifled his pockets. He demanded permission to write to the American Minister at Vienna, but was refused. Subsequently, however, the officer in command did write. Matters now rapidly changed. Liberty and his papers were promised if he would depart. He refused; and said that the question must now be settled between the Anstrian empire and the United States. Mr. Richmond, who himself gives the account from which we write, says—"I told the officer that it was easier to arrest an American citizen than to set him at liberty. It was finally resolved, on my part, that I should demand satisfaction from Austria through the American Ambassador, and on his that I should remain under police observation until the answer came down from Vienna. This last was only a ruse to alarm me; for in an hour my papers and passport were sent to me, with a wish that I should leave the place. This I shall do as soon as it suits my convenience. I have not been invited to pay for the broken door." Mr. Richmond has appealed to the Federal Government.

The Sardinian Parliament has been occupied with financial affairs. The budget of 1854 fixes the expenses of the state at 149,311,294 livres, and the receipts at 125,061,061; leaving a deficit of 24,253,233 livres,—namely, 13,097,300 livres for the ordinary expenses, and 11,155,926 for the extraordinary. Comparing these numbers with those of 1852, there is a diminution in the expenses of 1,613,081 livres, although there appears an augmentation in the ordinary expenses of 4,000,609 livres. The Ministry is not pre-occupied with the deficit of 11,000,000 in the extraordinary section, because it relies on the results, accruing from the construction of the Alexandria, Novarre, and Arona Railway. It directs all its attention to the deficit of 13,000,000 in the ordinary section. A considerable reduction is to be effected in the estimates of the Ministry of Justice; and if the general state of Europe was not opposed to the conversion of the Five per Cents, now at par, the desired balance between the public receipts and expenses would be immediately obtained by that very simple financial operation. On the 20th inst. the Chamber of Deputies finally passed the Bill for Repealing the Import Duties on Corn.

The accounts from Rome give a remarkable instance of the tardy administration of justice afforded by the execution of two custom-house soldiers, who have been in prison fifty-four months, charged with having taken part in the murder of some priests at the Convent of San Calisto during the siege of Rome. The custom-house troops, during the war, were placed under the command of a noted republican, named Zambianchi, and quartered at this convent, where it is said that five priests or monks were shot by them during the last days of the siege, Soldiers obeying their officers' orders, are not usually held responsible for their actions, but the ecclesiastical government, considering the shooting of priests a very dangerous precedent, resolved, from the beginning of its return to power to deal very severely with the present offenders. Their treatment in prison has been one prolonged agony, insomuch that seven of their number have died, two have committed suicide, and several gone mad. The two now executed are the miserable remains of the platoon, whose illomened duty it happened to be to fire upon the priests at San Calisto.

There have been some serious conflicts with brigands. One took place near Velletri hetween the robbers and a detachment of gendarmes, who, having reason to suspect that an attack would be made that night on the courier from Rome, preceded him some distance in a similar carriage, as a decoy. The plan succeeded perfectly, for, being summoned to stand and deliver by a band of eleven brigands, they sprang out with their muskets levelled, and fired a volley among the assailants, bringing four of them to the ground, and putting the rest of them to flight, with the exception of one who was captured. One of the gendarmes was wounded by the fire of the retreating brigands. From the depositions of the wounded prisoners, the whole band was found to consist of inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Velletri,

many of whom were small landholders and had no other motive for their transgressions than the traditional love of brigandage prevalent in that district.

Sweden and Denmark have united their policy on the subject of the Russian and Turkish question. They have addressed to the governments of Europe a declaration, in identical terms, that they intend to observe a strict neutrality in the impending war. They will admit, without distinction, vessels of war and merchant-vessels belonging to the beligerent powers, but not privateers. Denmark, however, will not admit vessels of any kind into the port of Christiansoe, used as a state prison; and Sweden will not permit foreign wessels in her harbours to approach within the line of her forts. All trading will be permitted except in the articles contraband of war. The two states will not allow prizes to he taken in, or sold in their Admiralty Gourts. The following summary of the naval forces belonging to Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, is given in the Danish and Swedish journals. Denmark possesses 5 ships of the line, 12 frigates, 4 corvettes, 1 barque, 4 brigs, 3 schooners, 2 cutters, 40 ketches, 42 gun boats, and 6 war steamers, total 114 vessels. Her navy list comprises 1 vice-admiral, 3 rear-admirals, 8 commodores, 7 post captains, 18 captains, 36 first-lieutenants, and 42 second lieutenants. The number of her registered able-bodied seamen is about 20,000. The Swedish fleet is composed of 10 ships of the line, 8 Sweatst feet is composed of 10 saips of the fine, of frigates, 3 corvettes, 5 brigs, 6 schooners, 8 bomb ketches, 250 gun boats, and 12 war steamers; total 302 vessels. Her naval officers are: 7 admirals, 40 post captains, and 200 officers of a less grade. Her registered seamen amount to about 30,000. Norway possesses 2 frigates, 4 corvettes, 1 brig, 5 schooners, 136 gun boats, and 5 war steamers; in all, 153 vessels. She has 38,000 seamen, but only one-tenth of them are in actual service. Thus the total number of Swedish and Norwegian ships is 355, and of the Danish, 114; which, added together for the three Scandinavian kingdoms, gives a grand total of 459 war vessels of every class. The Danish government has just ordered the immediate construction of two large 50-gun screw frigates.

The accounts from Havanna extend to the 14th ult. The new Captain-General Pezuela had arrived, and Canedo had departed on the 11th. Pezuela had taken vigorous measures. He had ordered the military authorities to keep the most rigorous watch over the inhabitants, and to report daily all suspicious acts; and by a subsequent order all the Spaniards were forbidden on pain of death to leave the island. Two Creoles had been arrested at Cardenas on a charge of high treason.

The accounts from the Western Coast of Africa speak of new troubles having broken out. The chief Kossoko was threatening Lagos with a force of 10,000 men. The Abbeakuta chiefs had joined King Docemo; and Admiral Bruce, with a large force, was off the town to chastise Kossoko and restore commerce. The crew of the ship Heroine had been murdered off Grand Taboo, by the natives, and in return the Penelope had destroyed the village with shot and shell. The master of the Queen's ship Myrmidon had been murdered while spearing fish, and Admiral Bruce had sent a force to punish the natives.

In a message to his parliament, delivered on the 6th December, Mr. Roberts, President of Liberia, had given assurance of the support of France and England. Louis Napoleon had sent 1000 stand of arms and accourrements for a militia.

A terrible fire occurred at New York on the 26th December. It broke out in Front-street; sparks falling in showers fired the sails of the ship the Great Republic, 4.000 tons burden, also the Walker, and the clipper White Squall. There was a high wind blowing furiously; and the air was alive with sparks. The three ships were totally detroyed. All night the flames raged; it was so cold that the water froze as it fell upon their sides. The White Squall was cut adrift, and floated away, a burning mass before the wind. When the sun rose, her hull was burning low; the water poured into

her evaporated with the heat, and the sun, rising clear and cloudless, formed a perfect rainbow out of the mist from the ship. At nine o'clock she had burnt to the water's edge. It is estimated that the total value of the property destroyed by this fire is 940,000 dollars; of which 736,000 dollars, worth are insured. The destruction of the Great Republic is regarded as a national calamity. She was quite new, and loading for her first trib.

trip.
A lady in Virginia has been convicted of the crime of teaching negro children to read and write, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Information having been received by the Mayor of Norfolk of a school for the education of blacks being in successful operation in that city, under the superintendence of Mrs. Douglas, a warrant was immediately issued; and on repairing to the residence of Mrs. Douglas the officers found some eighteen or 'twenty black children engaged in literary pursuits, all of whom, with their teacher, Mrs. Douglas, and her daughter, were 'taken into custody. At the meeting of the Grand Jury a true bill was found against Mrs. Douglas. On the part of the defence, the lady examined several gentlemen, members of the Church, for the purpose of showing that the practice of teaching

blacks prevailed in the different Churches in the city, which had Sunday Schools exclusively for that purpose. It did not appear from the evidence that they had actually seen negroes taught from books in any of the Sunday schools; but the facts stated by them, that nearly all the negroes attending the Sunday schools could read (says the editor), 'gave rise to a violent suspicion that many of the ladies and gentlemen of our city, moving in the higher circles of society, had been guilty of as flagrant a violation of the law as could be imputed to Mrs. Douglas and her daughter.' At the conclusion of the evidence Mrs. Douglas made her appeal to the jury. She disdained to deny the charge made against her, but gloried in the philanthropic duties in which she had been engaged, at the same time denying any knowledge of the existing laws upon the subject, and expressing her confidence that the jury would not pronounce her guilty. The attorney for the commonwealth having replied, and the jury being unable to agree, the case was adjourned till the next morning, when the jury found the defendant guilty, and fined her one dollar. The judge has since sentenced her to six months' imprisonment, being the shortest period allowed by the law.

NARRATIVE OF LITERATURE AND ART.

THE new books of the past month, which it would be difficult to arrange in any other than the order of their appearance, have comprised a high-class School History of Greece to the Roman Conquest by Doctor William Smith, drawn up from the latest authorities, and most pleasingly illustrated; a third edition of Larpent's Private Journal; a story somewhat strikingly depicting colonial slave life, edited by Mrs. Jameson, called the Slave Son; the appearance, in Routledge's eighteenpenny Railway Library, of the first of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's series of novels and romances; a little volume on Memorable Women by Mrs. Newton Crosland; the Foreign Tour of Brown, Jones, and Robinson, drawn by the witty and fanciful pencil of Richard Doyle; a volume by Lieut.-Col. A. Cotton on Public Works in volume by Lieut-Col. A. Cotton on Public Works in India; the first half-crown volume of Mr. Robert Bell's Annotated Edition of the English Poets; the commencement of a newly-illustrated cheap edition of Thiers's History of the French Revolution; a collection by Ludwig Bechstein of popular German legends, with the title of the Old Story Teller; a volume by Mr. Finlay Dun on Veterinary Medicines, their actions and uses; a translation, by the author of Emilia Wyndham, of The Song of Roland, as chaunted before the Battle of Hastings, by the minstrel Taillefer; Two Prize Essays on Juvenile Delinquency, elicited by a prize very liberally offered by Lady Noel Byron; a volume on the fortunes of Christianity in China, The Cross and the Dragon, comprising notices of the missions that have at Dragon, comprising notices of the missions that have at Dragon, comprising notices of the missions that have at various times gone out there; a new poem called Balder, by the author of a poem (The Roman) which attracted attention some year or two back; a fourth edition of Mr. Phillips's excellent Guide to Geology; an elementary treatise, by Hugo Reid, on the Principles of Education; a remarkable report, drawn with great labour and ingenuity from the tables of the census, on the Statistics of Religious Worship in England and Welse; two large and well-lilly lighterated volumes of Scattering. the Statistics of Religious Worship in England and Wales; two large and well-illustrated volumes of Scandinavian Adventures, by Mr. Lloyd, describing the residence of a skilful naturalist and sportsman for upwards of twenty years in that interesting region; commencements of new editions of Miss Strickland's Lives of the Queens, and of Evelyn's Diary and Correspondence; the first shilling volume of Mr. Charles Knight's Stratifue, Stakespere, containing his snipated Knight's Stratford Shakspere, containing his animated sketch of the poet's life; the conclusion of the illustrated edition of Pope's Works, by Mr. R. Carruthers; a small volume descriptive of a journey into Sweden a year and a half ago, by Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, with the title of A Brage Breaker with the Swedes; a prettily illustrated edition of a very popular German hook, Krummacher's Parables; the fourth volume of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's Poetical and Dramatic Works,

including the least popular and most popular of his plays; a Defence of the Eclipse of Faith, being a rejoinder by the author of that book to Professor Newman's notice of it when first published; the commencement of Mr. Murray's proposed series of BRITISH CLASSICS, or handsome yet cheap library editions of standard authors, containing the first volume of a new and careful edition of Goldsmith's Works edited by Mr. Peter Cunningham; a translation into literal English blank verse, by Mr. Frederick Pollock, of Dante's Divine Comedy, with illustrations by Mr. George Scharf; a tale called Hester and Elinor; a useful School Elements of Physical and Classical Geography, by Professor Pillans of Edinburgh; the commencement of a series of cheap and popular weekly expositions of scientific subjects, entitled the Museum of Science and Art, under Doctor Lardner's editorship; a small volume of Illustrations of Scripture from Botanical Science, by David Gorrie; the publication, in Bohn's Libraries, of a volume of Goethe's Minor Novels and Tales, of Hurd's edition of Addison, and of Mrs. Howitt's Pictorial Calendar of the Seasons; a little story called The Little Duke, by the author of the "Heir of Redcliffe;" two novels, Mabel, by Emma Warburton, and Florence the Beautiful, by Mr. Baillie Cochrane; a collection of Mr. John Roby's Legendary and Poetical Remains; a second volume of Lord Holland's Memoirs of the Whig Party during my Time; Wanderings of an Antiquary, by Mr. Thomas Time; Wanderings of an Antiquary, by Mr. Thomas Wright, chiefly on the traces of the Romans in Britain; a little child's book of practical lessons drawn from the lives of good men, called Sunlight through the Mist; a timely little description of the Russians of the South, by Mr. Shirley Brooks, in Messrs. Longman's Travellers' Lihrary; a family history of Rome by Miss Jane Strickland, with the title of Rome Regal and Republican; a complete and illustrated edition of M. de la Gironière's Treath Vears in the Philippings. de la Gironière's Twenty Years in the Philippines; a volume by Doctor Payne Cotton on the Nature, Symptoms, and Treatment of Consumption; an Essay, drawn up by practical engineers, on the Steam Engineers of Practical Men; an illustrated edition, by Mr. Aris Willmott, of the Works of George Herbert; an edition, also prettily illustrated, of that charming book White's Natural History of Selborne, with additional Notes by the Rev. J. G. Wood; an Essay, by the head master of Winchester School, on the Law of the Love of God; a new edition, with original extracts from the diary of a new edition, with original extracts from the chary of a Silesian knight of the 16th century, of Mrs. Percy Sinnett's Byeways of History; Reminiscences of a Huntsman, by Mr. Grantley Berkeley; the London University Calendar for 1854; and a new History of Yucatan, by Major Fancourt, from its discovery to the close of the seventeenth century.

Hay per load 3 10 to 5 10

Clover.. ,, 40-66

OILS.

Gallipoli per ton, 62l.; Sperm, 87l.; Pale Seal, 38l. 10s.; Rape, 48l. to 49l.; Cocca-nut,

50l. to 54l.; Palm, 49l. 10s.; Linseed, 35l. 10s. TALLOW — Australiau, Beef, 60l. 0s. to 62l. 5s.; Sheep, 62l. to 64l. 10s.; Russian, 64l. 10s.

GROCERY. COCOA, per cwt., Trinidad, 35s. to 40s.; Bahia, 26s. to 28s. COFFEE, per cwt.—Ccylon Native, 49s. to 49s. 6d.; Do.,

Plantation, 64s. to 82s.; Mo-Plantation, 648, to 82s.; Mocha, 72s. to 82s.; Jamaica, 63s. to 90s.; Java, 50s. to 56s. Costa Rica, 54s. to 80s. Rice, per cwt.—Carolina, 26s. to 26s. 6d.; Bengal, 16s. to 17s.; Patna, 18s. to 22s.

SUGAR—Barbadoes, per cwt., 34s. to 39s. 6d.; Mauritius, 33s. to 39s.; Bengal, 37s. to 40s. 6d.; Madras, 31s. to 35s. 0d.; Havannah, 35s. to

10. RefineD—Grocery lumps, 45s. to 48s. 0d.; Bastards, 28s. 6d. to 35s. 6d.; Crushed, 32s. to 32s. 6d.

40s. 6d.

1 15 - 2

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

BULLION MARKET.

Bullion in Bank of England on 14th inst., £16,069,132.

LATEST LONDON PRICES.

Gold, stand., per ez. £3 17 9 Silver bars, stan. per ez. 5 $1\frac{1}{2}$ De., dust, ,, 4 11 Do., dust,

LATEST COMPARATIVE VALUE OF GOLD IN FOREIGN MARKETS TO LONDON PRICE.

...... 0.48 prem. | New York 0.08 disct. Hamburgh 0.77 ,,

STOCKS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Latest,
Three per Cent. Consols Three per Cent. Reduced Three and a Quarter per Cents. Long Annuities, Jan., 1860 Bank Stock, 8 per cent. Exchequer Bills, June India Bonds	93¼	89½	90g-91
	94	90½	91g-5
	95¼	91½	93g-5
	5½	5 %	93g-5
	219	215	5 ₇ 5
	11s pm.	5 pm.	215
	5 pm	par.	9 pm.

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Paid.	RAILWAYS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Latest.	Receipts since Jan. I.
100	Brighton & S. Coast	994	96	94	610,439
all	Blackwall	84	71	77	65,192
100	Caledonian	541	491	514-8)	
100	Edinb. and Glasgow	65	60	60-2*	743,741
all	Eastern Counties	132	124	124-13	863,809
CALL	Gt. Sn. & Wn. (Irel.)				275,668
		105	99	97-9	
	Great Northern	844	801	S1-24	853,215
100	Great Western	83	781	81- 5	1,061,864
100	Lancash, & Yorksh.	853	ริงส์	824	949,080
100	London & N. Westn.	103 1	995	014	2,459,340
100	London & S. Westn.	79	75	176-8	632,194
100	Midland		584	618	1,253,967
100	South-East. & Dover	62½			
		60₺	57½	58-9	827,676
100	York, Newc., & Ber.	64	605)	614)	1,322,283
100	York & N. Midland	465	43 (45 € €	1,022,200
		202	/		

FOREIGN LIST .- LATEST PRICES.

FUNDS. Belgian 4½ per cent, 95½-¾

Brazilian 5 per cent., 96½ Chilian 6 per cent., 101 Danish 4 per cent., S1½ Dutch 2½ per cent., 64%

Dutch 42 per cent., 053-64
French 44 per cent., 1011. 50c.
Mexican 3 per cent., 234
Peruvian 3 per cent., 434
Portuguese 4 per cent., 434
Portuguese 5 per cent., 105-8

Gd. Junet. of France, 2½-3 pm. East Belgian Junet. 1-1½ Luxembourg, 8½-9 Northern of France, 30‡ Norwegian Trunk Pref. 81 Paris and Orleans, 41-3 Paris and Lyons, 13½ pm. Paris and Rouen, 37-9 Paris and Strasbourg, 30 South of France, 4-6 pm. West Flanders, 3-4 West of France, 2-3 pm. Rouen and Havre, 17-18 pm.

RAILWAYS.

COLONIAL SHARE LIST .- LATEST PRICES.

MINES.

Russian 5 per cent., 105-\(\frac{2}{3}\)
Spanish 3 per cent., 39-40
Sardinian 5 per cent., 86\(\frac{1}{2}\)-7\(\frac{1}{3}\)

BANKS.

Australasian	e dis.
Australian	2
Do. Cordillera	dis.
Do. Freehold	į
Brit. Australian	
Celonial Gold par.	ł pm
Port Philip	dis
South Australian	dis

Anstralasian 75 to 77 Eng. Scott. and Aust. 2 dis. Ind. Aust. and China § dis. Lond. Chart. of Aus. par Union of Australia 70 to 72

RAILWAYS.

East Indian 3-3½ prem. Do., Extension... par. Ind. Peninsula.. par. ‡ pm. Madras..... par. ½ pm. Queb. and Richmond 3-1 dis.

STEAM COMPANIES. Australasian Pacific ... 25-3 Australian Royal Mail.. 31 Eastern Steam Navig General Screw St. Ship . . 12 Penins. & Orient. St. Nav. 68½

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Australian Agricultural, 39-41 | North Brit. Australian. \$\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \text{ line.} \$\frac{1}{3} \text{ dis.} \$\text{South Australian Lend, 35-7} | Scott. Austr. Invest 1\frac{2}{3} \text{ pm.}

AGRICULTURAL MARKETS. CORN-IMPERIAL WEEKLY AVERAGE.

Week ending-	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
Dec. 24 - 31 Jan. 7 - 14	8. 70 70 76 78	d. 0 0 2 10	s. 37 39 41 42	d. 11 4 3 0	\$. 25 25 25 25 26	d. 0 6 5 4	8. 44 47 49 47	d. 4 5 8 7	\$. 46 46 46 48	d. 10 0 11 2	8. 49 50 50 50	d. 6 3 2 9

LATEST LONDON MARKET PRICES.

Straw.

29s. 6d.

per qr. 60 to 74 Malt, Pale, Malting Barley ,, $\frac{44 - 47}{30 - 33}$ Oats, best, Straw. 115—24 Linseed cake, per ton, 10t. to 11t. 15s.; Rape cake, ditto, 7t. Bones, ditto, 4t. 4s. Hors.—Kents, 150s. to 300s.; Sussex, 180s. to 210s. ,, Wheat, White, Flour-Town made, persk. 65-70 Country household 60-66 American, per barl. 37—45
Indian Corn, per qr. 47—50
CATTLE—

s. d. s. d.

Sussex, 189s. to 210s.
POULTRY—Capons, 3s.—4s. 6d.;
Fowls, 2s.—3s.; Chicks,
2s. 0d.—3s. 0d.; Ducks, 2s. 0d.;
Geese, 5s. 6d.—5s.; Turkeys,
3s. 6d.—5s.; Pigeons, 8d.
HIDES, &c.—Markef, 96 lb.,
4d.—44d.; do., do., 50 lb.,
23d.; do., Calf-skins, 10 lb.,
7s.; do., Horse-hides, 6s. 6d.;
Ox and Cow horns, per 123,
21s.—63s. Rough Tallow,
29s. 6d. Beasts, per st. 2 10 to 4 CATTLE-Calves . . , 3 6 - 6 Sheep . . , 3 2 - 4 Pigs . . , 3 4 - 5 Pigs ... , 3 4-5 Wool, per lb.— South Downs 1 2-1 0

 South
 Downs
 1
 2—1
 5

 Kentish fleeces
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 4—1
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 German Elect
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 6—5
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 Australian
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 Cape
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 Spanish
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METALS.

Copper, Cakes, p. ton 126l. 5s. Iron, Pigs, 3l. 16s. to 4l. 15s.; Rails, 8l. 10s. Lead, English Pig, 23l. 10s. Steel, Swedish Keg, 17l. to l. Tin, Euglish block, 120l.; Banca, 120l.; Spelter, 24l. 10s.; Zinc, 31l.

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, per cwt.-Irish, 64s. to 60s.; American, 64s.

BEEF-Mid. to prime, p. 8 lb., 2s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; Irish India, per tr., 150s.; Hambro', 140s. American, 130s. to 145s.

BUTTER—Best fresh, per lb., 13d. to 16d.; Dorset, per ewt., 96s. to 108s.; Irish, 94s. to 108s.; Dutch, 104s. to 112s.

CHEESE—Cheshire, per cwt., 56s. to 70s.; Dutch, 56s.; Wiltshire, 52s. to 68s.

Hams-York, 76s. to 86s.; Irish, 76s. to 82s.; Westphalia, 52s. to 66s.

MUTTON-Mid. to prime, per 8 lb., 3s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.

POTATOES, per ton, 130s. to

PORK, per 8 lb., 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. VEAL, 3s. 10d. to 5s.6d.

TEA, per lb. (duty 1s. 10d.)— Congou, ord. 1s. to 1s. 1\(\frac{1}{2}d.\); Souchong, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.; Hyson, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d.; Assam, 1s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.

EMIGRATION RECORD. DEPARTURES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1853.	Australian Colonies.	British America.	United States.	Other places.	Total.			
To Nov. 30 Dec	56,156 3,775	30,334 229	220,031 5,227					
To Dec. 31	59,931	30,563	225,258	2,928	318,680			

CURRENT RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIOHT TO THE

	AUSTRALIAN FORTS PER BAILING VESSEL.							
2	From	Cabin.	Inter- mediate.	Steerage.	Goods per 40 Cubic feet.			
	London Liverpool The Clyde Belfast	£45 to 65 45 — 50 35 — 45 45 — 50	£30 to 36 20 — 30 20 — 25 20 — 30	£20 to 24 16 — 18 15 — 18 14 — 18	£4 10 to £65s, 4 — 5 4 — 5 4 — 5			

THE

HOUSEHOLD NARRATIVE

OF CURRENT EVENTS.

From the 2Sth JANUARY to the 25th FEBRUARY.

[PRICE 2d.

NARRATIVE OF PARLIAMENT AND POLITICS.

PARLIAMENT was opened on Tuesday, the 31st of January, by the Queen, in person. During her Majesty's progress from Buckingham Palace to the Houses of Parliament, the Park and streets were lined with crowds of people, by whom her Majesty was loudly cheered. Some hisses were occasionally heard, hut were at once drowned amid the general cheering. The Turkish ambassador was loudly applauded. The only diplomatists absent were the Russian and American ambassador. sadors; the absence of the latter is stated to have been caused by his having received an official intimation that he must appear in full court dress, with which he could not comply, as it was at variance with recent instructions of the American government. Her Majesty's Speech was as follows :-

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"I am always happy to meet you in Parliament; and on the present occasion it is with peculiar satisfaction

that I recur to your assistance and advice.

"The hopes which I expressed at the close of the last session, that a speedy settlement would be effected of the differences existing between Russia and the Ottoman Porte, have not been realised, and I regret to say that a state of warfare has ensued.

"I have continued to act in cordial co-operation with the Emperor of the French, and my endeavours in conjunction with my allies, to preserve and to restore peace between the contending parties, although hitherto unsuccessful, have been unremitting. I will not fail to persevere in these endeavours; but as the continuance of the war may deeply affect the interests of this country and of Europe, I think it requisite to make a further augmentation to my naval and military forces, with a view of supporting my representations, and of more effectually contributing to the restoration of peace.

"I have directed that the papers explanatory of the negociations which have taken place upon this subject, shall be communicated to you without delay.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, "The estimates for the year will be laid before you, and I trust that you will find that, consistently with the exigencies of the public service at this juncture, they have been framed with due regard to economy.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"In the year which has just terminated, the blessing of an abundant harvest has not been youchsafed to us. By this dispensation of Providence the price of provisions has been enhanced, and the privations of the poor have been increased; but their patience has been exemplary; and the care of the Legislature, evinced by the reduction of taxes affecting the necessaries of life, has greatly tended to preserve a spirit of contentment.

"I have the satisfaction of announcing to you that the commerce of the country is still prosperous; that trade, both of export and import, has been largely on the increase; and that the revenue of the past year has been more than adequate to the demands of the public service.

"I recommend to your consideration a bill which I have ordered to be framed for opening the coasting trade of the United Kingdom to the ships of all friendly nations; and I look forward with satisfaction to the removal of the last legislative restriction upon the use of foreign shipping for the benefit of my people.

"Communications have been addressed by my command to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge with reference to the improvements which it may be desirable to effect in their institutions. These communications will be laid before you, and measures will be proposed for your consideration with the view of giving effect to such improvements.

"The establishments requisite for the conduct of the civil service, and the arrangements bearing upon its condition, have recently been under review, and I shall direct a plan to be laid before you which will have for its object to improve the system of admission, and thereby

"The recent measures of legal reform have proved highly beneficial, and the success which has attended them may well encourage you to proceed with further amendments. Bills will be submitted to you for transferring from the Ecclesiastical to the Civil Courts the cognisance of testamentary and of matrimonial causes, and for giving increased efficiency to the superior courts of common law.

"The laws relating to the relief of the poor have of late undergone much salutary amendment; but there is one branch to which I earnestly direct your attention. The law of settlement impedes the freedom of labour; and if this restraint can with safety be relaxed, the workman may be enabled to increase the fruits of his industry, and the interests of capital and labour will be more firmly united.

"Measures will be submitted to you for the amendment of the laws relating to the representation of the

Commons in Parliament.

"Recent experience has shown that it is necessary to take more effectual precautions against the evils of bribery, and of corrupt practices at elections. It will also be your duty to consider whether more complete effect may not be given to the principles of the Act of the last reign, whereby reforms were made in the representation of the people in Parliament. In recommending this subject to your consideration, my desire is to remove every cause of just complaint, to increase general confidence in the Legislature, and to give additional stability to the settled institutions of the State.

"I submit to your wisdom the consideration of these

important subjects and I pray God to prosper your counsels and to guide your decisions."
At the conclusion of the Speech, her Majesty retired in the same order in which she had entered the House,

The HOUSE OF LORDS re-assembled at five O'clock, and was unusually full. The Earl of CARNARVON moved the Address in a maiden speech of great promise, in which he entered into a review of our foreign and domestic affairs with reference to the topics in the speech.—Earl Ducte seconded the Address.—The Marquis of CLANBLOANDE, after a few preliminary observations on the proposed Reform Bill, entered upon the Eastern question. He complained that the efforts of ministers to preserve peace had been characterised by vacillation; that up to that moment the determination of the government was concealed. Even in the Quecn's Speech there was no indication of our future course. Were we at war or not? If we were at war, why were we afraid to say so? He complained further, that government had not given any information; and entered into a minute criticism of the course of the

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negociations, to make out that had ministers adopted a firmer and more direct course peace would have been insured. Had a straightforward question been put to the Emperor of Russia, he felt sure a straightforward answer would have been given; but if such an answer had not been given, our course would have been clear. He complained that Vienna had been chosen as the seat of negociations, and Russia admitted to them while Turkey was not. He endeavoured to show that the Emperor of Russia had proceeded to extremities because he believed England would neither go to war nor act in a cordial manner with the French government. He charged against the British ministers, that they had checked and damped the energy of the French government. He contended that Russia should be called to account; and that England should never sanction anything so disgraceful as the renewal of the old treaties between Turkey and Russia.—The Earl of CLARENDON said that in his opinion Lord Clapricarde would have acted with more justice to her Majesty's government if he had reserved his observations upon the subject of their foreign policy until after the papers had been laid upon the table. No one could regret more than he did that such information had not been given at an earlier period, because it would have prevented much misrepresentation. But ministers believed it right not to depart from the established practice of this country: and he was neither afraid nor ashamed to say that the main-tenance of peace had been their great object. But if we were to embark in war, he must say, that never had the tranquillity of the world been more wantonly disturbed, or at a moment when it more became England and France to stand forward in opposition to aggression. Over and over again the Emperor of Russia had affirmed that the maintenance of the Ottoman empire was a European necessity. His past conduct thus offered some guarantee for the future; and, indeed, up to the end of April last, her Majesty's government had no reason to believe that there existed any other cause of difference between Russia and Turkey except that of the Holy Places. Russia assured the Powers that she entered the principalities only temporarily, and as a material guarantee for the satisfaction of her demands upon Turkey. It was evident then, in the interests of peace and of the Sultan, that England should endeavour to reconcile the existing differences, though there could be no doubt that the invasion was a casus belli; and in so doing, he was glad to say that the British and French governments had been one in council as they would be one in action. Reserving all details of the question until the papers were laid on the table, he must say that if Russia did not accept the terms that were now pro-posed by Turkey, she would be the sole obstacle to peace, and upon her would rest all the responsibility of war. Still, when the horrible disaster of Sinope oc-curred, her Majesty's government, in conjunction with that of France, determined at once to protect not only the Ottoman territory but the Ottoman flag; and, as in honour bound, they sent notice of their intentions to the Russian admiral at Schastopol, and to the Russian government at St. Petersburgh. This was the present state of the question, and he hoped that when the papers were produced it would be found that nothing had been done inconsistent with the honour and dignity of the country.-The Earl of MALMESBURY called attention to the fact that the royal speech made no reference to the part taken by Austria and Prussia in the recent negociations, and said it was a remarkable omission. then referred to the speeches at Carlisle and Halifax against the Emperor of the French, and said that these speeches, combined with the tone of the coalition press towards France, had placed the Emperor of Russia under great misapprehension as to the harmony which existed between the two countries. When Colonel Rose sent for the fleet eastward, we had then the very best opportunity of assuring Russia of the firmness of the British and French alliance. Similar opportunities had been lost on subsequent occasions, and he agreed with the Marquis of Clanricarde that wiser counsels and greater vigour, at an earlier moment, would have prevented the impending war.—Earl Geby, whilst suspending his opinion upon the whole policy of her Majesty's government until he had read the papers,

must say that at present it appeared to him to stand greatly in need of explanation and vindication. In the first place, he was not sure that we had any interest in supporting Turkey at all; and in the next, if we had any interest in supporting Turkey, it would take much to convince him that we ought not to have interposed earlier. Yet, if we were on the eve of war, let it be carried on with vigour. Let no considerations of ill-timed economy prevent the government from calling upon the country for whatever sacrifices might be necessary, in order to inflict upon Russia the heaviest blows in every quarter, so that the contest might be closed as speedily as possible. He hoped, too, that they would adopt measures for the employment of young and vigorous officers, known to possess military talent, and for reforming the vicious organisation of the war departments. At the same time he suggested that it would be inconvenient to bring in a new reform bill at a time when parliament would be involved in a discussion of the measures which a state of war would render necessary.

—The Earl of DERBY said there was one subject alluded to in the speech in which, from the office he had the honour to hold, he naturally felt great interest. alluded to the subject of University reform. there was room for very considerable improvement in the discipline, management, and studies of the univer-sities, he was bound to say that there was a well-considered determination to adapt their teachings more and more to the requirements of modern life. The alterations and reforms proposed by the government, in order to be ultimately beneficial, must be made with caution and prudence by the authorities of the universities and colleges themselves, and not through the well-meant, but not always judicious, intervention of the House of Commons, or even of their lordships' house. The measure of her Majesty's government, he hoped, would be rather of an enabling character, by which the authorities of the universities might have the means of making such reforms as were necessary. Having noticed several omissions in the royal speech, the noble earl referred to the state of our relations in the east. He asked whether we were in a state of war or not? When the papers were produced, he hoped they would be found to define the exact position of our fleet in the Black Sea. professed to be at peace, but while we convoyed the ships and ammunition of one party, and prevented the other from leaving their ports, we were undoubtedly in a state of war. He did not blame the government for having used their best endeavours to preserve the peace of the world, but he did complain that the means taken by the government to maintain peace were those best of the last one hundred and fifty years had been a policy of aggression. Such being her character, the mode in which she should be encountered was by a frank and open expression of the point beyond which England would not allow her to go. If this course had been taken earlier, we should now have been in a different position to that in which we found ourselves. The Emperor of Russia, indeed, had great cause to complain of the manner in which he had been treated by her Majesty's ministers, for he had been led to believe that under no provocation would measures of vigorous war-fare be adopted, and that there was no cordial union with France as against Russia. At the same time, if we were to be involved in war, provided the objects of it were, as he thought they were in this case, laudable. and honourable, and right, then he concurred with Earl Grey that it would be inexpedient to introduce a new reform bill at such a time, for such a measure was sure to excite much opposition, and to engender a state of feeling which, under such circumstances, might be productive of considerable inconvenience. He recommended, however, that as her Majesty's government intended to introduce a measure for the prevention of bribery and corruption, they should bring in another for the prevention of intimidation. Before he sat down, he must refer to one question upon which parliament would neglect its duty if it abstained from commenting. For twelve days the country had been without a minister for the home department. He therefore asked the noble earl at the head of the government to give some explanation of the cause of the resignation

of Lord Palmerston, and to tell the house why, after the expiration of twelve days, the noble lord had returned to office. The noble earl concluded by stating that there was no intention of moving an amendment upon the address; but that he desired to see the word "in-timidation," inserted after the words "bribery and corruption."—The Earl of ABERDEEN defended himself in strong terms against the charge made by a portion of the press of being a tool and instrument of Russia, and mentioned that perhaps few public men in this country had ever written more, or with greater acrimony, than himself, against the Russian government. It was said that to the present government was owing the present state of things, and that if they had acted with more vigour, it would not have arisen. He begged noble lords to suspend their opinions on these subjects till they had seen the papers; but he confessed he was no friend to playing at the game of Brag. To small states it might sometimes be useful to hold menacing language; but to have held it to a power like Russia, at the time she first occupied the principalities, would in the interests of Turkey have been most inexpedient. There would, however, be further opportunities of entering into these subjects in detail. With regard to the resignation of Lord Palmerston he should not be entirely silent. His noble friend, believing that the provisions of a measure were settled, which was not finally settled, resigned. Explanations took place, after which his noble friend resumed his functions, for he had not absolutely resigned, and the country had not been left without those duties being regularly and efficiently performed. The noble earl, however, had no right to ask for the causes of that difference, or the means of reconciliation. Had Lord Palmerston left office, he would have been bound to give a parliamentary explanation; but where a mere misunderstanding took place, whether in the cabinet or elsewhere, which was reconcilable, he contended that no explanation was necessary. Before he sat down, as he had himself been charged with being a Russian and an Austrian, he was bound to say that the same imputations had been cast upon a much higher person, and with the same utter absence of foundation. There was not the slightest ground for any of the base allegations that had been thrown out against Prince Albert, and he emphatically denied that his Royal Highness had ever interfered in any manner with the patronage of the army.-Viscount Hardinge also gave a total denial to the charges of undue interference on the part of Prince Albert with the patronage of the army, or with the transaction of public business at the Horse Guards .-The Earl of DERBY, in the course of some explanations, also said that, so far as his own experience went, his Royal Highness had never unduly interposed in public business. The charges brought against the Prince only proved the extent of the gullibility of the public; and he was only surprised that the noble earl at the head of the government should have condescended to notice them .- Lord CAMPBELL, viewing the question constitutionally, expressed his opinion that not only as a privy councillor, but as the husband of the Sovereign, Prince Albert should be consulted upon public affairs.—In the course of the short discussion which brought the debate to a conclusion, the Earl of HARROWBY taunted the members of the opposition with allowing these unfounded attacks to be repeated in journals over which they had attacks to be repeated in journals over which they had influence enough to prevent their publication; upon which the Earl of Derby repeated his assertion that it was the radical, and not the conservative press, that originated and magnified the rumours, and the Earl of Malmesbury declared that, being unconnected with the press, he had no power to check the calumnies.—

The address was then agreed to.

On Thursday, Feb. 2, Lord Lyndhurst, referring to the papers presented to parliament on the Tuvoo-Russian Question, asked the Foreign Secretary whether the account given of the Vienna note in the despatch of Count Nesselrode to Baron Meyendorff of the 7th of September was correct. From this account it appeared that the Vienna note, after having been modified and reduced to its present form, was sent simultaneously to Constantinople and St. Petersburgh. But it also appeared that, before the note was complete, and whilst it was in preparation,

a draft of it had been sent to St. Petersburgh for the assent and adoption of the Emperor. It was singular that though the draft did not materially differ from the final note, it should have been sent to St. Petersburgh only, and not to Constantinople, although it related to the sovereignty and independence of the Porte. He wished to know whether this statement was correct, and also whether the draft note had been sent to Russia with the assent of the different Powers at Vienna, or whether it was the sole act of Austria .- The Earl of CLARENDON, in reply, detailed the history of the Vienna note, and of the alterations made in it. When thus agreed upon by the four Powers, it was sent simultaneously to St. Petersburgh and Constantinople. But two slight alterations were afterwards suggested by her Majesty's government, in harmony with the intentions of all the Powers, which, being accepted by the conference, were transmitted to St. Petersburgh, and they were immediately adopted by the Russian government. Their lordships would, however, find full information of the facts in the papers.—Lord LYNDHURST observed that there was no document in the papers to show that the draft or the alterations had been sent to Constantinople. -Lord Beaumont said that the result appeared to be just this-that the draft, without the alterations, had been communicated to St. Petersburgh without being made known to the Porte, but that the note in its final state was sent simultaneously to the two Powers. He inquired whether this was not the fact with regard to the simple French note agreed to by the English government in the first instance. The Earl of CLARENDON believed that the French government communicated the note to the Porte as well as to

Communication to the Russia, but he could not say positively.

On Friday, Feb. 3, the Marquis of Claneloane gave notice that on Menday he should put a question to the government with a view of ascertaining whether this country was at War or not with Russia; and that he would also call attention to the despatch of the 24th

of December.

On Monday, Feb. 6, an important discussion took place on the State of the Country with respect to the question of Peace or War; the Marquis of CLANRICARDE having previously given notice that he would call the attention of the house to this subject. He said, that from the lan-guage held by government last week, he considered that the Emperor of Russia had virtually if not formally rejected the proposal which had been made to him. But, seeing from the public papers that no formal reply had been received, and that a semblance of negociations was still going on at Vienna, he for one should be sorry to occasion any discussion that might prevent a peaceful termination to those negociations. Therefore he would termination to those negociations. Therefore he would not that night discuss some necessary points; the consideration of which, however, could not be delayed many days. Our position was becoming so critical, that Parliament must be accurately informed thereupon before many days elapse. He would not interfere with the faintest prospect of peace until negociations are formally closed; but would content himself with asking probability of the property of the pro whether any answer had been received from the Emperor of Russia, and whether any instructions had been given to our minister at St. Petersburgh?—The Earl of CLARENDON said, he was much obliged for the consideration shown by Lord Clanricarde in postponing any discussion which he thought might operate prejudicially to the slight chances that still remain of maintaining peace. Only that afternoon had he received an official statement of the facts respecting terms on which the Emperor of Russia stated that he would be prepared to negociate for peace. Only on the 2nd of February, the Vienna conference was called together, and those proposals, or rather counter-project, were communicated to the conference by Count Buol. Lord Clarendon had not yet had time to show the official despatch on the subject to his colleagues except Lord Aberdeen; so that he preferred not to enter into details. But it was his duty to say, that the terms of the Emperor's proposal were quite unacceptable, and not of a character to allow of their being sent to Constantinople. Upon this point no doubt existed for a moment in the minds of the conference. With respect to the second question, Baron Brunnow had called on Lord Clarendon on Saturday

evening and placed in his hands a note, announcing that answer had been thought meagre. He assured Lord the answer given by Lord Charendon to his enquiries Beaumont and Lord Fitzwilliam, that he had held out was not of a kind that permitted him to continue diplo-matic relations with this country, and that therefore they were suspended. Baron Brunnow took leave on Saturday evening, but as it was too late to depart, Lord Clarendon understood he was to leave London early on Monday. Lord Clarendon promised in the course of the week to lay before the house the note of Baron Brunnow, the despatch of the Russian government, and his own answer.-The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH said, he had always thought and said that the dispute must terminate in war; and he now did not regret the postponement of discussion, because any retrospect of the conduct of government could not be profitable in the slightest degree. But he should deeply regret if ministers were deluded by anything that has recently taken place into relaxing, indeed into not increasing, their preparations for war. I have no doubt (said Lord Ellenborough) we are at the commencement of one of the most formidable wars in which this country has ever been engaged. I deeply regret that the people of this country do not appear at all aware of the magnitude and probable duration or the dismal consequences of that war. It is undoubtedly true that it is a war for which this country is not responsible, nor are her Majesty's ministers responsible for it. I acquit them altogether. I think that whatever they have said on the subject has been said with ability, and that they have been ably seconded by the various gentlemen holding diplomatic appointments at the different European courts: but I do conjure ministers to increase to the utmost possible extent the preparations for immediate war. War is inevitable; and what is absolutely essential to the preservation of the best interests of this country is, that on the breaking up of the ice we shall show a superior fleet in the Baltic. Are we able to do that? If we be not, ministers are most deeply responsible to the country; for they have had their eyes opened, and could not have been in ignorance of the danger pressing upon us. I will say no more now. I desire that your lordships should have the opportunity of considering the whole subject: but what I now earnestly press ministers to do is to increase to the utmost extent the pre-parations for immediate war, and for a war which will be one of the greatest in which this country has ever engaged."—Lord CLANRICARDE concurred in much that had fallen from Lord Ellenborough. He agreed in thinking that the war would turn out to be "one of the most disastrous on which we ever entered." "I do not mean to this country, but to humanity." But he could not agree that a retrospect would be useless. Ministers are not entirely irresponsible for the present state of affairs. What had been said by ministers and their agents abroad had been said with ability; but very often the right thing had not been said, and much ought to have been said that was left unsaid. present state of things cannot continue long. He would bring forward the motion on Tuesday week.— Earl FITZWILLIAM agreed with Lord Clanricarde that the present state of things could not last long. opinion, the present state of things had already lasted much too long. Whether ministers deserved credit for the whole of the negociations in which they had been engaged, or whether it was the opinion of any man that in some particular parts of the negociations they may have failed, of this he was sure, that it is the duty of every man to afford them the strongest support when they shall be engaged in that war with which we are threatened. Whether the country is aware of the tremendous character of the conflict, he would not stop to discuss; but he was sure, from the communications he had had, that there never was a war in which the government was more cordially supported than it will be in that in which we are about to engage.-Lord BEAUMONT could not help observing, that the reply of Lord Clarendon was more meagre than was desirable. If he understood rightly, the Emperor of Russia had refused to consent to the last note from Vienna; and not only refused, but had offered new terms of such a nature that the Powers could not possibly admit them. Further negociations must consequently be altogether out of the question.—Lord Clarendon was sorry his

no expectations that fresh negociations may be entered into, and that peace may still be preserved. These negociations had now been brought to a close at Vieuna; but, anxious to satisfy the house, he had added that new proposals put forward by Russia were wholly unacceptable, and "therefore there was an end of them." It was true that Count Orloff, having executed that particular portion of his mission that referred to the relations subsisting between Russia and Austria, and being about to depart from Vienna, had prolonged his stay; but what object he had in this, Lord Clarendon was unable to state. As to the question relative to instructions to the British minister at St. Petersburgh, Lord Clarendon said-" As it was half-past six o'clock on Saturday when Baron Brunnow called upon me, and as it was necessary in this, as in all other measures we have adopted, or shall adopt, to have previous com-munication with the French government, it was not possible at the moment to send instructions to our minister at St. Petersburgh. But we have already held communication with the French ambassador on the subject; and instructions will be sent to Sir George Seymour and General Castelbajae to-morrow, which will place them on exactly the same footing as the Russian ambassador here, and diplomatic relations between the two countries and Russia will be suspended." [This statement evidently made a strong impression on the house.]

On Tuesday, Feb. 7th, Lord Monteagle called the attention of the house to the Frequency of Railway Accidents. He asked the Vice-President of the Board of Trade, whether he would object to lay before the house, as speedily as possible, the returns of railway accidents down to the present period; and also to keep parliament informed of such accidents as occur, from time to time? It was some since any efficient returns had been laid before them; and unless public attention were immediately called to the facts, efficient responsibility would never be re-established. As to the excuses offered by companies for accidents, he attached no importance whatever to them. They were asked to compare the number of accidents with the number of persons who travel; and they were told that the question should be passed by with indifference, the proportion is so small. He could not recognise that doctrine; for so long as any accident occurred which could have been averted, they were bound to inquire into it. Not the proportion, but the actual damage to life and limb, must be looked to .- Earl FITZWILLIAM suggested, that there were certain reasons—he would not exactly say what—that might render it desirable to commence legislation on the subject in the House of Lords. Perhaps it might not be desirable to state the reasons openly, but he left them to the silent contemplation of the government.— Lord STANLEY of Alderley said that government was anxious to apply a practical remedy to the evil. The President of the Board of Trade had given notice that he intends to introduce a measure which might correct some of the evils; and the fact that a committee of the other house had inquired into and reported upon the subject, afforded a reason why the measure should be first introduced into the other house. Great convenience, however, would result from Lord Monteagle's suggestion; and he proposed not only that the reports of the accidents of last year should be laid on the table, but that reports of accidents as they occur should at once be published.—Earl GREY said he was not sanguine that the other house would send up an effectual bill. But their lordships had the power in their own hands. They might determine not to grant any new powers for amalgamation or extension without a thorough inquiry how the companies have used for the public interests the power already possessed, or without inserting in the bill such clauses as may be necessary for the efficient protection of the public. Great abuses in railway management prevailed; the most common was that of companies fighting against companies at the expense of others.— Lord CAMPBELL was of opinion that new legislation on the subject is indispensably necessary. The rights of her Majesty's subjects are not sufficiently protected. He pointed out two defects in the present laws. One is,

that railway companies are not liable for any unlawful acts done by their servants. Persons travelling by rail-way are frequently imprisoned at stations and barbarously treated; but when they bring an action, the company say, "we gave no orders to warrant the proceeding," and the plaintiff is non-suited, although it might be proved that the offending policeman or porter had acted under the orders of the station-master. second point relates to contracts. When an action on a contract is brought against a railway company, they say, "As a corporation we can only contract under our corporation-seal, and unless you can show that the contract is under that seal, you must be nonsuited." Such (said Lord Campbell) is the law. It may be applied to all exception — municipal corporations can hire cooks without contracting for their services under the

corporation-seal! The Earl of HARDWICKE called attention to the state and conditions of the Navy-list. He disclaimed all intention of giving offence, and said he would not mention a single name. There were twenty-two Admirals on the "active" list, the youngest of whom was seventy-five years of age; the youngest of the viceadmirals, was sixty-nine; and of the rear-admirals nine or ten were fit for service. This state of things was the result of orders in council and regulations. The first order in council affecting the list was issued on the 30th of June, 1827; it provided that captains who had by seniority reached the head of the list, should be deemed eligible to be superannuated with the rank of retired rear-admiral; that captains should be eligible for flag appointments who had commanded one or more rated ships during the war, or during six complete years of peace, or five of peace and war; and that commanders and lieutenants should serve one year and two years before they were eligible for the rank of captain and commander. On the 10th of August this order was repealed by another; but in 1851 the government reverted to the former system, and ordered that officers on the active list who had not served for their flags under the order of 1827, should be removed to the reserved, in fact to the retired list. Having taken by chance sixteen on the reserved and sixteen on the active list, sixteen on the reserved and sixteen on the active list, he found the united ages of the former amounted to 1027, those of the latter to 1038. The absurdity was, that practically the spirit of the orders in council was not adhered to; for when an officer arrived at a certain point, he found the door of promotion shut in his face. While a captain was rejected because he had not served his full term of the state of the council was the same fifter and of the same proposed to the same propose six years, government would take an officer and give him a magnificent ship, with a broad pendant, who had never before commanded anything but a small vessel. Lord Hardwicke suggested that an oppor-tunity should be given for officers to purchase their commissions, upon the fair calculation of the value of their pay. He moved for a select committee to inquire into the subject .- The Earl of ABERDEEN, sympathising with the object of the motion was bound to oppose it, from a sense of duty to the service and the public. It was remarkable that not one of the Boards of Admiralty since 1827 had thought proper to deal with the regniation then framed by Sir George Cockburn. Not a single officer had been promoted who had not compled with the conditions of that regulation. Cases of individual hardship must occur, and he regretted that it was so. Lord Hardwicke himself, and others in a similar condition, might think an alteration necessary; but to be of use, a regulation must be invariably adhered to. Lord Aberdeen said he had conferred with Sir James Graham, and it was his opinion that no fairer mode to preserve efficiency could be adopted than to require a reasonable qualification on the part of the officers to be promoted. Any relaxation of the rule would put an end to that equitable proceeding which has hitherto characterised the conduct of the Crown. He had therefore come to the conclusion that the present system is the most just, and advantageous

of the orders in council. There was something contrary to reason in saying that an officer should be qualified for a flag after having served six years in a rated ship, yet not qualified by having served in another ship, where equal or even superior experience might be acquired. The service in rated ships was a service before the discovery of steam; and practically, the order tended to give to the country men not the best acquainted with the service as it is, but as it used to be. No man in the navy was more deservedly esteemed than Sir George Cockburn, yet their lordships must consider the difference between the service in 1827 and the service in 1853. In 1827 many years had not elapsed since the war when captains had not to wait long for promotion; but now, at the end of forty years of peace, the rule is exclusion, not_promotion. He recollected that, in 1846, Sir Robert Peel, on behalf of the Crown, claimed the power of promoting any officer to any rank in the navy. That is a power that the Crown, claimed the power of promoting any officer to any rank in the navy. That is a power that should never be confided to the Admiralty. It has been rightly reserved to the Crown; and as the whole merits of any officer to be promoted would be brought before the whole cabinet, there was ample guarantee that the power would not be improperly

exercised .- The motion was withdrawn.

On Thursday, February 9, Lord LYNDHURST asked the Lord Chancellor what progress had been made by the commission for the Consolidation of the Statutes, and what course the government intended to pursue. After giving a statement of the various attempts to accomplish this object, and of what had been accomplished in the United States, he urged the necessity of the measure. The mass of absurdities in the statutebook (he said) would astonish their lordships. When he held the great seal, he introduced an act for the purpose of removing some of the absurdities to be found in the statutes directed against Roman Catholies. The absurdities were so apparent that the act was carried with the dities were so apparent that the act was carried with the unanimous consent of both houses. The absurdities thus removed were only a sample of those which remain behind. Their lordships would hardly believe that there is in the statute-book an act which prohibits an Irish bishop from bringing an Irish servant into this country under a severe penalty. It would interest a noble duke (Buccleuch) who was not then in his place, to know that by another act of parliament no person is allowed to have more than 3000 sheep, under very heavy penalties. These are but samples of the rubbish and penalties. nonsense which disgrace our statute-book. There are, altogether, 16,000 public general statutes; and of these nearly 14,000 might be swept away without the slightest inconvenience, while the remainder might be reduced to moderate compass by the process of consolidation. Lord Lyndhurst pointed out the best mode of proceeding: to strike off obsolete nonsense, to consolidate the remainder under distinct heads, to amend them where amendment is required, and when the common law cannot be separated, to incorporate it with the statute law. At present it is impossible to wade through the statutebook in order to find out and examine every statute relating to the same subject. Lord Lyndhurst concluded by asking what course the Lord Chancellor intends to pursue respecting the reports of the revision of the statutes?—The LORD CHANCELLOR said, the country would feel indebted to Lord Lyndhurst for having brought the subject forward. On the 31st of March last year, he instructed the commissioners to ascertain what statutes are in force, what have been repealed, what have become obsolete, and to consolidate those in full force. The commissioners ascertained, that out of nearly 17,000 statutes, 2500 only were living acts of parliament; and these were then proceeded with in the work of consolidation by two of the gentlemen associated with Mr. Bellenden Ker. Other gentlemen, he believed, were employed to consolidate the law upon particular subjects. At all events, the three different plans suggested by Lord Brougham's commission were attempted to be carried out One of these plans was merely to consolidate the law in the language of the existing statutes; another was to consolidate the law to the service that had yet been proposed.—The Earl with a view to its being amended; and the third plan of Ellembonough said, no doubt the rule was a just was to consolidate the law on the particular subject, both rule, but it would be desirable to reconsider the details as it was at common law and as it was by statute. These

gentlemen commenced their labours in the first week in April, and ended them in July; when they made a report, in which each commissioner stated his views as to what appeared to him most advantageous to be adopted. One of them made a digest of the law relating to distress for rent. As to the course he intended to pursue, all that could be done was to get competent persons to reduce the statute-law into a consolidated and neat form; and then to get the Lord Chancellor or some other competent person, to propose that that condensed form should become law. He contended that the mode adopted at New York could never be listened to in this country. There, new matter is introduced, and adopted by the legislature as new law. In England, every clause would require to be considered as if it were introduced for the first time. At the beginning of last session, a bill framed on a sketch by the Criminal Law Commissioners, and relating only to one head-murder and injury to the personwas introduced, referred to a select committee, and at the end of the session was still an imperfect bill. He referred to this to show, that if too much were attempted they would attempt something which might be theoreti-cally right but impracticable. If his anticipations were realised, he should retain the services of a certain number of gentlemen at the bar, to constitute a sort of unpaid commission to superintend the consolidation of all the statutes. As Lord Brougham was not present, the Lord Chancellor stated that he should postpone the introduction of a measure relating to testamentary jurisdiction until Monday.—Lord Campeell was glad no attempt would be made to codify the whole of the statute and common law. All French law was not contained in the Code Napoléon—no, nor one-twentieth part; and there would be just as much reason and no more justice in speaking of the Code Napoléon as a codification of the laws of France as to speak of a code of the laws of England. The excellent treatises on the great heads of law, like those of Lord St. Leonards, answer all the purposes of a code.—In reply to a remark by Lord Lyndhurst, the Lord Chancellor observed that it would be mere pedantry to say that the commissioners must not in any case, or in the least degree, touch the com-

On Friday, February 10, in consequence of various questions put to the government, there was much conversation on matters connected with the Eastern Question .- The Earl of CLARENDON stated that the counter-Project of the Emperor of Russia was not taken to Vienna by Count Orloff, but had been previously for-warded by the Austrian Minister at St. Petersburgh. Lord Clarendon had no official papers on the subject of Count Orloff's mission; but, so far as he was informed, it had only reference to the relations and proposed relations between Russia and Austria; and the answer given to those proposals was such as it was fitting to be given by an independent country.—In reply to further questions respecting the neutrality of Sweden and Denmark, and the selection by Sweden of ports to be closed, Lord Clarendon said, that those states had communicated their intentions with respect to neutrality; that government approved of their policy, and took no exception to the means of carrying it out; but that Russia had taken great exception to the system which Sweden has announced .- Pressed again with respect to Count Orloff's mission, he promised to lay on the table any papers that it may be proper to publish relating to

matters that do not concern this country.

Earl Grey having asked whether the New Reform Bill would be introduced before the estimates, the Earl of Aberdeen said that the reform bill would be introduced to the House of Commons on Monday. It would not practically interfere with the necessary naval and military preparations, as it would not be proceeded with until after the consideration of the estimates. But government considered its character staked on the introduction of the reform bill. "Noble lords," continued Lord Aberdeen, "seem to think that we are actually at war. Now, I must say, that not only is that not the case, but I for one deny, although it has been asserted in this house by various noble lords, that war is inevitable. On the contrary, although I admit the case is such as to require ample preparation to meet the danger of war, yet I do not abundon all hopes of main-

taining peace." Ministers, Lord Aberdeen added, would "make all preparations as if war were inevitable," but ministers cannot admit the merc apprehension of war to prevent them from redeeming their pledges.— The Marquis of CLANRICARDE fastened on Lord Aberdeen's statement that we are not at war, and twice asked whether negociations are going on to stop the hostilities referred to in the Queen's speech?—Lord ABERDEEN made a general answer, which Lord BEAUMONT thought unsatisfactory, and he renewed the question—"Are any negociations now taking place, on the part of this country, for obtaining peace?" Lord ABERDEEN—"Certainly there are none."—Lord BEAUMONT was continuing, when Lord GRANVILLE rose to order, and commented on the irregularity of these questions respecting the order of business in the House of Commons.—Lord CLANRICARDE and Lord GREY stood up for the regularity of asking questions on such important subjects of public policy; protesting against the rebuke administered by Lord Granville. Here the

subject dropped.

On Tuesday, Feb. 14, the Marquis of Clanricarde moved for an address to the Queen, praying for information respecting the Cessation of Diplomatic Relations with Russia. Any quarrel, he said, which he had with the government was not in consequence of their not having engaged earlier in war; but in consequence of their not having adopted more vigorous measures, having on the contrary pursued a course of conduct which had necessarily brought us into hostilities with the Emperor of Russia. He believed that if our government had in the first instance adopted a more bold and intelligible course, we could have avoided the predicament in which we now found ourselves involved. The great error which he considered had been committed by the government, after they had received a full report of the preparations for war which Russia was making—the menacing indications on the part of that power, and the unmistakeable meaning of Prince Menschikoff's demands—was in not having united with the French demands—was in not having unite, with the year government, when pressed by that government, with a view of coming to a common understanding as to what course of policy the Allied Powers should pursue. After some details in support of these views, he adverted to the present posture of affairs. All negociations had ceased, most extensive preparations were being made against Russia both by land and sea, and yet no one could say, not even the prime minister himself, whether we were at peace or war; nay, instead of the government making any communication to parliament on the subject, it had been left to him, an humble member of their lordships' house, to move for an address to the Crown.— The Earl of CLARENDON in defending the course pursued by the government, gave the following explanation of its quiescence when a vigorous policy might have checked the contemplated aggression of Russia on Turkey:—"My noble friend seems to think that the mission of Prince Menschikoff to Constantinople was, in itself, sufficient to have created alarm in the minds of her Majesty's government, and that they ought to have acted upon that apprehension. Now what are the facts? As soon as information reached us on the subject of As soon as information reached us on the student of Prince Menschikoff's mission, we immediately demanded of the Russian government, without a moment's delay—we asked in distinct and explicit terms—what were the real objects of that mission? To that inquiry we received a most distinct and explicit answer. My noble friend has stated, and stated with truth, that there are, of course, certain communications that pass between the two governments which cannot properly be made public -which cannot be imparted to the house at this moment. But, my lords, I am free to observe, that fully con-curring in the remark of my noble friend, these commumications were far stronger in repudiation of aggressive intention on the part of Russia than any of those which we have thought it our duty to publish. Indeed, I may say, they placed the question upon grounds which it was then impossible to doubt, and I should as soon have dreamed of doubting any of your lordships who rose in his place in this house, and affirmed a fact upon his honour, as I could doubt these assurances of Russia. From the assurances we received, therefore, my lords, it was impossible not to credit the honourable intentions

of Russia." Lord Clarendon subsequently described the present position of affairs as follows :-- "Diplomatic relations with that country have been declared by Russia to be suspended, not by England. We are, therefore, in an intermediate state. Our desire for peace therefore, in an intermediate state. Our desire for peace is as strong and as sincere as ever, but our hopes of maintaining it have been gradually growing less and less, and every hour we are undoubtedly drifting nearer and nearer to a state of war. My noble friend has said that negociations for peace do not imply war. I have already stated to the house in substance how the case stands. I consider the negociations for peace to be at an early but it does not follow that a text of two intractions. end, but it does not follow that a state of war is instantly to ensue; and I am sure your lordships will not expect that in the exercise of the discretion with which I entrusted, and in the face of the responsibility that exists, I should proceed to state on this occasion the further steps which her Majesty's government may see fit to take in the matter." After speaking in the highest terms of Lord Stratford, whose ability and devotion, he said, it was impossible to overrate, Lord Clarendon then entered at length into the line of policy pursued by the English and French governments after the massacre at Sinope, as well as into the circumstances which had transpired respecting Count Orloff's mission to Austria and Prussia, both which governments had, he believed, returned an answer becoming independent nations. He also praised the admirable discretion dis-played by the people of this country during a period of great excitement, and concluded by declaring that if war were forced on us, England would respond to the call to arms in a manner worthy of her ancient renown, as well as of the fame of those allies who would now for the first time be ranged in battle by her side.—Lord GLENELG approved of the conduct of the government, and exhorted them, if possible with honour, to preserve peace.

-Earl GREY contended that this country ought not to have interfered in the dispute between Russia and Turkey .- The Earl of DERBY was of opinion that the policy of the government had been erroneous in various respects: but he concluded by saying that war was now inevitable: he should discard all party feeling and all consideration of the past; and if the government were in earnest in the determination of carrying on the war in a manner worthy of the dignity of this country, he should earnestly give them his support and assistance. -The Earl of ABERDEEN, after defending the government from the various charges brought against them, said that, looking over the whole transaction, he could not put his finger upon any part of it which he lamented. He had certainly done his best to preserve peace, and he should never regret the time which had been occupied with this view. The most perfect concert had been maintained throughout with France, and this union would always give the highest satisfaction to him, whilst no endeavours should be wanting to secure its permanence. He could not look without apprehension to the consequences of war, however it might end, to the Turkish empire itself, for it must be attended with great danger to its future condition. Slender as the hope was, he would not even now abandon the hope of peace: but her Majesty's government were making every preparation to carry on war, if war there must be, in a manner befitting the honour of the country. He had nather bentung the involved of the tenth of the least fear in appealing, not only to that house, but the country, not merely for an acquittal of her Majesty's government from blame, but he would almost venture to trust that there might be approbation of their conduct.—After some remarks from the Duke of Argyle, and the Earl of Albemarle, the Marquis of CLAN-RICARDE withdrew his motion the object of which, that

of obtaining some information, had been gained.
On Thursday, Feb. 16th, the LORD CHANCELLOR called attention to the State of the Law as Regarded Testamentary Matters, and the evils inherent in the existing system of jurisdiction in the ecclesiastical courts. In the first place, there was no reason, except old custom, ratified by statute in the reign of King Edward I., that the ecclesiastical courts should have jurisdiction over wills more than over any other kind of deeds; but, even supposing this objection in theory to have been overcome, the practical inconvenience of the present system, under which no less than 386 different

tribunals had jurisdiction over wills, rendered an alteration in the law absolutely necessary. Again, in the present state of the law, when the cognisance of devises of real estate belonged to the temporal tribunals, and that of bequests of personalty appertained exclusively to the ecclesiastical courts, a conflict of law might occur, and one-half of a will might be declared valid in one court and invalid in another. Many attempts had been made to remedy this state of things, and reports had been made by various commissions on the subject. The latest, which had just delivered its report, recommended the abolition of the existing Prerogative Court, and the transfer of its jurisdiction to a new court of probate, which should be a temporal, and not an ecclesiastical tribunal. With the recommendation for abolishing the Prerogative Court of Canterbury he entirely agreed, but not with that for erecting a new court, as he thought the public interest would he best served by vesting the whole contentious jurisdiction of wills in the Court of Chancery. With the right of the proctors to deal with the common form business, as it was called, which constituted ninety-nine hundredths of the business of the Prerogative Court, he did not at present propose to interfere; but the contentious business arising out of cases in which a will was disputed, and which did not, it appeared, amount to more than sixty days' work in the year, he proposed to transfer to Chancery, and to throw open to its practitioners, for the simple reason that it seemed unnecessary to erect a new court to do so little work. His plan, then, was to transfer the whole machinery of the Prerogative Court to Chancery, and to give the proctors the exclusive transaction of non-contentions business for a limited time. He also proposed to allow probate of wills in the country up to 1500l., and to adopt a recommendation of the commission, and to extend probates to real estate as well as to personalty. He then laid the bill on the table.-Lords BROUGHAM and St. Leonards expressed their satisfaction at the proposed measure, though the latter did not agree with the Lord Chancellor in thinking that probate should be extended to real property.—Lord CAMPBELL also testified his concurrence in the bill.—The bill was then read

On Friday, Feb. 17th, the Earl of EGLINGTON moved for a committee to inquire into the System of National Education in Ireland .- The motion was agreed to, and

their lorships adjourned.

On Thursday, February 23rd, the Earl of DERBY, referring to the announcement that the government did not intend to adopt the scheme proposed by the authorities of Oxford University for Reforming the Constitution of that Corporation, inquired whether the ministry would communicate their own measure for university reform to the governing bodies of those institutions before submitting it to parliament .- The Earl of ABER-DEEN declined to give any pledge to that effect on the part of the government, but subsequently consented to a motion made by Lord Derby for an address to the Crown, praying that the correspondence on the subject between the ministry and the heads of Oxford University should be laid on the table.

The second reading of the Tenant Right (Ireland) Bill having been moved, Lord BROUGHAM complained that sufficient time had not been allowed since the first introduction of this bill, and several others on the same subject, for their due consideration by the house.—In the course of a brief discussion which followed, the Earl of Wicklow remarked that the measures were identical with a similar series of bills brought in last session, and with which the house had enjoyed ample opportunities of becoming fully acquainted.—The second reading of all the bills was ultimately postponed.

A question from Lord DESART respecting the Reported Withdrawal of Troops from the Smaller West India Islands led to some conversation, during which the Duke of Newcastle explained the new arrangements that had been carried into effect with regard to the military force in the dependencies alluded to. general result of these changes was to concentrate the troops in the island of Barbadoes, and to place a steamer at the disposal of the governor for their transport to any point where their presence was desirable.

In the House of Commons, on Tuesday, the 31st of January, the Address in answer to her Majesty's speech was moved by Lord Castlerosse, and seconded by Mr. Thompson Hankey.—Mr. Baillie regretted that the government had not adopted a more decided course towards Russia after the mission of Prince Menschikoff, and contended that, although they had now adopted a war policy, their half measures had damaged the character and the position of this country. He likewise deprecated the agitation at this crisis of the question of parliamentary reform.—Mr. BLACKETT protested against the secresy in which the government had shrouded the negociations respecting foreign affairs .- Colonel the negociations respecting foreign alians.—Colored Sibthor believed that more political cowardice had never been exhibited by any government than by the present; and that a bolder course would have secured peace and saved bloodshed.—Sir R. Peel expressed his disapprobation of the mean and subtle policy which had characterised the proceedings of Russia. The aim of characterised the proceedings of Russia. The aim of that power had always been to separate France and England, in prosecution of her designs upon Turkey, and to lull England into apathy and indifference. While there was a chance of preventing hostilities by negociation, the government were justified in resorting to this expedient; but the time had passed when Russia could be permitted to put forth exclusive claims over the Ottoman empire. After touching upon a few domestic topics, Sir Robert declared that he was pre-pared to support the policy of the government. The pared to support the policy of the government. The people of this country, he thought, were satisfied that the apparent delay which had marked their proceedings, so far from sacrificing one iota of the national dignity, was only an evidence of that temperate judgment and wise discrimination which afforded a favourable test of their capacity for government.—Mr. Hume said he should wait for the documents before he formed his opinion upon the Eastern question, and regretted that the government had not already made them public. He hoped that if war was inevitable, no loans would be contracted, but that the cost of our armaments would be defrayed within the year.—Mr. H. T. LIDDELL, after briefly adverting to the state of the shipping trade, and to the project of opening that of the coast, proceeded to give, with reference to our foreign relations, some details of the military resources of Russia; first, to show that it must be the policy of that power to seek time to bring up her forces; and secondly, to warn the country of the vast amount of those forces. In the prospect of an expensive war, he thought the government would have done wisely in postponing the question of parliamentary reform, which night involve the country in a painful and acrimonious domestic struggle at a moment when unanimity was so desirable. Mr. Sergeaut SHEE complained of the omission in the speech from the throne of any allusion to the remaining grievances of Ireland, especially the state of the law regulating the relations of landlord and tenant.—Sir J. YOUNG replied that it was the intention of the government to renew the attempt made last session to legislate wisely, safely, and he hoped beneficially, upon this subject.—Mr. FAGAN claimed, on behalf of Ireland, that the University of Dublin should not be excluded from the projected measures of collegiate reform.-Mr. Hadfield was very thankful that a reform was to take place in the ecclesiastical courts system, and regretted that these courts were still to be permitted to exist .- Mr. J. PHILLIMORE protested against language which the last speaker had applied to practitioners in the courts in question. He also regretted that education had no place in the speech, and that Convocation was to be allowed to do twelve hours' mischief.—Mr. DISRAELI compared the tone adopted by the government when parliament was prorogued, and the expectations held out of an immediate and satisfactory conclusion of the difference between the Porte and Russia, with the language in the speech from the throne, which still spoke of negociations going on, and of hepes of success; and contended that the government were bound, after what had happened, to assure the house that the object of the negociations was not in the spirit of the Vienna note, though that note had been held out

not only with the Emperor of the French, but with the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, the language used in the address was not so firm and explicit as the circumstances of the case required. He thought that some reference should have been made in the speech to certain unsettled questions to which the President of the United States had formally referred. Looking at the threatening aspect of our foreign relations, he condemned as unwise and unstatesmanlike the policy of introducing reforms not only of the civil service, the ecclesiastical courts, and the poor laws, but even of the House of Commons, which would distract and dissipate the energies of the country when about to embark in a war. The present ministers, however, had unhappily pledged themselves to bring in a large measure of parliamentary reform, and, mad as such a measure might be at this time, they must redcem that pledge. He was ready to support the most stringent measure for putting an end to bribery and corruption, but he would not connect such a measure with one for reconstructing the electoral body, and why was intimidation to be passed over? He repeated that it was un-wise at the present time to introduce any measure of parliamentary reform; but, if such a bill should be laid upon the table, he would attempt to bring about a better adjustment of the manner in which the different classes of the country were represented in that house .- Lord J. Russell, reserving a particular justification of the course pursued by the government until the papers were in the hands of members, offered a general vindication of their proceedings, and, with regard to the Vienna note, he observed that it was framed, not by the English government, but by the governments of England and France, with additions by the Austrian government, and the note was accepted as a means by which it was hoped that the interests of Turkey might be reconciled with the pretensions of Russia. He could not, he said, indulge a very confident expectation that the offers now made would be acceded to by Russia; and, however desirous the government might be to preserve peace, they were not disposed to let that government so far profit by delay as to take us totally unprepared. Considering the relative position of the different powers, they had thought it would be an immense advantage if Austria and Prussia would combine with us in preventing war ensuing from the aggression of Russia; and, although their endeavours had not been yet successful, he had great hopes that the government of Austria would see how much her interests (which were greater than those of England and France), as well as those of Europe, were involved in the settlement of this question; and, if both Austria and Prussia should ultimately act with England and France, there could be no doubt of an immediate result. Time, therefore, had not been lost in endeavouring to persuade the government of Austria to take a more enlightened view of the subject. Lord John then called the attention of the house to a matter of great importance, namely the calumnies which had been spread regarding the Prince Consort. While the charge, he remarked, was generally that of an unconstitutional interference on the part of his Royal Highness, it was generally admitted that there never was a sovereign who acted more strictly within the spirit of the constitution, or who gave her confidence and support more fully to the ministers of the Crown. Was it not incredible then, that while her Majesty's conduct had been so thoroughly constitutional, her royal consort should have been all the while acting unconstitutionally? Lord John described the mode in which official intercourse had been carried on with the Queen before and after her marriage; the legal status of the Prince Consort (who was authorised to sit in the privy council), and the nature and extent of his Royal Highness's cognisance of public despatches and of state affairs. Her Majesty's communication and consultation with the Prince had been fully authorised by Lord Melbourne; but the most constitutional attention had always been paid to the advice of her ministers, whose tenure of office depended upon the vote of that house. The late Duke of Wellington had been desirous that Prince Albert should succeed him in the command-in-chief of the army; but his Royal Highness declined the post, as not derogatory to the Ottoman Porte. He thought, of the army; but his Royal Highness declined the post, that if her Majesty was acting in cordial co-operation declaring that his place was to be always near the Queen

and that he should depart from that position if he assumed an office of his own of so much importance. The Duke then expressed a hope that his Royal Highness would pay attention to the state and efficiency of the army; but he never in any way interfered with the patronage, or in the ordinary business of the Horse Guards. Lord John then examined and refuted two specific charges which had been alleged against the Prince. The first related to the resignation of Sir G. Brown as adjutant-general, which took place under the following circumstances:—A difference of opinion occurred between Lord Hardinge and Sir G. Brown with respect to the weight that the soldier should carry, and with regard to other points of military detail and arrangement. Sir George wrote a letter in exceedingly suitable terms, saying that as there was a considerable difference between Lord Hardinge and himself, and as his own opinion, formed upon what he had heard from the Duke of Wellington, was unshaken, he thought it was better that he should resign the office of adjutantgeneral; and he therefore begged Lord Hardinge to place his resignation before the Queen. The second charge referred to the appointment of Sir G. Cathcart. Lord Hardinge having laid Sir G. Brown's resignation before her Majesty, recommended that Sir G. Catheart should be appointed his successor, as he considered him a very distinguished officer, and of an age that would enable him to perform actively the duties of that enable nim to perform actively the duties of that situation. Her Majesty acquiresced in the advice that Lord Hardinge gave, but she said she hoped that General Wetherell, who was next in that office of adjutant-general to Sir G. Brown, would meet with every consideration from Lord Hardinge. Lord Hardinge said that he was quite ready to pay every consideration to the merits of General Wetherell, that he thought very highly of them himself, that he performed his duties in Canada very well, but that he (Lord Hardinge) did not think he would be so efficient an adjutant-general as Sir G. Cathcart; that he was, however, quite ready to propose some method by which it should be shown that no disapprobation was entertained towards General Wetherell. Upon this, an equerry of her Majesty, who was also in attendance upon his Royal Highness, came to London to express to General Wetherell the Queen's sense of his services, and that it was not from any slight to him that she had them the advice of Lucil Wall. to him that she had taken the advice of Lord Hardinge. General Wetherell, as might be expected, expressed his grateful sense of this mark of her Majesty's condescension and kindness, and made no complaint of the appointment which was made to the office of adjutantgeneral. Lord John stated that with regard to various other allegations against his Royal Highness, in connection with the Horse Guards, the same contradiction could be given, if it were worth while. But there was another subject, with respect to which a specific assertion was likewise made. It was said that upon questions of foreign policy, and more espe-cially upon that Eastern question which at present absorbs to so great a degree the attention of the country, Prince Albert had taken a course to thwart the advice of her Majesty's responsible ministers, and that in the attempt so to thwart their advice he was in the habit of writing to foreign ministers on these subjects. On that point Lord John read a letter from Lord Westmoreland, giving the assertion a strong contradic-tion. He then spoke of the position of her Majesty in relation to Prince Albert. Her Majesty is married (he said) to a prince of singular attainments, and their domestic life is as good an example to all the Queen's subjects as her constitutional conduct is a model for all Would any man believe me if I were to sovereigns. say that, while thus united, the Queen never consulted say that, while thus united, the Queen never consuited with the Prince Consort—whose eminent qualifications I have described—with respect to affairs that nearly interest her Majesty, that interest her fortunes, and the fortunes of her erown, the welfare of her people, the happiness of her interior life, and her relations with many of those who are dear to her? No one would believe me if I made such an assertion. I say then that I have in future there

matter; in saying that her Majesty and the Prince are inseparably united, and that with regard to public counsels, as with regard to private affairs, they have no greater comfort than to communicate with one another. And when the people of this country, always just in the end, have reflected upon these matters, I think the result of these calumnies, base as they are, and of these delusions, blind as they have been, will and these detailed in the second of this country still more strongly to the Queen of these realms, and to give a firmer and stronger foundation to the throne—Mr. WALPOLE said, the house and the country were indebted to the noble lord for the complete manner in which he had vindicated the Prince Consort from charges as extravagant as they were calumnious. The only thing which he wished to add to his statement was, that Lord Derby and his colleagues had enjoyed the same confidence which Lord John had said was reposed by her Majesty in her other ministers. He made a few comments upon other topics in the speech of the noble lord, observing, with reference to the reform measures, that he thought the time not convenient, and the measure itself not required. motion for the address was then agreed to.

On Wednesday, Feb. 1, Mr. BROTHERTON moved a resolution designed to restrict, if not prevent, Aftermidnight Legislation in that house. He expatiated on the bad consequences of late sittings, and feared that the evil was increasing. In the session of 1851 the house had sat for eighty-six hours, and in 1852 only sixty-three hours beyond midnight; while last session the aggregate was 133 hours.—Mr. WILLIAMS seconded the motion.—Sir J. Pakington objected to it, believing that a far more useful change would be to terminate the session at an earlier month of the year, rather than the sittings at an earlier hour of the night. He suggested the appointment of a committee on the subject.—Lord J. Russell combated the on the subject.—Lord J. Russell combated the motion, because it might seriously hamper the course of public business, but agreed in thinking that a committee might prove advantageous.—After some discussion the house divided, when the motion was lost by a majority of 30, 54 members voting for it, and

84 against it.

On Thursday, Feb. 2, the Marquis of BLANDFORD obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the Better Management of Episcopal and Capitular Property. And the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER obtained leave to bring in a Bill on the subject of the Public Revenue

and Consolidated Fund Charges.
On Friday, Feb. 3, Mr. CARDWELL, in a Committee of the whole House, moved for leave to bring in two bills for the Further Amendment of the Navigation Laws: one bill "to strike off the last remaining fetters from the free navigation of the sea"—to throw open the coasting trade to foreign vessels; the other to consolidate and amend those laws which, since the repeal of the Navigation Act, has passed for the benefit of British shipping. The second bill (he said) would con-solidate the law with respect to registry and measurement, abolishing the registry ticket, and introducing the greatly improved system of measurement known as Captain Moorsom's ;-also with regard to the discipline of crews under the master; with regard to safety in better securing the certified competency of masters in the home as well as the foreign trade, and inquiry into accidents with the local assistance of the Trinity Board; and also with regard to lights and pilotage. He pro-posed to appropriate a small sum from the Board of Trade funds for the purpose of organising the life-boats on the coast, so that more life might be saved. Mr. Cardwell reported that the recent changes in the Navigation Laws had worked well; not realising the apprehensions of overwhelming foreign competition. Wages are higher than ever, and freights higher: there are not enough British ships for the purposes of the coasting trade; while fleets of foreign ships enter the Tyne in ballast. Last year, 190,000 seamen left the ports of the kingdom; and during the first three months of the operation of the new manning clause there were only assertion. I say, then, that I hope in future there 2,500 foreign seamen. And our shipping trade and will be no delusion upon this subject. There is no commerce increased by 2,282,639l in 1851, by 2,564,429l. harm in telling the whole truth with regard to this in 1852. It was on such grounds, that, after mature

inquiry and deliberation, ministers resolved to adopt the postponed measure of abolishing the exclusion of foreign vessels from our coasting trade .- After some conversation in the committee, the house resumed, and leave

was given to bring in the bill.

On Monday, Feb. 6, Lord John Russell introduced his proposed measure respecting Parliamentary Oaths. It would be admitted (he said) that all oaths required upon such solemn occasions as that of a member taking his seat, or a functionary assuming office, should be as simple and intelligible as possible. It was almost a profanation to make persons bind themselves in the presence of Almighty God by oaths, many of which were out of place, and some of which had no application or reference to the present time. To the first oath, namely the oath of fidelity, no reasonable objection could be made. oath of supremacy was dictated, as all were aware, by circumstances attending the contest, in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, with regard to the supremacy of the crown. It was a matter altogether relating to the maintenance of the sovereign's authority; and so much was this the case that Lord Burleigh suggested to Queen Elizabeth that there were many Roman Catholics unable, from obligations of conscience, to take the oath of supremacy, and the whole object of that oath would be answered by an oath to defend the queen against all who should attack her majesty's crown. The noble lord then passed to the oath of abjuration, and argued that if, as in the preceding instance, all dangers from Popish authority within these realms had vanished, still more completely had the apprehension of persons taking up arms on behalf of the Pretender's family become obsolete and extinct. He therefore proposed to the house that they should get rid of the barriers which were proved to be unnecessary. He then read the single form of oath he proposed to substitute, and observed that there were two points for the house to consider. One was whether the oath should be applied to Roman Catholics; the other concerned the omission of the words, "On the true faith of a Christian." That phrase had no other effect than to prevent Jews from sitting in Parliament. If the Legislature desired such a prohibition, let them formally insist on the introduction of the sentence, and then express their intention in an unmistakable manner. If, however, they chose to arrive at the same result in a less direct mode by rejecting his proposal, and retaining the Parliamentary oaths as they now stood, he suggested that another and most grave question would then be opened, namely, whether tenor of those oaths rested upon the authority of the united legislation, or whether the House of Commons did not hold in its own hands exclusively the power to alter the formalities which regulated the admission of its own members .- Sir F. THESIGER said that he would not oppose the introduction of the bill; but, as he considered it a mischievous measure, he should, on the second reading, give it all the opposition in his power.

second reading, give it all the opposition in his power. On Tuesday, February 7, Mr. Butt called attention to an article in the *Times*, in which *Members of the House were accused of trafficking in Places*. The charge was this:—At a dinner given at Tuam, attended by the Archbishop of Tuam, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Smith, Mr. Moore, and some others, Dr. Gray, a person of some position, made a speech. Dr. Gray stated, that at the time when reid quarkings were announted in Ireland to time when paid guardians were appointed in Ireland to administer the affairs of the Poor-law Unions, a friend of his consulted him as to a proposal made to him by a member of the House of Commons to obtain for him the appointment of a paid guardian if he would pay to the member so obtaining the appointment one year's salary. Dr. Gray had ascertained, however, that this office of paid guardian the government were just about to dispense with; and, therefore, if his friend had purchased the appointment at the price of one year's salary, he would only have enjoyed the office for about five Another gentleman stated, that he knew of his own knowledge that a member of this house received 5001, on condition to obtain the place of stipendiary magistrate for the person paying the money, and with a promise to be paid 500l. more when the appointment

whether this aggravated the infamy of the transaction) this gentleman who had purchased the office of stipendiary magistrate turned round on the member who had got the place for him, and refused to pay him the second 500l. Mr. Butt proposed that these statements should be subjected to investigation before a Select Committee. All doubt as to whether the article in the Times was a breach of privilege would be set at rest by the following passage:—"We have satisfied the theory of the constitution, as far as the Irish division of the empire is concerned, with no sparing hand; but we have not succeeded in obtaining a body of representatives which an Irishman could look upon with pleasure or an Englishman without dismay. In the name of constitutional government, we may be permitted to ask, what does the section of Irish members represent beyond the embodied wish of some hundred needy men to obtain place, salary, and position?" Mr. Buttintimated that he did not mean to follow up his motion by any penal proceedings against the newspapers. The time had gone by when the house could maintain its character by proceedings of that nature, Lord John Russell said—"I think the house cannot have the slightest hesitation in acceding to the motion." It was due to the honour of parliament and to the character of the government and the Irish members. They had Dr. Gray and Mr. Kelly, the persons who made the charges, and therefore they had the means of investigation: and that investigation he trusted would be pursued to the utmost extent.—Mr. Lucas felt bound to say that, although not accountable for the observations of Dr. Gray and Mr. Kelly, he believed one at least of the statements in question to be strictly true. He observed that the hon, and learned member had spoken as if the article in the Times were entirely based on the speeches at the Tuam dinner, whereas the Times had brought similar charges against Irish members long before Dr. Gray or Mr. Kelly had spoken. Mr. Lucas then read an article in the Times, which appeared at the end of last session. He had no objection to inquiry, but he should object to that inquiry being held decisive as to general facts. In conclusion, the hon. member stated several instances of corruption, which he vouched as authentic charges, although he resolutely refused to name either the persons implicated, or his own authority .- Mr. Thomas DUNCOMBE hoped the committee would at all events have Mr. Lucas before them. Mr. Lucas said he believed the facts stated to be perfectly true, and Mr. Duncombe was sure Mr. Lucas would not say that unless he had reason for the belief. Mr. Duncombe drew attention, not to an after-dinner speech, but to a statement made on oath by a member of that house before the Court of Chancery. The statement was made by Mr. George Hudson, that he had distributed 6,300%. in shares "to certain persons of influence connected with the landed interest and parliament," to secure their good offices; but that he could not disclose their names, as he had distributed the shares under a pledge of secresy. Mr. Duncombe quoted an article from the Times, calling for an investigation. Would not Lord John Russell, he asked, take some notice of the subject when he brings in his bill to prevent the bribery and corruption of the poor electors? Is a man who takes a pot of beer or five sovereigns to be placed in comparison with those who corrupt members of parliament? He must say, that Mr. Hudson, in having to disgorge the large sum of 54,000l. would be the most ill-used of men, unless the parties he corrupted returned him the money [that is, the 6,300l.] he was compelled to return to the company.—The motion was agreed to without dissent.

On Wednesday, February 8, Mr. HUDSON complained of the manner in which his name had been introduced by Mr. T. Duncombe in the debate of the previous evening, and especially that heavy charges had been preferred against his conduct without notice being given to him. Referring to the statement of his having recorded on oath that he had distributed railway shares among members of parliament to secure their good offices on a certain railway bill he said: "I never have made, nor intended to make imputations. On my honour I have made no charges against any member was made. It was stated that the minister was hardof this house. I say it is utterly impossible, in my
pressed for votes on one occasion; that the appointment long intercourse with this house and society, for any
was obtained; and that then (it was hard to say gentleman, be he where he may, or be he who he may,

to say that I ever said, directly or indirectly, I had ever tampered with any member of this house; and, therefore, I say the charge is as false and malicious as it is unjust and untrue. But the hon, member is not content with referring to these charges—he talks of disgorging—he says that I am called on to disgorge a sum of money. I admit, by the decision of that tribunal, I am so called on; but neither that, nor any tribunal, will venture to say I am called on to disgorge what, to a great extent, I never received. It is true that by a legal construction I am placed in this unfortunate position, but from that position I am advised I have a good right of appeal. I say again, that it is admitted even by my opponents, that a large sum of the money which I have been charged to refund to that company never reached, and never could have reached, my hands by any possibility. I say, therefore, my position is one of misfortune—morally right, but legally wrong. I invite the hon. member—I have no objection, if the house thinks right-to take me from my cradle and follow me to this day, and if they can fix on me any charge of a dishonourable character, or which would render me unworthy of the confidence of my friends, of a seat in this house, or any public position, I shall retire. But till I am convinced I have done anything not only legally but morally wrong, I shall abide amid the vituperations of the press or of any individuals who may think it right to attack my character and position. If I had consulted, perhaps, my own position, I might have pursued that press by prosecutions in the courts, but through a long life I have hitherto abstained. I have known what it is to live in popularity and favour, and to enjoy the confidence and smiles of the world. I have had the hitter reverse. I bear against it, I hope, with the fortitude with which it is right for a man to hear it who is conscious of his own innocence; and I may, perhaps, refer in future life with as much pride and satisfaction-I may leave to posterity the works of utility which I have either projected or promoted (and they will perhaps bear my name when the hon, member for Finsbury and I are gathered to our fathers), which will bear comparison with anything he has ever done in public or in private life. I hope he will pursue the course he wishes the government to follow. I am ready to unravel and unfold everything. I have stood the brunt before a jury of my countrymen, and, when attacked by all that the intelligence and ability of counsel could bring to bear against me, I have left the court, after an examination of two or three hours, amid the congratulations and smiles of my friends and the discomfiture of my enemies." Mr. Hudson's speech was listened to in silence, and was not followed by any

On Thursday, Feb. 9, Mr. CAYLEY moved for a select committee to consider the duties of the member Leading the Government in that House, and the expediency of attaching office and salary thereto. In this motion, which he had brought forward, he said, without any communication with the noble lord, he could be actuated by no possible motive but a sense of public duty, and of the duty which the public owed to those who served it. He dwelt upon the severe labour which fell upon the government leader, whose toils multiplied in proportion to the increase of the business of the house, and he asked whether it was reasonable or fair that services of this kind, which taxed so heavily the physical powers, and disabled the individual from holding any public department, should be unrewarded. He thought there was no public office which entitled the holder to a higher reward, but he only sought for an inquiry into the best mode of correcting a manifest anomaly.-Sir C. WOOD assumed that the object of Mr. Cayley was to attach a salary to an office which did not in fact exist, or of which the duties were undefined. The leadership of the house was generally held in conjunction with some high office of the government, and it was not consonant with constitutional principles to affix a salary to the discharge of the former functions. He hoped the house would reject the motion, for which, he thought, no ground had been laid.—After some observations from Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. WALPOLE, and Lord John RUSSELL, Mr. Cayley withdrew his motion.
On Friday, Feb. 10, Lord J. Russell moved for

leave to bring in two bills designed to Secure Electorai Purity. By one of these measures the laws relating to bribery, treating, and undue influence at elections, were to be consolidated and invigorated; by the other he purposed to amend the enactments regulating the trials of election petitions and the inquiries into corrupt practices. Acknowledging the improvement which recent acts and public opinion had already effected, the noble lord gave an outline of his intended measures. Respecting bribery, he intended to abolish the 500%, penalty inflicted under the existing law on the receiver of a bribe, and to make his offence a misdemeanour, punishable by fine and imprisonment, and further visited with forfeiture of the franchise for ever. Upon the candidate who should bribe, or employ undue influence of the description to be defined in the bill, in addition to a fine of 50%, the punishment of perpetual disqualification was to fall, with minor penalties for any persons who should resort to such practices not on their own account. With regard to election petitions, he proposed to establish a preliminary tribunal composed of fifteen members, and having duties analogous to those of the grand jury in criminal cases. They were to examine the petitioner's case, whenever bribery or undue in-fluence were among the allegations, and hear evidence thereon, and decide if it deserved to be proceeded with. After being thus confirmed, the petition should go before the usual committee, as at present constituted, and if the petitioner were then successful, his costs were to be defrayed at the public charge: if defeated, he would be defrayed at the public charge: If defeated, he would be required to pay the costs of the defence. In addition, he proposed to enact that, when an elected candidate was found to have obtained votes by bribery, his opponent should obtain the seat, provided he had not been inferior by more than one-third in the number of his votes on the poll. Lord J. Russell concluded by explaining some of the working details of his proposed measure. After some conversation, leave was given to bring in the bill.

Mr. BAINES moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws relating to the Settlement of the Poor in England and Wales. After detailing the chief points of the bill he proposed to introduce, he said, the principle on which it was founded was this-that the right to relief depended not on settlement, but on destitution. The bill would therefore at once abolish the power for the compulsory removal of paupers, and enlarge the area of rating and chargeability. For these new areas he proposed to take the unions established under the poor law. These presented the advantage of tolerable uniformity, and of identity in interests; offering a judicious mean between the national rate suggested by some reformers and the I4,614 existing parishes; and preserving in full activity the wholesome agencies of local government. Respecting the proportion of the rate to be contributed by each parochial member of the new districts he designed to aim at an ultimate equality, but, not to interfere too rudely with existing interests, proposed to appoint a period, say of ten years, during which the present ratings were to be gradually melted down and approximated to an equal average.—Mr. HILDYARD denounced the injustice which would be committed under the proposed measure upon proprietors in wellregulated parishes by compelling them to pay towards the rates of other worse managed members of the union to which they belonged .- Several other members having spoken, leave was given to bring in the bill.

On Monday, February 13, Mr. LAYARD wished to put two questions relative to the Turkish Question, first, concerning the return of the combined fleets to Beicos, whether the ambassadors or the admirals were in the wrong? Secondly, touching Count Orloff's mission to Vienna, whether the government had any official information of its purpose, and if not, who was in fault for the omission?—Lord John Russell replied to the first query, that both the ambassadors and the admirals had done their duty; the former politically in sending the fleets into the Black Sea; the latter professionally by returning when they found the harbour of Sinope unsafe, and the weather tempestuous. Respecting the mission of Count Orloff, he remarked that that envoy had only terminated his negociations (as the noble lord believed, unsuccessfully) on the 8th, and that England had no direct concern in the business. Some despatches relating to the subject had arrived that afternoon, and when properly selected and prepared would be laid, at the discretion of the government, before the

Lord John Russell moved for leave to bring in bills Further to amend the Laws relating to the Representation of the People in England and Wales. began by answering the objections to bringing forward a measure of parliamentary reform at a period like the present. He did not think that the prospect of entering into war was any reason why the question of improving the representation should not be considered. He did not look upon a war with Russia with that apprehension which seemed to be entertained. He could not see why provision should not be made for carrying on the war with vigour, and the representation be considered too. The existence of war did not prevent the consideration of such a question in former times, as was shown in the case of Mr. Pitt in 1792, by Mr. Grey in 1793, and by Lord Grey in subsequent years. After describing cir-cumstances connected with the earlier demands for improved representation, and enumerating the leading measures which have been passed since 1832, Lord John proceeded to describe the amendment which it was proposed to make, so as to secure the better representation of the people. He did not concur in the opinion that there ought to be numerical equality, still he did not think that constituencies which have fallen below a certain level should be continued. He proposed therefore to disfranchise all boroughs which have fallen below 300 electors, or have less than 5,000 of a population. From 33 boroughs having less than 500 electors, or a population under 10,000, one member would be taken. Next, he proposed to take the West Riding, which had 800,000 inhabitants, besides those of towns which were represented, and South Lancashire, which in similar manner had 500,000. He would divide those counties. and give three members to each division, and would give an additional member to each county and town with more than 100,000 inhabitants, and these should vote for two candidates only, so that a minority num-bering two-fifths of the constituency would be enabled to have one representative. He should give four additional members to Yorkshire, four to Lancashire, and thirty-eight to other counties. There were nine thirty-eight to other counties. towns with more than 100,000 inhabitants, without counting the metropolitan boroughs, which were to be looked upon as parts of one great city; but there would be an additional member given to Southwark. This would in all give 55 new members. The three towns of Birkenhead, Staleybridge, and Burnley having more than 20,000 inhabitants, would have a member each; and Kensington and Chelsca would, as had been suggested, be formed into a borough with two members. He proposed to give the franchise to the Inns of Court. Hon, members might think they had lawyers enough but he thought that the return of two eminent lawyers would be an advantage to the house. He proposed to give one member to the University of London. It was intended to create several franchises common to counties and towns, namely, first, a salary of 100%. for any employment, public or private, paid half-yearly or quarterly, and not as weekly wages. Secondly, 10t. a-year dividends from the Funds, Bank Stock, or the East India Company. Thirdly, the payment of 40s. income-tax, or assessed taxes. Fourthly, the being a Graduate of any University; and fifthly, the having had for three years 50th in a caving holy. for three years 50%, in a savings bank. As regarded counties and boroughs, it was not proposed to add considerably to the number of towns sending members, but it was proposed to admit the 10% householder to the county franchise; but in order to avoid vote-manufacture, the building must be rated at 5l. a year, unless the voter be a resident. Thus there would be no running down of agriculturists or manufacturers, but all would feel that they were sharers in the prosperity of the country. As regarded the borough franchise, he considered that the Reform Act did not make sufficient provision for the admission of the working classes; and after a tribute to these classes, for whom he thought the door ought to be opened wider, he proposed that the borough franchise should attend 6% municipal rating.

Moreover, the check imposed by the reform act, by the provision that payment of rates and taxes should precede the right of voting, was to be done away, as no longer necessary. The register was to be made final. He explained that the present 10*l*. franchise would remain as it was, except as regarded the above provision as to buildings, and as to rates and taxes. He proposed to do away with the freeman's franchise, after the present interest had ceased. There would be 66 vacancies in all; 63 new members had been apportioned, and the other three seats would be given to populous towns in Scotland and to a Scotch University. Lord J. Russell Scotland and to a Scotch University. Lord J. Russell then read the schedules by which these plans were to be effected. The schedule of boroughs having less than 300 electors, or less than 5000 inhabitants, which he proposed to disfranchise, was as follows:—Andover, returning 2 Members; Arundel, 1; Ashburton, 1; Calne, 1; Dartmouth, 1; Evesham, 2; Harwich, 2; Honiton, 2; Knaresborough, 2; Lyme Regis, 1; Marlborough, 2; Midhurst, 1; Northallerton, 1; Reigate, 1; Richmond (Yorkshire), 2; Thetford, 2; Totnes, 2; Wells, 2; Wilton, 1.—Total, 19 boroughs, returning 29 members. The second table was a list of boroughs having less than 500 electors, or less than 10,000 inhabitants, and which would be deprived of one member naving less than 500 electors, or less than 10,000 innantants, and which would be deprived of one member each:—Bodmin, Bridgnorth, Bridport, Buckingham, Chichester, Chippenham, Cirencester, Cockermouth, Devizes, Dorchester, Guilford, Hertford, Huntington, Leominster, Lewes, Ludlow, Lymington, Lichfield, Maldon, Malton, Marlow (Great), Newport (Isle of Wight), Peterborough, Poole, Ripon, Stamford, Tamworth, Tavistock, Tewkesbury, Tiverton, Weymouth, Windsor, Wycombe (Chipping). Total, 33 members, The part table contained the counties and divisions of The next table contained the counties and divisions of counties having a population of more than 100,000, and considered by government to call for three members each: — Bedford; Chester, southern division; ditto, northern; Cornwall, western; ditto, eastern; Derby, northern; ditto, southern; Devon, southern; Derby, northern; Durham, northern; ditto, southern; Essex, southern; ditto, northern; Gloucester, western; Kent, western; ditto, eastern; Lancaster, northern; Lincoln, parts of Lindsey; ditto, parts of Kesteven and Holland; Middlesex; Monmouth; Norfolk, western; ditto, eastern; Stafford, northern; ditto, southern; Somerset, western; ditto, eastern; Salop, northern; Southampton, northern; Suffolk, eastern; ditto, western; Surrey, eastern; Sussex, eastern; Warwick, northern; Worcester, eastern; York, east riding; ditto, northern. Wales: Glamorgan, I. Additional members, 38. Lord John concluded by moving for leave to bring in the bills. A conversational discussion ensued, in which many members took part, and leave was given to bring in the bills.

On Tuesday, Feb. 14, Mr. Locke KING moved for leave to bring in a bill to Amend the Law of Succession to Read Property in cases of intestacy. The object of the bill was to apply to real property the same rule of succession as now applied to personal property.—Mr. HADFIELD seconded the motion.—Mr. BRIGHT supported the bill, which he viewed as but a small instalment of what ought to be done in the same direction.—Lord J. Russell said he would not oppose the bringing in of the bill, but would reserve himself as to the course he might think it right to pursue on its future stages.—Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

Mr. J. PHILLIMORE, in moving for leave to bring in a bill for the Appointment of Public Prosecutors, urged the abuses attending the present system, and mentioned two instances illustrative, as he stated, of the scandalous state of the existing law. The object of the bill was to withdraw from private animosity, caprice, and even revenge, what ought to be left in the hands of justice, administered by a public officer. He proposed, therefore, that public prosecutors should be appointed by the crown for certain circuits, with district agents to conduct the proceedings before the magistrates, and that it should be in the power of any prisoner to give to the public prosecutor a list of witnesses who could speak to facts in his defence, and that upon the judge certifying that those witnesses were proper to be called, their expenses should be allowed.—Mr. HUME supported the motion.—The

ATTORNEY-GENERAL said the government, without approving the scheme of Mr. Phillimore, thought that the bill ought to be brought in, in order that the subject might undergo discussion, adding that the matter had been under their serious consideration, and that they considered the principle of public prosecutors ought to be adopted.—The objects of the measure were approved and supported by Mr. Napier, Mr. Hadfield, Mr. S. Wortley, Mr. Henley, Mr. Phillips, and Mr. R. Moore, and leave was given to bring in the bill.

On Thursday, Feb. 16th, Sir F. Kelly moved for leave to bring in a bill to regulate the Practice at the Election of Members for England and Wales: to prevent bribery, corruption, intimidation, and undue influence at such elections; and to diminish the expenses thereof. The means he proposed in order to guard against this great evil, or at least to render the practice difficult and detection easy, respected the candidates, the agents, and the electors. As regarded the candidates, he proposed that, at every place returning a member, an election officer (being a barrister) should be appointed, and that, at every election, the candidates should be bound by oath to pay all moneys into his hands alone. In whatever way money for election pur-poses might be raised—whether by clubs or individuals -if paid to the election officer, no harm could be done. —if paid to the election officer, no narm could be done. With regard to agents, his bill made it incumbent upon a candidate to declare to the election officer the names of his agents, who should be required to take an oath before the election officer that no money would be paid except through his hands; and he proposed that it should be competent to the election officer, upon information that any person was acting an illegal part at an election, to require such person to take an oath provided by the bill. The remaining part of the measure regarded voters, and a series of provisions enabled electors to give their votes by means of voting papers. Sir Fitzrov explained the machinery by which he proposed to carry this part of his scheme into effect, urging that, while it would prevent the tumult and curtail the expense of elections, such a mode of voting must all but annihilate treating, intimidation, and undue influence. The measure he had prepared, he said, in all its details, without the slightest reference to party interests or party feelings .- The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, on the part of the geveriment, did not oppose the introduction of the bill. It contained, he observed, matters which, novel in principle and detail, were worthy of consideration, though some parts were of very doubtful policy, especially that relating to polling papers, which would tend to renew the evils of protracted polling and scrutiny of votes.-Leave was given to bring in the bill.

Mr. C. FORSTER obtained leave to bring in a bill to Alter and Amend the Truck Act, which he observed, while it struck at collusive contracts, overlooked collusive payments. He gave an outline of the chief provisions of the bill, which was similar to that introduced last session by Lord Palmerston.

Mr. Serjeant SHEE obtained leave to bring in a bill to provide Compensation for Improvements made by

Tenants in Ireland.

On Friday, Feb. 17th, Mr. LAYARD pursuant to notice called attention to the Eastern Question. reciting the proceedings on this subject in the House of Commons last session, and attributing to the extra-ordinary reserve of the government the state of uncertainty and excitement in which the country even still remained, he expressed his hope that this uncertainty would now be removed, and both the past conduct and the future intentions of the administration effectually cleared up. He had some time since arrived at the conviction that if the policy of the government had been more straightforward, the course of events would have been materially changed; and after a careful perusal of the voluminous blue books, he found no reason to alter his opinion. He then entered into an historical analysis of the past events, contending that even in the earlier months of last year the ministry might have found ample warning in the military preparations, the diplomatic proceedings, and even in the language of Russia. He read various extracts, showing the points respecting which the British government had been mistaken, shortsighted, or credulous. He quoted

expressions from Russian despatches, in which Lord Abordeen was significantly thanked and eulogised as playing a "beau rôle." He noticed that no formal protest had been made against the occupation of the Principalities, and remarked in the matter of the Vienna Nesselrode which taught the candid manifests of Count Nesselrode which taught the ministers what was the real import of that document, and prevented the consummation of a serious act of injustice. Adverting to the movements of the fleets, he found that in every step the French had taken the initiative, and seemed to step the French had taken the initiative, and seemed to be urging on their reductant ally; and yet it had been pleaded in vindication of the English government, that they were hampered by the necessity of securing the co-operation of France. Declaring that the tragedy of Sinope required fuller explanations, he drew evidence from the published despatches to show that the admirals of the united fleets might have prevented that catastrophe, or the Turks by themselves have averted it, if it had not been for the timorous and vacillating instructions sent out from England. Concluding his retrospect by urging that the ministry were condemned out of their own mouths, he inquired as to the future what they were going to do? On what system were they about to prosecute war, or on what terms were they willing to conclude a peace? He inferred from their recent language that they would still treat on the basis of returning to the status quo ante bellum; and proceeded to condemn that presumed step as sacrificing the independence of Turkey, as well as the interests and honour of England. Mr. Layard then controverted the assertion that Turkey was not worth defending, declaring that the Turks had advanced more in fifteen years than the Russians in a hundred and fifty, and that the Ottoman empire was rapidly improving in wealth and commerce, in the liberality of its government, the intelligence of its people, and all the other elements of strength. In conclusion, he called upon the govern-ment to do their duty, in the certainty that the people of England would do theirs.—Sir J. Graham said he would not appeal to the forbearance of the house, but to its wisdom and justice, and was ready to stake the cause of the government upon the decision. The primary duty of an administration was to preserve peace, so long as it was consistent with honour, and this they had done up to the present moment. Commencing his reply to the various charges brought against the government, with the allegation that they had blindly trusted to Russian assurances, he remarked that Russia had been an old and faithful ally of Great Britain, and dark, malignant suspicions did not easily take root in generous minds. The assertion that the Russian armaments would have been checked, and especially the Sinope disaster averted, by a more prompt movement of the naval forces, he met by comparing the dates of the instructions sent to the admirals with those of the successive events, citing several passages from the despatches of Lord Stratford in support of his argu ment, and remarking, also, in reference to the last-mentioned catastrophe, that no one except the Turkish officials knew in how disgracefully defenceless a condition the harbour of Sinope had been left. Briefly vindicating the Vienna note, he went through the catalogue of succeeding events, contending that in every instance the government had shown quite as much vigour as the case required, or as was compatible with vigour as the case required, or as was comparated which their hopes and efforts for averting war. Besides main-taining peace through many months of complicated negotiations, in which the French Emperor had proved a faithful participator, the ministry, he pleaded, had done much. They had cemented the union with France, and obtained the consent of Austria and Prussia to such an interpretation of old treaties as would secure the independence of Turkey. Both England and France were now prepared for war; both were agreed upon the objects for which they should contend—namely, that the Principalities must be evacuated; that the independence of Turkey must be maintained; and that all interference on the part of Russia was inadmissible. This being so, what, he asked, would the house do? The ministry would do their duty, would ask for the addition of 10,000 men to the navy, as many more to the army, and of two million pounds to the national ex-

penditure. Whatever their decision, he called upon that was asked for last year. It may be said that this is them not to potter over blue-books and raise small a large increase of our naval and army establishments. objections at the risk of creating disunion and delay. If there were serious grounds of complaint, let them be urged manfully, and the ministry put definitively upon their defence; but let the machine of government move on in any case, at a crisis when it could not be arrested for a moment without serious peril -Lord Dudley STUART said, that throughout his recent travels in the East, he had heard but opinion, that if some firm and bold minister had occupied the place of Lord Aberdeen, the Russians would never have ventured to cross the Pruth. One word also he heard repeated everywhere, and that word was "Palmerston."—Mr. ROEBUCK defended the conduct of the ministry in a situation which he considered exceedingly delicate. If they had rushed hastily into war, the first to condemn them would be the opponents who now condemned them for temerity. Nor did he see reason to conclude that the carlity. Nor did he see reason to conclude that the carlier assumption of an hostile attitude would have stopped the Czar. At present their chief duty was to prove that the English people were united and in carnest; that having spared no effort to preserve peace, they would meet war with corresponding energy. The honmember proceeded to show the importance to England of maintaining Turkish independence, denounced the barbarism of Russia, and urged that the present moment was not the time for finding fault with past diplomacy. He, however, called on the ministry to state clearly what they intended to do .- Lord J. RUSSELL responded to this appeal, and began by remarking upon the variety and in some degree inconsistency, of the attacks to which the government had been subjected. Then recapitulating the leading events of the dispute, urged a heavy accusation against Russia, whose conduct in regard to her first pretensions was pure deception. British government, he contended, had shown themselves always on their guard, and had encountered each nove with decisive opposition. When the Russians invaded the Principalities, it was by Lord Stratford's advice that war was not immediately proclaimed. Time was then wanted, Turkey not being prepared for revistance. After the fleets had arrived near Constantiation of the process of the constantiation of the nople, their delay in entering the Black Sea arose entirely from the then impending change in the French embassy at the Porte. The French admiral refused to obey the orders of a departing ambassador; the successor of M. de la Cour took at first another view of the matter. The first rejection by Russia of the proposals of the four powers showed a grievous disregard to the peace of Europe, and the counter-propositions sent from St. Petersburg embraced all the old claims of Russia, with an additional demand for the extradition of refugees. Count Buol, who presented it to the conference at Vicuna, avowedly refrained from recommending it for their acceptance. Referring to the last note of the Emperor of the French to the Czar, he remarked that it contained no concession to Russia, but could entertain no hope that it would be accepted. Austria and Prussia had been found slow and timid to assert their independence of Russian influence; but Germany was at last awaking to the sense of its dignity, and, if not altogether co-operating with us, already gave us their sympathies, and would be ready hereafter to aid us with their arms. England and France now proposed that Turkey should engage not to agree to any peace without their consent. That proposal had not been formally put, but he doubted not of its acceptance. I beg here to say (Lord John continued) that, in entering upon that contest, we shall have the greatest confidence in, and reliance upon, our French ally. The conduct of the Emperor of the French during the whole of these transactions, in our repeated and almost daily intercommunications, has been so open, so frank, and so straightforward, that it is impossible not to place the utmost reliance on him and in his government. respect to the exertions it may be necessary for us to make, without at present speaking of the efforts we may hereafter be called upon to use, but confining myself to what, at the very beginning of this struggle, it will be incumbent on us to adopt, I beg to state that we shall think it necessary, in the estimates for the year, to add no less a sum than 3,000,000l. of money to the amount

But, I say again, that these resources are necessary; but at the same time, if you think that the direction to be given to them can be better confided to other hands, declare that to be your opinion by some early vote, and place the direction of the resources of this empire in more skilful and abler hands. But if you do not take that course, and you confide them to us, then we shall expect your confidence in allowing us to carry on these transactions according to the best of our judgment, without which confidence no success can possibly take place. Recollect that success in war depends upon secrecy—depends upon combination, depends upon rapidity, and that it is inconsistent with success to explain your operations. I am not asking too much, therefore, when I ask you to adopt one or the other of those alternatives, and either place the government of the war in other hands, or, if not, then to give to us that confidence which is necessary successfully to carry it on. It is not to be forgotten that war brings with it increased burdens. If the people are not prepared to bear those burdens, let them not enter into this war; but let them, if they do enter into this war, endeavour to carry it to a successful issue. For my part, if most unexpectedly the Emperor of Russia should recede from his former demands, and at the sight of all Europe his former demands, and at the sight of all Europe disapproving his conduct, and of two of the most considerable nations of Europe being prepared to act in arms, if necessary, against him, he should acknowledge the independence and integrity of the Porte in the only manner in which it could be satisfactorily done—I shall, and the first the best of the former of the satisfactorily done—I shall, and we shall, rejoice to be spared the efforts and the burdens of a conflict. But, if that is not to be, and if peace is no longer consistent with our duty to England, with our duty to Europe, and with our duty to the worldif the ambition of this enormous power has got to such a pitch that even its moderation is more ambitious than the ambition of other states—if Russia will not be con-tented with anything less than the subjugation of the whole empire of Turkey and the possession of Constantinople itself—if such are her feelings and such are her objects—then we can only endeavour to enter into this contest with a stout heart. May God defend the right! and, for my part, I shall willingly share the burden and the responsibility. [Lord John sat down amid loud and prolonged cheering from all parts of the house.]—A motion for adjourning the debate having been made, Lord J. Russell expressed a wish that the vote for the increased number of men would be passed at once.-Mr. DISRAELI, speaking to the motion for adjournment, complimented the noble lord on his speech, which, though full of fallacies, was, he said, worthy of his high position. If the choice had been left to himself, Mr. Disraeli admitted that he should have selected another opportunity for discussing the question. But as the debate had commenced, he insisted that the whole subject should be fully analysed, and the sentiments of every party proclaimed to the world.—Lord J. RUSSELL, after obtaining an intimation that the vote of supply would not be opposed ultimately, consented to the mo-tion, and the debate was adjourned to Monday.

On Monday, the 20th, the adjourned debate on the Eastern Question was resumed by Mr. COBDEN, who spoke at great length to show the entire impolicy of going to war with Russia for such an object as supporting the independence of Turkey. Lord J. MANNERS and Mr. Horsman spoke in answer to the arguments of Mr. Cobden.—Mr. Drummond said the country was going to war without knowing what it was for. He drew a ludicrous picture of the indecent squabbles, of which the Holy Sepulchre was the inappropriate scene, and asked why the country had not been told all this a year ago, when the whole difference would have been extinguished by a storm of ridicule and laughter. He exposed what he considered to be the futility of the plea that the war was entered upon to support the balance of power, observing that, supposing that to be the object, it would be still impossible to prevent its being a religious war. If however, the government were determined to go to war, and to humble Russia, let them strike a blow at the heart of Russia, and proclaim the restoration of the kingdom of Poland .- Mr. I. Butt, before voting a supply, wished to know what was the present situation of the country, and, if we were not at war, what delayed a declaration of war against Russia?—Mr. S. HERBERT defended the policy of government from the attack of Mr. Cobden .-Mr. DISRAELI entered at great length into a review of the transactions from the beginning of the present dispute. He severely censured the government, but concluded by declaring that the opposition, whatever might be their opinion of the conduct of ministers, would do nothing to impede the action of the government under the present crisis .- Lord PALMERSTON spoke in defence of the government, and after a few words from Col. SIBTHORP the debate closed.

On Tuesday, Feb. 21st, Mr. ADDERLEY moved the second reading of the Manchester and Salford Education Bill. By this measure it was proposed to raise funds for educational purposes by a local rate, the proceeds of which were to be distributed for the support of existing schools established by the members of different denominations in the places mentioned. Mr. M. Gibson moved an amendment, importing that education, if to be supported by the public rates, was a subject which ought not to be dealt with as a private bill. It was, he contended, both informal and inex-pedient to attempt to extract from the house a pledge in favour of a great public principle, under cover of a piece of private legislation. After remarks from the Lord Advocate, Sir G. Grey, Lord John Russell, Mr. Bright, and several other members, the house divided: for the second reading 76, for Mr. Gibson's amendment, 105. The bill is consequently lost.
On the motion of Mr. Solberon, the Friendly

Societies Bill was read a second time.

On Wednesday, Feb. 22, at the mid-day sitting, Lord J. Russell, in reply to questions, stated that the government could not agree to the Constitution proposed for the University of Oxford by the Hebdomadal

Replying to Mr. BEAMISH, Lord PALMERSTON announced the intention of the government to Grant a Pardon to Smith O'Brien, who had honourably refrained from imitating the example of his fellow convicts, who had escaped by breaking their parole.

Mr. Brady withdrew the Medical Practitioners'

Bill for the purpose of re-introducing the measure in

an amended shape.

The report from the Committee of Supply having been brought up, a conversation took place respecting the Impending War.-Mr. HUME admitted that the government had done everything in their power to preserve peace, and were going to war to resist aggression from a barbarous power. He believed that economy had been observed as far as was possible in their military preparatious, and found their policy deserving of his support.—Mr. M. MILNES and Sir H. WILLOUGHBY regretted that the ministry had concealed their course so long, feeling assured that if they had explained their policy at an earlier period, their hands would have been strengthened by public support. Lord PALMERSTON explained that the blue book was withheld so long, not from distrust of the public, but because an earlier and imperfect publication of the documents might have defeated the pacific endeavours of the government. He assured the house that now, as heretofore, all provision was made for the health and comfort of the troops sent on foreign service. That care was rewarded by the result, that out of a given muster-roll, more men could be brought out to the field fit for active duty than in the armies of any other

On Thursday, Feb. 23rd, Mr. GROGAN moved for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the propriety of Continuing the Public Grants to the Dublin Hospitals. He enlarged upon the inexpediency of withdrawing the support now afforded from the national exchequer to the establishments in question. Mr. WILSON recapitulated the reasons which had induced the legislature in former years to decide upon a gradual diminution of the grants to the Dublin Hospitals. He allowed, however, that some assistance might with propriety be extended for medical schools and military patients, and stated that the government would not oppose the appointment of the committee. The motion

was opposed by Mr. Cowan, and supported by Mr. Vance. Mr. V. Smith disapproved of the continuance of the grants in question, upon the ground that the public aid chilled the ardour of private benevolence. After some further discussion, the motion was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. OLIVEIRA, a select committee was appointed to inquire into the condition of the Metropolitan Bridges over the Thames, for the purpose of ascertaining whether they were adequate to the necessities of traffic; whether any new bridges should be built or the tolls upon proprietary bridges bought

up and extinguished.

The LORD ADVOCATE moved for leave to introduce a bill to make further provision for the Education of the People of Scotland, and to amend the laws relating to that subject. His scheme, as explained by him, was intended to enlarge the educational system which Scotland had enjoyed for three hundred years, and render it better adapted to the wants of an increased population. As a preliminary it was proposed to extend the principle of school inspection, and widen the discretion of the General Board of Education, so as gradually to obtain a complete series of facts and returns connected with the subject of education in Scotland. The schools now existing in every parish, and supported by the heritors, were to be assisted out of the funds at the disposal of the Privy Council. The maximum of 34L, heretofore paid to the schoolmasters, was to be increased to 50L from this source, as well as one-half of a retiring allowance of 25L, leaving the other half to be defrayed by the heritors. The condition of the schoolmasters would likewise be improved in other ways, and by the abolition of all tests a wider range allowed for the selection of individuals to assume that function. No change would be made in the mode of electing the schoolmasters, that power continuing in the hands of the heritors and ministers, but their choice must be approved by the district inspector, and confirmed by the general board. The presbytery were no longer to be entrusted with the superintendence of the parochial schools. Religious instruction would be continued in all the schools, the school would be continued in all the schools, the school committee appointing the hours during which it was to be given, but the children of parents who objected would not be required to attend. A general educational rate was to be levied in Scotland, the maximum being 1d. in the pound, and which should be apportioned under the supervision of the general board for the establishment of industrial or reformatory schools, and in assisting poorer parishes and districts to provide for the education of their inhabitants. The last provi-sion related to the organisation of the general board, which was to comprise the Lord Advocate and Solicitor-General, five delegates from the Universities, and three or four secular members appointed by the Crown .- Mr. HUME approved of the measure as presented in outline. -The bill was also supported by Mr. C. Bruce, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Cowan, and other members; it was opposed by Mr. Ellis and Mr. F. Scott.—Mr. Walpole raised no objection to the general principle of the mea-sure, but disliked the mode proposed for affording religious instruction in the schools, and the abolition of all religious tests for the schoolmasters .- Lord J. Russell contended that the bill would effectually meet all the requirements both of secular and religious education, and entered into a brief defence of its several provisions. -After a few remarks from Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Hastie, Mr. Dunlop, Mr. Adderley and Mr. Fagan, and a short reply from the Lord Advocate, leave was given to bring in the bill.—Sir J. Young obtained leave to bring in a bill for amending the act relating to the Valuation of Rateable Property in Ireland.

PROGRESS OF BUSINESS.

House of Lords, Tuesday.—Jan, 31st.—Parliament opened by the Queen.—Debate on the Address. Feb. 6th.—Questions and Couversation on the Eastern

Question.
7th.—Consolidation of the Statutes.—Lord Chanceller's

Statement in answer to Lord Lyndhurst.

10th.—Eastern Question—Statements and Conversation.

14th.—The Eastern Question Debate on Lord Clanricarde's

16th.-Lord Chancellor's Bill for Transfer of Testamentary

Jurisdiction read a first time.

17th.—National Education (Ireland) Select Committee agreed to.—Tenant Compensation Bill (Ireland) and Cousolidation and Amendment of Leasing Powers (Ireland) read a first time.

23rd.—Second reading of Tenant Right (Ireland) Bills post-poned.—Address to the Crown respecting correspondence between the Government and the heads of Oxford University. House of Commons.—Jan, 31st.—Debate on the Address. Feb. 1st.—Midnight Legislation, Mr. Brotherton's motion

Feb. 1st.—Midnight Legislation, Mr. Brotherton's motion negatived.—Address reported.
Feb. 2nd.—Episcopal and Capitular Revenues Bill read a first time.—Assessed Taxes Bill read a first time.
Feb. 3rd.—Merchant Shipping, Mr. Cardwell's Bills.—Law and Heritages (Sootland) Bill read a first time.
6th.—Parliamentary Oaths, Lord John Russell's Billordered.
7th.—Parliamentary Oaths Bill read a first time.—Stannaries Court bill, leave given.—Medical Practitioners Bill, leave given.—Breach of Privilege, Committee appointed.
9th.—Lacder of House of Commons, Mr. Cayley's motion withdrawn.—Assessed Taxes Bill read a third time and passed.—Navy Estimates presented.

"Navy Estimates presented. 10th.—Purity of Election, Lord John Russell's Bill.—Law of Settlement, Mr. Baines's Bill. 13th.—Parliamentary Reform Bill brought in by Lord John

14th.—Law of Succession Bill, and Public Prosecutors Bill, leave given.—Reduction of Wiue Duties, Mr. Oliveira's motion

withdrawn.

16th.—Parliamentary Reform Bill read a first time.—Prevention of Bribery Bill, Truck Act Amendment Bill, and

vention of Bribery Bill, Truck Act Amendment Bill, and Tenants Compensation Bill, leave given.—Charges against Irish Members, Committee of Privileges appointed. 17th.—Assistant Surgeons in Navy, Colonel Boldero's motion negatived.—Relations with Russia.—Mr. Layard's motion, and debate adjourned to Monday.—Property Qualifi-cation of Members Abolition Bill, leave given.—Bribery Prevention Bill, read a first time.

20th.—Adjourned debate on Mr. Layard's motion concluded. 21st.—Manchester and Salford Education Bill thrown out on second reading.—Friendly Societics Bill read a second

22nd.—Pardon to Smith O'Brien announced.—Medical Practitioners Bill withdrawn.—Committee of Supply, Report brought up. 23rd.—Select Committee on Grants to Dublin Hospitals.— Select Committee on Metropolitan Bridges.—Lord Advocate's Scotch Education Bill, leave given.—Sir J. Young's Bill as to Valuation of Rateable Property in Ireland, leave given.

The Convocation of the Province of Canterbury met on the 1st. inst. In the Upper House, thirteen Bishops were present, besides the Archbishop of Canterbury. The first question arose on a report of a committee appointed to inquire into precedents touching the claim of licensed curates to vote at the election of Proctors; the committee reporting that there is no evidence to show that the votes of licensed curates have ever been received at the election. From this view the Bishop of Exeter dissented; warmly contending that stipendiary curates must be included in the "totus clerus;" for they derive their spiritual authority from the Bishop, and are as much a part of the diocese as the incumbents themselves. In the diocese of Exeter they are all summoned to the election. It was explained by the Bishops of Oxford and London, that the point was not whether the curates ought to have a vote, but whether they were disqualified. In the end the report was received and The Bishop of London moved for a committee of that House to meet seven members appointed by the Lower House, to consider whether any-and if so, what -reforms in the constitution of Convocation were expedient to enable it, with the full confidence of the Church, to treat of such matters as her Majesty might be pleased to submit to its deliberations. The Bishop of St. David's seconded the motion; which, he said, did not pledge him to any specific opinion or view upon the subjectthat was one of its great merits. The rejection of the motion would be tantamount to saying that Convocation must continue to be a mere dead empty form: if such were the case, he heartly wished it might be abolished. The motion was supported by the Bishop of London and the Bishop of Oxford; the Bishop of Winchester would not oppose it, but would not allow his name to be placed on the committee. The Archbishop of Canterbury doubted the real advantage of Convocation; but he thought proper, under present circumstances, to appoint the troops the perfect use of that formidable weapon.

motion, motion withdrawn. Assessed Tax Amendment Bill the committee. The motion was carried unanimously. The committee appointed consisted of the Bishops London, Exeter, Salisbury, St. David's, Oxford, Chi-chester, and St. Asaph's. Another committee was appointed to consider and report "whether the great increase and present condition of the population does not make some, and what, adaptation of the Church's rule needful, to meet the Church's needs." It consists rule needful, to meet the Church's needs. It couldn't of the Bishops of Llandaff, London, Worcester, St. the Lower House a committee had been appointed on the standing orders, and a committee to consider such schedules of "gravamina" and "reformanda" as might be presented to it by the House; when the Prolocutor was summoned to the Upper House, and returned with a "desire" in regard to one case, and a "direction" in the other, that seven members should be appointed from the Lower House to form part of the two committees appointed by the Upper House. Mr. Archdeacon Denison, the Dean of Bristol, and others, resisted this peremptory order—this "coup d'église," as Mr. Denison called it: and the Dean of Bristol moved that the appointment of the committee be postponed until next session. A warm discussion ensued: the question went to a division; the original motion was carried by 45 to 28; and the committees were appointed. Shortly after, both Houses were prorogued until the 30th June .- The Convocation of York formally assembled on the same day. No writ having been received from the Crown to proceed to business, Convocation was instantly prorogued by the Archbishop's Commissioner, the Rev. Vernon Harcourt.

The report of the Hull Commission of Inquiry contains a mass of proofs of bribery. It has prevailed at every election. In 1841, each party paid 600 or 700 voters; in 1847, 1200 were bribed; in 1852, out of the 3,983 who voted 1400 were bribed. Out of 1500 freemen, 1100 were bribed once at least, many more than once. Nor are the occupiers clear. The cost of the last three elections was nearly 27,000%, to the candidates—nearly 9000l. for cach election. The cost of the last election was 9,226l.; of which there was paid for cabs 354l.; colours, 300l.; to printers, 1096l.; legal agents, 2066l.; while the money expended directly on the voters amounted to 3,5431., 3000l being paid as for wages to

runners.

The report of the Barnstaple Commission shows similar results. In 1852, out of 696 who polled, 255 were bribed. The corruption was not confined to the poorer voters, but extended to men whose position ought to have placed them beyond the reach of corrupt influences.

The Navy and Army Estimates have been published. The estimates for the Navy provide for 41,000 seamen, 2000 boys, 15,500 marines. The total expense is 7,487,9482; being an increase of 1,202,4552. over the expense of last year.

The Army Estimates provide for 112,977 men and officers for the year 1854-55; being an increase of 10,694. The money-vote for effective and non-effective services amounts to 6,287,486l.; showing an excess of 262,470l. over the vote of last year.

The Ordnance Estimates amount to 3,845,8781.;

being an increase over last year of 792,3111.

Our government are making vigorous Preparations for War. It is stated that a first division of infantry, 10,000 strong, will proceed to Constantinople immedi-It is to consist of three battalions of the Guards ately. -the 4th, 28th, 33rd, 50th, 77th, and 93rd Regiments of the Line, and the second battalion of the Rifle Brigade. The Artillery force will include five field batteries and one brigade for small-arm ball cartridge. These regiments have already been made up to the requisite strength by volunteers from other regiments, who have come forward with great alacrity. The Gazette of the 21st contains the names of Lord Raglan as general, and of Colonel Bentinck, Colonel Sir Colin Campbell, Colonel Airey, and Colonel Eyre as brigadiers-general of the forces, "about to proceed on a particular service." The entire force will be armed with the Minic rifle; and the whole machinery of the training-school at Hythe will be transported to Malta, in order to teach It is estimated that, taking the force now under orders for the Mediterranean, a brigade already formed there, and the regiments next for service, the British contingent for the defence of Turkey will amount to 20,000 men, and 40 guns, admirably horsed and provided with a full proportion of ammunition-wageons. The Coldstream and Grenadier Guards embarked on the 22nd at Southampton; and on the same day the 28th Regiment embarked at Liverpool. On both occasions immense multitudes were assembled, and the soldiers went on board amid demonstrations of the utmost enthusiasm. The other troops are hastening to their points of embarkation.

In all the dockyards the greatest activity prevails in preparing the North Sea and Baltic fleet, which is to muster in the Downs early in March. It is to consist of thirty ships, carrying 2,020 guns: twenty of the vessels being screw steamers; the most powerful fleet that ever sailed from our shores. The seamen come in promptly, and it appears that every ship will be completely manned. A notice has been issued from the Admiralty, intimating that no impressment, or compulsory measures of any kind, are to be resorted to for manning the navy. Admiral Sir Charles Napier has been appointed to the command of the Baltic fleet.

A Royal Proclamation, dated the 18th inst., Prohibits the Exportation of Arms, Ammunition, and Naval and Military Stores, together with marine engines, serew propellers, paddle wheels, cylinders, cranks, shafts, boilers, tubes for boilers, boiler plates, fire bars, and every article or any other component part of an engine or boiler, or any article whatsoever, which may become applicable for the manufacture of marine machinery. All these stores and articles are prohibited either to be exported from the United Kingdom or carried coastwise.

The annual return relating to British Ships Employed in the Trade of the United Kingdom, has been issued by order of parliament. Last year the number of sailing vessels and steamers employed in the trade was 18,206 of 3,730,087 tonnage, and the number of men employed was 172,525, being an increase on several years.

NARRATIVE OF LAW AND CRIME.

A Poacher has met his Death in Lincolnshire, through the conduct of two gamekeepers by whom he was apprehended. At an inquest on his body the following circumstances transpired :- The man, whose name was Fieldsend, in company with others, was poaching at Blankney on the night of the 24th ult. They were attacked by the keepers and their dogs, and Fieldsend was seized and left on the ground handcuffed, while the keepers went in pursuit of one of his companions. He raised himself up and made his escape. He found his way to Bracebridge, knocked up the black-mith there, and requested him to take off the handcuffs, but he refused. They were, however, taken off by some other person, and he arrived at his lodgings. He had received a blow on the head, and he bled very much, and was in a most deplorable condition. clothes were torn to pieces by the dogs, and his shirt was covered with the blood which had flowed from his wounds. A warrant was issued for his apprehension, and the execution of it was entrusted to the superintendent of the southern division of county police, G. Hardcastle, brother to S. Hardcastle, of Lincoln. When he arrived in Lincoln, he sought the assistance of his brother, and finding that Fieldsend was under medical care, application was made to Mr. Simpson, the surgeon, to know if he might be removed. The answer given to the last inquiry was that he might be removed to the county gaol, if great care was used, but not to Sleaford. An uncovered car was procured, and the Hardcastles went to Fieldsend's lodgings, where he was still in bed, compelled him to get up carried him down stairs, and forced him in the car, and he died during the time they In the car, and he died during the time they were lifting him in. The officers thought the deceased was "shamming" illness, and they drove to the county gaol at a rapid rate, but the warder refused to receive the corpse. At the inquest the witnesses spoke to the inhuman conduct of the police. The coroner dwelt upon the illegality of the arrest,

and the jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter against both the superintendents, the Hardcastles," who were both committed to Lincoln Castle for trial.

At the Central Criminal Court, on the 30th ult, James Murray Rawlings, a young clergyman, pleaded guilty to Uttering a Check the amount of which he had altered from 8t. to 80t. This case was of a very painful nature. Mr. Rawlings was an ordained clergyman of the Church of England, and son of a late Rector of Limehouse, who died from the cholera, which seized him whilst attending the sick of his parish. In August last the prisoner married the daughter of a clergyman in the West of England, and, at the time of this occurrence, had a living in the country. He had become embarrassed in consequence of some church repairs he had undertaken, and had come up to town to endeavour to relieve his necessities; and having the check in his hand, had been 1cd to commit the act he had pleaded guilty to. He had since then resigned his living. Several gentlemen gave the prisoner a very high character. Mr. Wilkinson, a barrister, who knew the wife's family, said that he saw the prisoner on the day the offence was committed, and he looked like a madman. His living was stated to be in Lancashire, and worth 180t. per annum. Sentence, two years' imprisonment.

A gang of burglars attempted to Break into Windsor Castle on the night of the 6th. Colonel Hood, Clerk Marshal to Prince Albert, arrived at Windsor at midnight. He took a short cut to the Castle by way of the Slopes; as he was walking forward, he encountered seven or eight men with their faces blackened, and who seemed to have their feet muffled. On perceiving Colonel Hood they ran off. It turned out that the band had been seen by a sentry on the terrace, who threatened to fire, and they answered they would blow his brains out if he did, or it hegave an alarm. At this moment Colonel Hood came up, and the hurglars fled. The police turned out, but no traces of the band could be found.

A Frenchman named Louis Montagnet, was committed for trial on the 6th, at the Manchester sessions, charged with Stealing Property to the amount of nearly 10,000L, from the bedrooms of the Queen's Hotel. The prisoner, who went to that hotel two evenings before, contrived during a stay of two hours to visit several of the bedrooms and abstract the property from the trunks of persons who were stopping in the house. Bills to the value of several thousand pounds were found upon him, which were identified by the persons to whom they belonged. He was apprehended at the railway station at Manchester, and at the time was about to start for Preston. He had so disguised himself that his appearance was very much altered, but the vigilance of the police-officers detected him.

Jean Marie Courtoil, a foreigner, has been committed by the Marlborough Street magistrate for a singular Hobbery. At midnight he entered Mr. Tyrell's cigarshop in the Haymarket; and, as he pretended to the woman in charge that he was a surgeon, he was allowed to pass on to a parlour. Mrs. Tyrell happened to have fallen asleep in her chair in the parlour; she was aroused by a tickling sensation about her ears; when she awoke, the prisoner was standing over her, and he dropped the earrings which he had just disengaged. He attempted to escape; pushed Mrs. Tyrell down in the shop, and ran into the street: but a policeman seized him.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on the 9th, Major Beresford and ten other persons were indicted for Conspiring to Corrupt the Electors of Derby at the Election of 1853. Mr. James stated the facts on behalf of the prosecution. The present indictment (he said) had been rendered necessary to meet the accusation that these proceedings originated in a conspiracy got up by the liberal party. But now, inasmuch as it was believed that the exposure which had already taken place would prevent the recurrence of such proceedings at Derby, and those who had made the charge that the liberal party bad entered into the conspiracy alleged, had withdrawn the charge, he did not intend, on behalf of the prosecution, to offer any evidence in support of the indictment. Accordingly, the jury, under the direction of Lord Chief Justice Campbell, returned a verdict of "Not guilty." Sir F. Thesiger then made a statement,

in justice to Mr. Beresford and himself, to the effect that Mr. Beresford had not compromised the matter—nothing on earth would have moved him to compromise it; and that he had come there, from a bed of sickness, claiming inquiry and ready to meet the charge. Mr. James said, that no compromise, direct or indirect, had been entered into. Lord Campbell said, that but for these assurances there might have been a suspicion in the public mind that some corrupt compromise had been made; but that suspicion had now been repelled. He was also bound to say that Mr. Beresford had repelled the charge made against him, and had brought the case on for trial; and now it must be considered that there was no evidence to support the charge.

A young man named Pettingdale was brought up on the 11th, at Bow-street, for Stealing Great Coats from Gentlemen's Houses. There were several witnesses in attendance, mostly servant girls, who all swore to the identity of the prisoner by his red nose. He declined saying anything in his defence, but denied an officer's statement that he had been the associate of well-known thieves for the last ten months, for he only came out of Coldbath-fields House of Correction on the 2nd of July last. He treated the whole affair very lightly, but was committed to the Westminster Sessions for trial. He had, it appears, possessed himself of about thirty great coats from houses in Gower-street, Montague-street, Fitzroy-square, and other places, not one of which has

been recovered.

A coroner's inquest has been held respecting the Mysterious Death of Mr. Longbottom, at Hunslet, near Leeds. (See Household Narrative for last month, p. 9.) His widow was examined. She stated that on the day preceding the occurrence she went to Leeds with her husband, and after returning home, had supper with him, and then both retired to rest. She fell askeep soon after getting into bed, and from that moment until the following Thursday, when her consciousness returned, her memory was a perfect blank; she remembered nothing about being awakened, or about going out of the window; nor had she observed anything nunusual in the conduct of her husband to warrant the belief that he was labouring under the influence of insanity. Several other witnesses were examined, but their evidence did not throw any additional light upon this still most mysterious occurrence. The jury, under the direction of the coroner, returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased had drowned himself, there being no sufficient evidence to satisfy them as to the state of his mind at the time.

A trial, which has created a great sensation in Dublin, has just terminated. Miss Margaret Cantwell, a Roman Catholic schoolmistress, was accused of Steating a Bit of Velvet Riband from the shop of Cannock and Co. She was acquitted; and at once brought an action for false imprisonment against the prosecutor. The case excited immense interest, and was tried in the Court of Queen's Bench, before the Chief Justice and a mixed jury. Damages were laid at 5000l. Mr. Whiteside, for the defence, brought forward a new witness of the theft—a boy, who swore that he saw Miss Cantwell take the riband from her basket and drop it between two rolls of oilcloth. Cross-examination discredited this testimony; and the jury, after deliberating for two hours and a half, found a verdict for the plaintiff on the count of false imprisonment, and gave 300l. damages with 6d. costs. On the second count—malicious prosecution—they could not agree and were discharged.

cution—they could not agree, and were discharged.

At the Worship-street Police Court, on the 18th, William Edwards, a bird fancier, was charged with a most aggravated Assault upon his Wife, an emaciated and sickly looking woman. She stated that the defendant, who resided at Hoxton, had been married to her two years. She had borne him one child, yet living, but his treatment since their unfortunate acquaintance had been most cruel and unfeeling. For the last month she had absented herself from his dwelling, and supported nature as best she could; but last night, having failed in procuring relief from the parish, she was compelled to seek her husband at his father's, and there begged him to give her some bread. With the foulest language he refused, and threatening to rip her up and murder her, struck her heavily to the ground with his clearched

fist. On rising he renewed the attack, beating her about the neck; "indeed," she said, "I am bruised all over; my head is covered with lumps from the blows he gave me, and my body with bruises from kicks; besides this when he got me on the ground he attempted to strangle me with his hands round my throat." The woman's features were swelled and blackened, while the impress of the fingers was distinctly visible on her throat. In defence the brute endeavoured to justify the outrage by declaring that his wife pledged the things, and on such occasions it was that he struck her. The magistrate said it was no wonder that she had recourse to that step, to procure the bread that her unanly husband withheld from her. It was manifest that the detendant's cruelty towards her was systematic. For the present brutal outrage he should send him to the House of Correction with hard labour for six months.

The action Lumley versus Gye, at the instance of the late lessee of her Majesty's Theatre, against the lessee of the Royal Italian Opera, was tried on the 20th, 21st, and 22nd inst., in the Court of Queen's Bench. The case is well known to the public. Mr. Lumley claimed damages against Mr. Gye for having induced Mademoiselle Wagner to break an engagement she had entered into to sing at her Majesty's Theatre, for a certain number of nights. After a great quantity of evidence had been taken on both sides, Lord Campbell, in charging the jury stated, that the case resolved itself into three questions: first, whether the agreement between the plaintiff and Mademoiselle Wagner remained in force at the time when it was alleged that the defendant had induced her to break that contract; and thirdly, whether the defendant then knew that the agreement between her and the plaintiff was in existence as a binding agreement. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff on the first and second points, but for the defendant on the third, which was equivalent to a verdict for the defendant

on the plea of not guilty.

Another Abortive Attack on a Gaming-house has been made by the Police. On the 23rd several persons were brought up at the Mariborough-street Police Court charged with being found in a common gaming-house known as the Strangers' Club in St. James's-street. They described themselves as Henry Nathaniel Kempt, gentleman, Lane's Hotel; Richard Hole, gentleman, British Hotel; William Norris, 5, Arundelstreet; Charles Seymour, Evans's Hotel; James Townsend, 11, Sherrard-street; Charles Sowden, 23, Porter-street; William Hemmings, 18, Upper St. Martin's-lane; John Ford 13, Sherrard-street; and Charles Stewart, doorkeeper. Mr. O'Brien, Police superintendent, produced an order from Sir R. Mayne to enter the house. About 12 o'clock the previous night he went to the house with several police constables, but before he reached the house some person, who appeared as if on the watch, pulled the bell. Witness and constables were admitted into the house by the doorkeeper, and made their way unopposed through two doors, but on reaching a third door they found it was strongly secured. Witness gave orders for the door to be forced, and after five or six minutes it was opened. Witness proceeded upstairs into a room fitted up as a billiard-room, and there found the defendants. The inspector searched the persons of the defendants, but nothing beyond considerable sums of money were found. The house, which was strongly secured, was searched, but no gaming implements were discovered. Mr. Clarkson, who attended for the defendants to be discharged.

NARRATIVE OF ACCIDENT AND DISASTER.

absented herself from his dwelling, and supported nature as best she could; but last night, having failed in procuring relief from the parish, she was compelled persons droved in the dreadful Shipvereck of the procuring relief from the parish, she was compelled to the dreadful Shipvereck of the Tayleur, (see Household Narrative for last month, e.9), to seek her husband at his father's, and there begged him to give her some bread. With the foulest language he refused, and threatening to rip her up and murdel the parties were drowned by the sinking of the said ship off Lambay Island, and that this depiorable accident her, struck her heavily to the ground with his clenched

having taken place to learn whether she was under the control of her helm or not, and we find that Captain Noble did not take sufficient precaution to insure the safety of the vessel by rounding-to after he found the compasses were in error; but we consider, from the time the vessel came in sight of land, that he acted with cool-

ness and conrage, and used every exertion in his power to save the lives of the passengers."

A frightful Fire, with the loss of eight lives, occurred in Prince's street, Soho, on the morning of the 7th inst. The house in which it took place was let out in apart-The shop and parlour were occupied by a man named Reeve, a print and bookseller; in the first floor resided the landlord, James Arthur, a painter and glazier, with his family; the second floor was rented by an interpreter named Puzzi, who, with his wife and three young children, occupied the two small rooms of which it consisted; and in the front and back attics lived an aged woman, whose name is unknown, and a journeyman tailor named Adams, with his wife. The alarm was first given by a policeman about five in the morning. He gave an immediate alarm, and messengers were despatched to the various brigade stations in the neighbourhood; the constable, with other persons, endeavouring to arouse the inmates. The flames had made considerable progress before the discovery took place, and almost before the inmates could be alarmed the fire had reached the second and third floors, at the windows of which several persons were observed imploring assistance. In a few minutes Puzzi, who with his wife and three children, had been observed at the windows imploring assistance, threw himself into the street, falling with great violence on the flagstones, and sustained such injuries as necessitated his immediate removal on a shutter to the Charing Cross hospital. In a very few minutes afterwards, and before the arrival of either the engines or the fire escape, all those previously seen at the windows had disappeared, and their terrible fate was too apparent. When the engines came, the fire was soon subdued, leaving the ground floor untouched, and a large portion of the first and second floor staircases standing. In the second floor front room, and near the window from which Puzzi precipitated himself, were found the half-charred remains of his unfortunate wife and three children, the youngest only two years of age. In the back attic the bodies of the journeyman tailor and his wife, and of the old woman who had occupied the front attic, were found lying in a heap, as if they had fallen down and died together. The remains of all the deceased persons were gathered up and conveyed to St. Ann's dead-house, to await the coroner's inquest. Next morning, the engineer left in charge of the ruins, made an inquiry to ascertain how the fire commenced. Mr. Arthur, who occupied the first floor, said that he was awoke by the servant, who slept along with her daughter on the same floor, but nearest the street, by hearing her clapping her hands, and crying "murder!" and "fire." He got out of bed, and found the room so full of smoke that he could scarcely breathe. He, however, shook his wife for some time, and at last succeeded in awaking her. Owing to the confusion they were both in, neither of them were able to unlock the room door. Mr. Arthur, therefore, was obliged to force it, when on entering the front-room he found an exceedingly small portion of a wooden cornice, immediately over a cupboard running from the floor to the ceiling, in flames. So dense, however, was the smoke, that neither he nor his wife had time to collect a single article of wearing-apparel, and they were obliged to rush into the street in their night-dresses. He also stated that Hannah Dady, his servant, on discovering the fire ran up stairs in her night-dress to Mr. Puzzi's floor, when on entering she found the room in flames. She cried out "Murder and fire," but was unable to awake him for some time, and when she at length succeeded he jumped out of bed, said nothing, but opened the window, and without attempting to arouse his wife and family, leaped out of the window. After that, the woman had time to return to her room on the first-floor, and save her boots and two or three articles —not a morsel of bread or drop of water. They managed of wearing-apparel. It is an extraordinary fact that the to get an old sail over the stump of the mizen-masts and

of the owners in permitting the vessel to leave port with-out compasses properly adjusted, or a sufficient trial connected with St. Ann's parish—so near, indeed, that Spendlow, the engineer, an old-experienced fireman, could, had necessity required it, set the engine to work from a pump in front of his engine-house, and thereby have confined the fire to whatever part of the house was then on fire. Strange to say, about twelve months ago, Spendlow received orders in writing that he was not again to take his engine out to any fire that might occur in the parish.

A Fire took place in Clement's Inn early in the morning of the 9th inst., which caused the death of a young woman named Sophia Harrison. The younger branches of the family were at a party, and Mrs. Harrison went to fetch them home, leaving her daughter asleep, and the candle burning on the table. On her return home, the room was on fire, and the girl in the midst of it. The flames were subdued, and the poor creature taken to King's College Hospital, where she died shortly after

her admission.

A horrible affair has occurred near Bantry. Mrs. Sullivan, wife of a farmer in the vicinity, from some cause had fallen helpless in a field, and a Number of Starving Dogs Devoured Her. Her remains were found in the field, the bones of the limbs stripped of the flesh.

A child, fifteen months old, has died in Dublin from an Attack by Rats. They got into the cradle at night, bit the child in several places, and ate away half of the

inside of one of the arms.

One of the most awful Colliery Explosions which have ever occurred in this country, took place on Saturday the 18th inst., at the Arley mine, near Wigan. About two hundred and forty persons descended in the morning, and about three o'clock in the afternoon the report of an explosion of gas was heard at the top. It was soon discovered by the statements of some forty colliers, who came up from the south workings, that it was the north levels in which the explosion had occurred, and that they were still on fire near the shaft, thus cutting off all escape for the greater part of the colliers. Some hours were lost before the manager and searching parties could get into the levels, but when they did they found heaps of the slain, and had a most appalling task to perform. One of the first men brought to the surface alive, from the north levels, was James Murphy, a collier who had been working at the very far end, or 1,200 yards from the pit shaft. He and another man, it appears, on feeling the shock of the explosion, started towards the shaft, but, on reaching a point in the level where the sulphur was overpowering, his companion turned back, whilst Murphy, resolutely putting his cap between his The other teeth, ran towards the shaft and was saved. man was lost. About twenty minutes to eight o'clock at night a man and boy were taken out much exhausted with sulphur, and soon afterwards another man was found, who was so far spent that he has been insensible ever since. In all, about fourteen persons made their escape alive from the north workings during Saturday evening, and these were the last. All that were found during the night, and on Sunday, had been killed; forty dead bodies had been discovered on Saturday evening, and on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock, the number had been increased to seventy. On Sunday night, at a late hour, eighty-seven had been recovered and brought out of the mine. The search has been continued, but the number of people killed is not yet ascertained. It is believed, however, that above a hundred persons have perished.

A Shipwreck has taken place attended with Appalling Circumstances. The vessel was the "Bona Dea" of Liverpool, from Savanna. She was found at sea on the 4th inst. by the brig "Cuba," water-logged, with several people on board, in a dreadful state, having been aloven dear without food (except whet they obtained) eleveral people on board, in a dreading state, naving oben eleven days without food (except what they obtained by horrible means) or water. The following painful account is given by the survivors. When the ship was struck by a sea on the 25th of January, she lay on her breedtile for some times the broadside for some time; the crew succeeded in cutting away the main and mizen shrouds, and the masts going, she righted. But everything had been washed out of the cabin and stores. They had not a single thing left —not a morsel of bread or drop of water. They managed

lash themselves there, although they expected every moment that the poop would go to pieces, as two of the main beams of it were gone. They remained in that situation all that day and night. On Thursday, Jan. 26, the men continued to keep up their spirits. They broke down the ceiling in the cabin, in the hopes of finding some crumbs of bread or something else, but in vain—none were to be found. It was then the third day that they had not tasted food or water. Towards night some of the mon complained of thirs. Towards night some of the men complained of thirst, but remained quite reasonable and manageable. The next day it was still blowing a gale, and heavy seas lashing the deck. At daylight they saw a barque running to the castward, not more than three miles from the wreck. The morning was rather hazy, and they either did not or would not take notice of the wreck, as she passed by without offering them assistance. They felt this a sore disappointment, but they cheered one another up with the hopes of soon falling in with another. They were unable to restrain themselves from drinking salt water: in the course of the day a rat was caught and divided equally among them. On the Saturday the ship was still under water, and the gale blowing as furiously as ever. Saw from the poop that the stem and cutwater were torn away, and the covering boards on each side were started. The forecastle head was gone with some of the guard irons of the forerigging, and several butts outside started. They drank large quantities of salt water during the day, besides chewing lead and bits of rope. Sunday, the wind and sea as heavy as ever. Saw two ships not more than three miles from them. Strange as it may appear, neither of them took any notice of their awful position, they passed so close that they distinguished all the sails, spars, &c. The horrors of starvation now broke upon them, and their thirst was almost maddening. They at night discovered a kitten, which had crawled out from below; it was instantly killed and greedily devoured. Symptoms of insanity presented itself among some of the men. They were still without water, and all in a very exhausted state; their legs and feet began to swell very much. Monday .- The weather nothing abated. Drinking immense quantities of salt water. Tuesday.—Still blowing almost a hurricane. Most of them now began to despair; some were deliririous; and others commenced talking about sacrificing one of the number to save the rest from being starved to death. The men proposed that they should draw lots to decide who it should be. At five o'clock in the evening saw a large ship standing to the N.W. on the larhoard tack, and at six saw her tack to the S.W. They now made sure that the wreck was seen, and that their sufferings were nearly at an end. A sharp look-out was kept, expecting to be relieved in the morning, but, alas! they were doomed to disappointment; the ship was out of sight. Wednesday, Feb. 1 .- The men again drew lots. One poor fellow, James Lilley, who appeared to be in a dying state, offered himself to save the rest. Mr. M'Leod interfered, and cheered them up with the prospect of being soon relieved. No water, Thursday.—The weather moderating. The men were now become unmanageable. They were determined to have the dying man sacrificed. The poor fellow had offered to do the deed himself, and he cut his arms in two places, to bleed to death, but no blood came. The men afterwards surrounded him, and one of them cut his throat. Mr. M'Leod says the scene that followed was most horrible-too horrible to detail. Friday-Many of the men frantically mad, and crawling about the deck in a shocking state; the remainder nearly prostrate and unable to move. Weather moderate. Saturday, Feb. 4. (twelfth day without food or water)

—Mr. M'Leod and two men were the only portion of
the crew who were able to get about. The whole of the crew who were able to get about. The whole of the remainder were perfectly prostrate, and among them four quite deranged. All, in fact, were fast sinking, and could not possibly have survived another day, the immense quantity of salt water they drank increasing their sufferings to a frightful degree. At about nine o'clock a vessel was observed through the laze. Their situation had been observed, and in about an hour she hove to and sent a boat to them. The

vessel proved to be the Cuba, of Sunderland, bound to Swansea from Coquimbo, Capt. F. G. Organ muster. By the Cuba the poor men were relieved, as already reported.

By a parliamentary return of Railway Accidents, just issued, it appears that the total number of persons killed and injured on all the passenger railways open for public traffic in Great Britain and Ireland, during the half-year ending the 30th June, 1853, amounted to 148 killed and 191 injured, and may be classed as follows:-10 passengers killed and 114 injured, from causes beyond their own control; 14 passengers killed and 7 injured, owing to their own misconduct or want of caution; 39 servants of companies or of contractors killed, and 43 injured from causes beyond their own control; 44 servants of companies or of contractors killed, and 20 injured owing to their own misconduct or want of caution; 40 trespassers and other persons, neither pas-sengers nor servants of the company, killed, and 7 injured, sengers nor servants of the company, killed, and t injured, by crossing or walking on the railway: 1 suicide. Total: 148 killed and 191 injured. The number of passengers conveyed during the half-year amounted to 45,080,316. The length of railway open on the 31st December, 1852, was 7,336 miles. The length of railway open on the 30th June, 1853, was 7512 miles. Increase of mileage during the half-year, 176.

SOCIAL, SANITARY, AND MUNICIPAL PROGRESS.

THE Registrar-General's Quarterly Return of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in England and Wales, has been published. It comprises the births and deaths in all the districts of England during the autumn quarter ending December, 31, 1853, and the marriages in the quarter that ended September 30, 1853. The return of marriages is not complete, but the defects are inconsiderable, and approximate numbers have been supplied from the records of previous years. The marriages in the quarter that ended on September 30, are not only above the average, but the proportion to the population above the average, but the proportion to the population exceeds any of the proportions previously recorded. The births in the quarter that ended on December 31 are also above the average. The mortality, particularly in towns and cities, is high, and exceeds the mortality in every autumn quarter since 1843, except in 1846, and 1847, when the potato disease commenced, and diarrhoza and influenza became epidemic. The returns therefore present a mixed result; the marriages indicate that the circumstances of the great body of the people were considered by them prosperous; but the public health has suffered by Asiatic cholera.

The number of Marriages during the above quarter was 79,572; a number considerably exceeding that of any corresponding quarter since the Registration Act came into operation in 1837, and 2,990 more than were married in the same period of 1852, when the large number of 76,582 persons were married. The increase was spread over each of the 11 divisions of England and Wales, and the only counties in which a decrease is waters, and the only counters in which a decrease to observable are Hampshire, Berkshire, Northampton-shire, Huntingdenshire, Bedfordshire, Dorsetshire, Devonshire, Somersetshire, Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, Derbyshire, Cheshire, and Westmoreland. Marriages increased in most of the important seats of manufactures and commerce, but an augmented number is more particularly apparent in the mining districts of Cornwall and South Wales, of Staffordshire and Durham. In Preston the number of marriages (252) is slightly in excess of the number (244) recorded in the third quarter excess of the number (244) recorded in the third quarter of the previous year, although fewer than in the corresponding periods of 1850 and 1851, when the numbers reached 281 and 277 respectively. On an average of the corresponding quarters of ten years (1843—1852), the number of marriages was at the annual rate of 788 to core 100 000 areas.

is observable in nearly the whole of the country; the only counties which exhibit an increase in the number parts of Surrey, Huntingdon, Staffordshire, and South Wales.

The Deaths in the last quarter of 1853 were 103,341. The period was unhealthy, and a greater number of lives was lost to the population than in any other autumnal quarter of the last 13 years, with only two exceptions—the fourth quarter of 1846, when the deaths rose to 108,937, and that of 1847, when they were 103,479. The annual mortality has been at the rate of 2.252 per cent. in the 10 years 1843-52; it was 2.186 in the last quarters of those years, and last quarter it was 2.272. Cold weather towards the close of the year thinned the ranks both of old and young, and the latter class have also suffered much from fever, especially

scarlatina, in many parts of the country.

In regard to the Increase of Population, it is stated that, the number of births registered during the last quarter being 144,444, and the number of deaths 103,341, there remains a balance of 41,103 as the natural increase of the population during that period. Large numbers of persons are still attracted to the Australian colonies as well as to America and other places, although a small decrease in the emigration is perceptible on the numbers of the corresponding quarter of 1852. From the four English ports which make returns 50,457 persons emigrated during the last three months—namely, from London, 6810; Plymouth, 2851; Liverpool, 37,732; and Southampton, 3064. In addition, 1795 persons sailed from the ports of Glasgow and Greenock, and 2431 from Irish ports, giving a total of 54,683 for the United Kingdom, against 55,315 during the last quarter of 1852. It must be borne in mind, in any estimate of the increase of population, that the births and deaths refer only to England and Wales, and that of the emigrants leaving English ports a large though an unascertained number are of Irish birth.

As to the Prices of Provisions, it is stated, that the chief articles of food have greatly risen in price since the three months ending December, 1852; wheat, which was then 40s. 5d. per quarter, has risen to 69s. 10d., being an increase of 73 per cent.; and at this higher price an average weekly sale of 79,002 quarters took place in the towns of England and Wales which make returns, against 111,224 quarters weekly when the price was 40s. 5d. Beef and mutton rose in price; and potatoes, which were 105s, per ton at the waterside market, Southwark, in December, 1852, rose to 150s, in the December quarter, 1853, being an augmentation in price equivalent to 43 per cent. The continued activity of trade and the increased rate of wages have enabled the labouring classes for the most part to cope with the dearness of provisions; but, in conjunction with the severity of the weather and the exorbitant price of fuel, it has been a season of trial, which has, however, been borne with exemplary patience and fortitude by those who were most exposed to its rigours.

At a Court of Common Council on the 9th, Mr.

Layard was presented with the Freedom of the City of London; an honour conferred on him for his labours in the East. Sir John Key, the City Chamberlain, performed the part of spokesman, Mr. Layard was received with "vehement applause;" and in returning thanks he praised the City for extending the hand of encouragement to men distinguished alike in peace and war. "With regard to myself," said Mr. Layard, "it is highly probable that I shall never again see those spots which are naturally so dear to me, as being connected with the labours which have earned for me the distinction which I have received from you. I may even be compelled to abandon those studies and researches which have been so kindly alluded to by your Chamberlain. I have embarked in public life; and only one endeavour and one hope must remain to to me-that as a public man I may be of some use to my country."

the Supply and Parification of Gas came under consideration. Dr. Letheby recently reported that he had found twenty-one grains of oil of vitriol in one hundred cubic feet of gas. Dr. Letheby has also reported that the At a meeting of the City Court of Sewers, on the 15th.

power of the gas of the Great Central Company had, during the last three months, been nearly 22 per cent. greater than the act of parliament requires. Of the 4,000,000,000 cubic feet of gas annually consumed, the City of London takes 500,000,000. The report earnestly recommended that steps might be taken to render the

gas pure.

The friends of the London Training Institution for the Reformation of Adult Male Criminals, held a meeting on the 15th, to bid farewell to twenty-six inmates, who have served the required twelvemonth, and have attained a knowledge of some industrial pursuit, and are now sent out to the colonies by the society. Lord Shaftes-bury, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, many ladies, and several members of parliament, assisted at the leavetaking. In a brief speech, the Duke of Argyll expressed a hope that government would found institutions for the reformation of criminals. One of the departing inmates, in the name of the rest, thanked the committee for what

they had done.

The Council of the Society of Arts have determined to hold an Educational Exhibition in next June, when the conference of the representatives of its various affiliated institutions, now amounting to 335 in number, will take place. The council have already taken measures to obtain models of the schools of primary instruction approved by the Departments of Public Instruction in France, Prussia, Holland, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, Canada, and at Washington, New York, or Massachusetts; and specimens of every article authorised to be used in the different classes of schools recognised by each State. The council have also asked to be furnished with copies of the codes of public instruction in force in each country, and they promise to publish at the time of the Exhibition an English synopsis of the whole. Letters have been addressed to the large educational bodies and Government departments dealing with this subject in this country, claiming

their co-operation in the undertaking.

Hopes are now entertained that the Strike of the Preston Operatives will be brought to a close. One of the principal mills, that of Mr. Hollins, recommenced working, after an interview between that gentleman and the operatives which resulted in mutual concessions, and an arrangement as to prices satisfactory to both employer and employed. On the 17th the hands entered the mill amid the hearty acclamations of a vast crowd, numbering several thousands, assembled to witness the gratifying scene. Messrs. Gratrix, brothers, have also made an arrangement with their operatives, who have resumed work. A notice has been placarded by the committee of the Master's Association, to the following effect :-- "All persons desirous of obtaining employment may rely upon the assurance already given by the Associated Masters, that the mills will be kept at work, and that those engaged at the several mills may depend upon a continuance of work." The committee entrusted with the management of the defence fund intimate that the masters will continue to keep open their mills "at whatever sacrifice," adding, "The most vigorous measures are being adopted by the committee to contribute to an early termination of the dispute.'

PERSONAL NARRATIVE.

M. LEVERRIER, the celebrated astronomer, has been appointed Director of the Imperial Observatory of Paris. Mr. Philip Edmund Wodehouse, formerly superin-

tendent at Honduras, has been appointed governor of British Guiana.

Dr. Bowring, governor of Hong Kong, and her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of British trade in China, has received from her Majesty the honour of knighthood.

Obitnary of Potable Persons.

Silvio Pellico, the celebrated author of "Le mie Prigioni,"

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

THE Overland Mail has brought accounts from Bombay to the 14th of January. The principal article of intelligence is the assassination of Captain Latter, the Deputy Commissioner at Prome. It took place on the night of the 8th December. Some Burmese, disguised as women, were nermitted to pass the sentry. They entered the were permitted to pass the sentry. They entered the captain's quarters and stabbed him in his sleep; making so little noise that they escaped without detection; and it was only on the next morning that the body was found pierced by three wounds. Captain Latter was a gallant soldier and able political agent. He led the storming party at Rangoon; he played a conspicuous part at Bassein; he had frequently pursued, attacked, and destroyed the dacoits; and his loss will be greatly felt. Several attempts of convicts-Sikhs, among others to escape from confinement, are mentioned as resulting in much bloodshed. Large bodies of Burmese still hung about the principal stations, and the utmost vigilance was imperative.

The intelligence from Australia is to the 30th of November. Four additional steamers are to be placed on the river Murray during the next twelve months; and the lands on its banks were to be forthwith surveyed and thrown open for public sale. Lubour was less scarce, and there was less disposition to leave the colony. The yield of gold has been somewhat less than usual, in consequence of the new system of mining, called "deep sinking," adopted by the most experienced diggers. The plan of "surfacing," so long followed with great success, is now left to "new chums," who are looked months of the plan of the plan of "surfacing," so long followed with great success, is now left to "new chums," who are looked upon as poor or unenterprising fellows. But it is justly remarked, that surfacing is steady industry, and deep-sinking a kind of gambling, sometimes yieldand deep-sinking a kind of gamming, sometimes yielding large sums, often little or nothing. Instances are not wanting of diggers who deserted a deep hole having taken nothing, while persons succeeding them and diving down a few feet further have alighted upon large prizes. Disease and disorder still prevail at the gold-fields.

PROGRESS OF EMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

A deputation, representing a committee of merchants anxious to Promote the Exploration of Australia, and anxious to Proble the Exportation of Massirata, and including among others, Mr. Moilat, M.P., Mr. Gregson, M.P., Mr. John Gladstone, M.P., Mr. Lindsay, and Sir James Duke, waited on the Dike of Newstatle, on the 4th inst., to tender their advice and co-operation. Mr. Lindsay was the spokesman. He

1,500l. in aid of the 3,500l. offered by the government. They were influenced in a great measure to support the proposed expedition from the high opinion they had formed of M. Haug. They ventured to suggest also that a survey of the coast should be included in the objects of the expedition. The Duke of Newcastle said, he was sorry that, owing to an accident, he had not seen Captain Stokes, the officer fixed on as fittest to command the expedition. With reference to the expense, he thought the sum first named would not be sufficient to carry on the expedition in a manner worthy of a great national undertaking. No doubt, the Treasury would have advanced the sum specified, 3500*l.*, and M. Haug would have been placed in command: but it occurred to the Duke of Newcastle in command; out it occurred to the Duke of Newcastie that it would be more satisfactory if the government took the responsibility on itself. The Geographical Society readily entered into his views. He had seen M. Haug, and had no wish to deprive him of his fair share in the undertaking. He had told M. Haug why he should not be able to place the matter entirely under his direction. "I did not (said the Duke) rest that so much on the fact of his being a foreigner, but on the feeling which would naturally exist in the public mind that there are many eminent men who have already distinguished themselves by explorations in Australia, and who are practically well acquainted with the conducting of undertakings of this nature; and I said it would be desirable that one of them should be placed at the head of such an expedition, and not a gentleman who, however eminent his talents and unwearying his energies, had never been in the country, and would on that account have himself much to learn. He quite entered into that view; and I told him I should certainly feel it due to him, when I placed the matter in the hands of another gentleman alluding to Captain Stokes-to say that I wished him to form part of the expedition, and to be placed in such a position upon it as would fairly meet his expectations, and as his merits might entitle him to occupy. I should hope there would be no personal feeling of jealousy in jealousy in the matter, because you will see that it would be destruc-tive of an undertaking of this kind. I have, however, nothing to lead me to suppose that there would be any such feeling." The Colonial Minister declined the pecuniary assistance tendered, but said he should be obliged to the deputation for their aid and advice. In reply to further questions, he said he thought a coast survey would say, and Sir James Duke, waited on the Dike of New-castle, on the 4th inst., to tender their advice and co-operation. Mr. Lindsay was the spokesman. He said the merchants of London thought the object of the expedition so important, that they had agreed to raise

NARRATIVE OF FOREIGN EVENTS.

THE intelligence from the Seat of War between Russia | and Turkey during this month has not been important; but military operations of great magnitude are expected speedily to take place. The French Emperor has made a last attempt to induce the Czar to listen to reasonable terms of accommodation. A letter from him to the Czar, dated the 29th of January, has been extensively circulated in France by order of the government—posted as a placard, profusely distributed through the provinces, and read to the troops in their barracks. In this letter, the Emperor, after taking a review of the dispute coordinate them. Since progress of the dispute, concludes thus :- "Such, Sire, is the manner in which events have followed each other and been connected together; and it is clear that having arrived at this point, they must promptly lead either to a definite understanding, or to a decisive rupture. Your

Majesty has given so many proofs of your solicitude for the repose of Europe, and contributed so powerfully by your beneficent influences to put down the spirit of disorder, that I cannot entertain any doubt of the resolution which you will come to in the alternative presented to your choice. If your Majesty desires as ardently as I do a pacific conclusion, what is more simple than at once to declare that an armistice shall be signed forthwith, that matters shall resume their diplomatic course, that all hostility shall cease, and that all the belligerent forces shall be withdrawn from the places where motives of war have called them? In that case, the Russian troops would quit the Principalities and our squadrons the Black Sea. As your Majesty prefers to treat directly with Turkey, you would name an ambassador to negotiate with a pleni-

potentiary of the Sultan, respecting a convention which should be submitted to the Conference of the Four snould be submitted to the Conference of the Four Powers. Let your Majesty adopt that plan, on which the Queen of England and myself are perfectly in accord, and tranquility will be re-established, and the world satisfied. There is, in fact, nothing in this plan that is not worthy of your Majesty, nothing that can wound your honour. But if, from a motive difficult to be comprehended, your Majesty should refuse, in that case, France, as well as England, would be obliged to leave to the fate of arms and to the hazards of war what might be decided at present by reason and justice. Let not your Majesty suppose that the slightest animosity can enter my heart; it experiences no other sentiments than those expressed by your Majesty in the letter which you wrote to me on January 17, 1853. 'Our relations,' you said, 'ought to be sincerely amicable, and ought to be based on the same intentions—namely, maintenance of order, respect for treaties, love of peace, and reciprocal kind feeling.' That programme is worthy of the Sovereign who traced it out, and I do not hesitate to declare that I have remained faithful to it. I request your Majesty to believe in the sincerity of my sentiments; and it is in such sentiments that I am, Sire, your Majesty's good friend, NAPOLEON.'

It appears that these propositions have been peremp-

ceived an answer from St. Petersburg. The Czar in his letter to the Emperor discusses the conditions of arrangement which had been proposed to him, and declares that he can only enter into a negotiation on the bases which he has made known. This answer destroys all chance of a pacific solution, and France must prepare to maintain by more efficient measures the cause which the persevering efforts of diplomacy have failed to conduct to a successful issue." The diplomatic proceedings, in which this country has taken part, are referred to in the explanations given by Ministers in parliament.

Accounts from Vienna state that Count Orloff pro-longed his stay there until the 8th instant; and then, instead of visiting Berlin, or going to the Hagne to meet Baron Brunnow and M. Kisseleff, he set out direct for St. Petersburg. What he proposed is under-stood to have been shortly this—that the Turks should send a Minister to treat directly with Russia at the head-quarters of Prince Gortschakoff; that the old treaties should be renewed; that political refugees should no longer be harboured in the Ottoman dominions; and that the Greek protectorate should be conceded. These propositions were at once rejected. Count Orloff modified them somewhat—entirely striking torily rejected. The text of the Czar's answer has not out the first—but equally failed. It is stated that he been published; but the Moniteur of the 19th inst. says:

"We announced yesterday that the Emperor had rewould remain neutral: but this appears to be doubtful.

NARRATIVE OF LITERATURE AND ART.

THE publications in general literature, scantier than usual, issued during the month, have comprised a second volume of Mr. De Quincey's Selections Grave and Gay from his published works; a parliamentary retrospect of the History of the Session 1852-3; a treatise by Dr. Lindley Kemp, on Indications of Instinct, contained in a number of Messrs. Longman's Traveller's Library; a translation of Bungener's work on the reign of Louis XV, entitled France before the Revolution, or Priests, Infidels, and Huguenots; a new and prettily-illustrated edition of Keats's Poems, with many original designs by Mr. Scharf, jun., and a brief memoir by Mr. Mines, compressed irom his larger work; the second volume (containing the poems of Surrey and of minor contemporaries) of Mr. Bell's Annotated Edition of the English Poets; two volumes of Travels in Bolivia, with a Tour across the Pampas, by Hugh de Bonelli; a new edition (published originally in the United States) of Leonard Horner's Memoirs and Correspondence of Francis Horner, enriched with much new matter, and several original letters; a thirteenth edition of Archbishop Whateley's Easy Lessons on Money Matters, to which we see appended a concluding lesson on Trades' Unions and Strikes; the second volume of Murray's British Classics, comprising a second volume of Mr. Cunningham's edition of the works of Goldsmith; an account of Hun-gary Past and Present, written with impartiality and gary Past and Present, written with impartiality and calmness by an Hungarian exile, Emeric Szabad; a curious volume by Major Alexander Cunningham, on the lately opened Bhuddist monuments of central India, called The Bhilsa Topes; a political treatise, by Mr. Tremenheere, on The Constitution of the United States compared with our own; a fourth volume of Luigi Carlo Farini's Roman State, from 1815 to 1850, translated under the direction of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer; Mr. John William Kaye's Life and Correspondence of Henry St. George Tucker; a large and handsomely illustrated George Tucker; a large and handsomely illustrated journal of sporting adventure and travel in Chinese Trartary, by Colonel Frederick Markham, called Shooting in the Himalayas; a new volume of Mr. Shooting in the Himalayas; a new volume of Mr. Gilfill:an's edition of the Poets, containing Goldsmith, Collins, and Thomas Warton; a description, by an officer in active service on the spot, of Six Months at Martaban during the Burmese War; a book illustrative of a scene of great present interest, the Russian borders of Asia, entitled Kazan, the Ancient Capital of the Turtar Khans, by Edward

Tracy Turnerelli; a new part of George Cruikshank's Fairy Library, containing Jack and the Bean-stalk; a romance called The Star Chamber, by Mr. Harrison Ainsworth; a brief but opportune Journal of a Residence in the Danubian Principalities at the close of last autumn, when the battle of Oltenitza was fought, kept by Patrick O'Brien; a journal of an English pair-oar expedition through France, and down the Bhine, by three adventurous youths, entitled Our Cruise in the Undine; a volume, apparently half-fact and half-fiction, on the Progress of a Painter in the Nineteenth Century, by Mr. John Burnet; a book of metaphysical philosophy, an Investigation of the Laws of Thought, by Dr. Boole; a lively account of the Russo-Turkish Campaigns in the last eastern war. by Colonel Chesney of the Artillery; four novels, in the Danubian Principalities at the close of last war, by Colonel Chesney of the Artillery; four novels, Miss Pardoe's Reginald Lyle, Mrs. Clara Walby's Daughter of the South, Capt. Hamley's Lady Lee's Widowhood, and Agnes Valmar; a volume of Reports on Epidemic Cholera, drawn up, at the desire of the Cholera Committee of the College of Physicians, by Dr. Baly and Dr. Gull; the third and fourth volumes of the new edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica; an elaborate edition, in four large thick octavos, and with a general explanatory index, of Sir Robert Peel's Speeches in the House of Commons; some sketches of travel in the dominions of the Sultan, by Mr. Warrington Smyth, entitled A Year with the Turks; a volume on Smyth, entitled A lear with the land, a rotate of Algeria, containing attractive illustrations, and ample details of the topography and history of French Africa, by Mr. Morell; a useful Handbook of the Mechanical Arts for colonists and emigrants, by Mr. Scott Burn; a translation of a curious l'isit to Belgrade, in Mesers. Chapman and Hall's Reading for Travellers; the completion of the Rev. Thomas Wilson's edition of the Pentateuch; a new edition, with sketches from Gilray, renatesuch; a new edition, with sketches from Gilray, of the Poetry of the Anti-Jacobin; the first part of a cheap People's Edition of Mr. Macaulay's Essays; an edition, by Mr. Weld, of Leinman's Adventures in the Wilds of North America, issued in the Messrs. Longman's Traveller's Library; two colditional represents the St. E. Dallow Law (Port). additional romances by Sir E. Bulwer Lytton (Paul Clifford and Eugene Aram) in Mr. Routledge's cheap series of his writings; and two handsome volumes, well furnished with maps and illustrations, of Dr. Hooker's Himalayan Journals, or Notes of a Naturalist in Bengal.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

BULLION MARKET.

Bullion in Bank of England on 18th inst., £16,252,313.

LATEST LONDON PRICES.

Gold, stand., per oz. £3 17 9 | Silver bars, stan. per oz. 5 $1\frac{1}{2}$ Do., dust, ,, 4 $1\frac{1}{2}$

LATEST COMPARATIVE VALUE OF GOLD IN FOREIGN MARKETS TO LONDON PRICE.

...... 0.48 prem. | New York 0.58 disct. Hamburgh par. ,,

STOCKS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Latest.
Three per Cent. Consols Three per Cent. Reduced Three and a Quarter per Cents. Long Annuities, Jan., 1860 Bank Stock, 8 per cent. Exchequer Bills, June India Bonds	924 923 94 53 218 22s.pm. 10s.pm.	901 905 913 513 215 9s. pm. par.	915-3 92\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{4} 93\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{2} 5\frac{1}{2} 217 18-21pm.

Paid.	RAILWAYS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Latest.	Receipts since Jan. 1.					
100 all 100 all 100 all 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1	Brighton & S. Coast Blackwall	97 8½ 54¾ 63 · 13½ 100½ 91¼ 84 66¾ 105 82 64	943 73 51 608 12 99 83 801 613 1002 77	96-7 8\frac{1}{8} 55\frac{1}{2} 60-4 } 13\frac{2}{8} 99-101 93\frac{1}{2}-4\frac{1}{2} 82\frac{2}{3}-3\frac{1}{4} 67-\frac{1}{2} 104\frac{1}{2}-5 81-3 63\frac{1}{2}-4	54,202 6,409 67,813 102,956 29,271 91,590 111,679 86,765 272,030 59,771 138,424					
100	South-East. & Dover York, Newc., & Ber.	63± 70±	583 62)	62-3 694-704	81,871					
100 100	York & N. Midland	50	443	49-50	150,420					

FOREIGN LIST .- LATEST PRICES.

FUNDS.

Belgian 4½ per cent, 95½-¾ Brazilian 5 per cent., 99½ Chilian 6 per cent., 101-3 Danish 4 per cent., 983 Dutch 2½ per cent., 59-60 Dutch 4p. cent. cert., 91-½ French 4½ per cent., 101t. 50c. Mexican 3 per cent., 25 Peruvian 4½ per cent., 6-7 Portugues 4 per cent. Portuguese 4 per cent., 64 Portuguese 4 per cent., 43½ Russian 5 per cent., 100-1 Spanish 3 per cent., dfd. 19 Sardinian 5 per cent., 81½-3½

RAILWAYS.

Gd. Junct. of France, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 pm. East Belgian Junct. I- $\frac{1}{2}$ Luxembourg, 6\frac{2}{3}\cdot 7\frac{1}{2} Northern of France, 28\frac{3}{4} Norwegian Trunk Pref, 8\frac{1}{2} Paris and Orleans, 41-3 Paris and Lyons, 12 pm. Paris and Rouen, 34-6 Paris and Strasbourg, 28 South of France, 4-6 pm.
West Flanders, 44
West of France, 22 pm.
Rouen and Havre, 184 pm.

COLONIAL SHARE LIST .- LATEST PRICES. BANKS.

Australasian	3 dis.
Australian 2	
Do. Cordillera	
Do. Freehold	5 ,,
Brit. Australian	
Colonial Gold par.	å pm.
Port Philip §	를 dis.
South Australian	\forall dis.

Australasian 78 Eng. Scott. and Aust. 1\(\frac{1}{4}\)-I dis. Ind. Aust. and China ...\(\frac{1}{2}\) dis. Ind. Aust. and July Dar. Lond. Chart. of Aus. . . par. South Australian 39-41 South Australian ... 3: Union of Australia ... 68

RAILWAYS.

East Indian 3 prem.
Do., Extension ... par.
Ind. Peninsula ... \$\frac{2}{3} pm.
Madras par. \$\frac{1}{2} pm. Madras Quebec and Richmond

STEAM COMPANIES.

Australasian Pacific 11 Penins. & Orient. St. Nav. 352

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Australian Agricultural, 41½ | North Brit. Australian, ½ p. Van Diemen's Land... 13-14 | Peel River Land ... ½ dis. South Australian Land.. 39 | Scott. Austr. Invest... 15 pm.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETS. CORN-IMPERIAL WEEKLY AVERAGE.

Week ending-	Wh	eat.	Bar	ley.	Ов	its.	R	re.	Bea	ıns.	Pe	as.
Jan. 21 — 28 Fcb. 3 — 10	8. 82 83 82 82 82	d. 4 3 8 4	8. 42 43 41 41	d. 10 0 8 3	8. 27 27 27 27 27	d. 2 1 0 4	s. 50 51 49 48	d. 5 4 1 2	8. 48 48 48 47	d. 9 0 3 10	51 52 52 50	đ, 5 6 9

LATEST LONDON MARKET PRICES.

Malt, Pale, per qr. . . 66 to 72
Malting Barley , 40 - 42
Oats, best, . . , 30 - 32
Wheat, White, , 71 - 86 Flour-

Town made, per sk. 68 - 72 Country household 57 - 65 American, per barl. 38 - 44 Indian Corn, per qr. 47-50 ATTLE— s. d. s. Beasts, per st. 3 4 to 4 CATTLE-

Calves . , 3 10—4 10 Sheep . . , 3 4—4 8 Pigs . . , 4 0—4 10

METALS.

Copper, Cakes, p. ton, 126l.

Iron, Pigs, 3l. 17s. to 4l. 15s.;
Raiis, St. 5s. Lead, English
Pig, 24l. 10s. Steel, Swedish
Keg, 17l. to l. Tes,
English block, 130l.; Banca,
130l.; Spetter, 32l. 10s.;
Zinc, 31l.

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, per cwt.—Irish, 56s. to 60s.; German, 58s.

BEEF—Mid. to prime, p. 8 lb., 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; Irish India, per tr., 160s.; Hambro', 140s. American, 130s. to 147s.

BUTTER—Best fresh, per lb., 13d. to 16d.; Dorset, per cwt., 96s. to 108s.; Irish, 88s. to 100s.; Dutch, 88s. to 110s.

CHEESE—Cheshire, per cwt., 58s. to 72s.; Dutch, 56s.; Wiltshire, 52s. to 68s.

Hams-York, 76s. to 86s.; Irish, 66s. to 73s.; Westphalia, 52s. to 66s.

MUTTON-Mid. to prime, per 8 lb., 3s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.

POTATOES, per ton, 130s. to 180s.

PORK, per 81b., 3s. to 4s. 10d. VEAL, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.

Hay... per load 4 5 to 5 Clover. , 3 15 - 6 1 15 - 2 Straw.. , 115-28Linseed cake, per ton, 10l. to 11l. 15s.; Rape cake, ditto, 7l. Bones, ditto, 4l. 4s. Hops.—Kents, 180s. to 300s.;

Sussex, 180s. to 210s.

Sussex, 180s. to 210s.

POULTRY-Capons, 3s.—4s.6d.;

FOWIS, 2s.—3s.; Chicks,
2s.0d.—3s.0d.; Ducks, 2s.9d.;

Geesc, 5s. 6d.—5s.; Turkeys,
3s. 6d.—5s.; Figcons, 8d.

HIDES, &c.—Market, 96 lb.,
4d.—42d.; do., do., 50 lb.,
22d.; do., Calfschins, 10 lb.,
7s; do., Horse-hides, 6s. 6d.;
Ox and Cow horns, per 123,
21s.—63s. Rough Tallow,
29s. 6d. 29s. Gd.

OILS.

Gallipoli, per ton, 63l.; Sperro, 91l.; Pale Seal, 43l.; Rape, 43l. to 46l.; Cocoa-nut, 48l. to 50l.; Palm, 46l. 70s.; Linsed, 33l. 10s.
TALLOW—Australian, Beef, 55l.0s. to 59l.0s.; Sheep, 57l. to 63l.; Y. C. 63l.

GROCERY.

Cocoa, per cwt., Trinidad, 35s. to 40s.; Bahia, 26s. to 28s. Coffee, per cwt.—Ceylon Na-tive, 47s. 6d. to 48s.; Do-Plantation, 60s. to 80s.; Mo-Flantation, 60s. to 80s.; Mocha, 67s. to 82s.; Jamaica, 55s. to 88s.; Java, 48s. to 56s. Costa Rica, 56s. to 80s. Rice, per ewt.—Carolina, 23s. to 26s. 0d.; Bengal, 14s. to 17s.; Patna, 17s. to 21s.

SUGAR—Barbadoes, per cwt., 34s. to 39s. 6d.; Mauritius, 33s.6d. to 39s.; Bengal. 37s. to 40s. 6d.; Madras, 31s. to 35s. 0d.; Havannah, 35s. to 40s. 6d.

Do. Refined—Grocery lumps, 44s. to 48s. 6d; Bastards, 28s. 0d. to 35s. 0d.; Crushed, 32s. to 32s. Gd.

TEA, per 1b. (duty 1s. 10d.)-Congou, Is. 0½d. to 1s. 7d.; Souchong, Is. 2d. to 1s. 3d.; Hyson, Is. 4d. to 1s. 6d.; Assam, Is. 6d. to 4s. 4d.

EMIGRATION RECORD. DEPARTURES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1854.	Australian Colonies.	British America.	United States.	Other places.	Total.
January	3,090	_	3,759	- 173	7,022

CURRENT RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT TO THE AUSTRALIAN PORTS PER SAILING VESSEL.

From	Cabin.	Inter- mediate.	Steerage.	Goods per 40 Cubic feet.
London	£45 to 65	£30 to 36	£20 to 24	£4 10 to £6 5s.
Liverpool	45 — 50	20 — 30	16 — 18	4 — 5
The Clyde	35 — 45	20 — 25	15 — 18	4 — 5
Belfast	45 — 50	20 — 25	14 — 18	4 — 5

THE

HOUSEHOLD NARRATIVE

OF CURRENT EVENTS.

1854.7

FROM THE 25TH FEBRUARY TO THE 27TH MARCH.

[PRICE 2d.

NARRATIVE OF PARLIAMENT AND POLITICS.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, Feb. 24, Lord support.—Lord Brougham praised the bill as a step eaumont moved a resolution that all efforts had failed in the right direction, and hoped, before their lordestablish amicable relations between Russia and ships had done, it would become a stride.—The bill was BEAUMONT moved a resolution that all efforts had failed to establish amicable relations between Russia and Turkey without recourse to arms, and that the honour and interests of this country require the adoption of immediate and effectual means to repel the unjustifiable aggression of Russia, and place the relations between the Porte and the rest of Europe on such foundations as may secure a durable peace. In proposing this motion the noble lord disclaimed any intention of re-opening a discussion upon the eastern question. He nevertheless proceeded to examine many of the docu-ments lately issued, comparing them with the contemporary events, and arguing that the ministry had shown themselves singularly credulous, although he admitted, at the same time, the difficulty of their position, and the delicacy required in treating assurances vouched by a royal authority.—The Earl of CLARENDON defended the government; and after some discussion the motion was withdrawn.

On Monday, Feb. 27, the LORD CHANCELLOR brought forward his bill for the Amendment of the Common Law. The first report of the commissioners, he said, related to the subject of special pleading, and the amendments of the law, founded on that report, had proved most beneficial. In the second report the commissioners had considered what amendments could he made on the trial of matters in dispute. One of their recommendations was, that both parties might, by agreement, have the matter tried by a judge without a jury. He could not quite agree to this recommendation unmodified, for reasons which he detailed; and he proposed this limitation-if the judge should think fit, or if the case came within certain general rules, to be framed by the judges. The commissioners next recommended that cases involving matters of account should at once be sent to a referee without coming to the court. This he approved, as also a number of recommendations for improving the trial by jury uself particularly the raising the qualification, so that there might be only one panel for common and special jurors. He did not propose to interfere with the rule which required unanimity in the jury; but if the jury could not agree within a given time, say twelve hours, then they would be discharged, the judge having in the meantime the power of ordering reasonable refreshments. In the case of a jury not agreeing and being discharged, there would be a new trial. Another recommendation was, that the evidence of parties who had conscientious scruples to take an oath might be received, if the judge was satisfied their scruples were conscientious. Having detailed the recommendations which he adopted with respect to the proof of hand-writing, and the reception of insufficiently stamped documents, the noble and learned lord referred to several others to which he could not accede, and which he did not intend to propose. The commissioners recommended greater facilities with respect to equitable defences. He proposed also that equitable defences should be pleaded in bar to the action. After some further explanations, the noble and learned lord laid a bill upon the table, which, after the second reading, he proposed to refer to a select committee. - Lord CAMPBELL pointed out several details in the bill which would

then read a first time.

On Tuesday, Fcb. 28, the Earl of Aberdeen, in reply to a question put by the Earl of Wicklow, said it was intended to introduce a bill into the other house to Modify the Existing Law Relating to the Militia in England, by extending the number of men authorised to be raised from 80,000 to 120,000. It was intended, also, to take power to raise 30,000 men for Ireland and 10,000 for Scotland; but none of these forces would be

embodied this year.

The Earl of DONOUGHMORE moved the second reading The Earl of DONOUGHMORE moved the second reading of the Leasing Poieres (Ireland) Bill and the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill. He detailed the provisions of these measures, and said the general object was to prevent outlay by tenants upon insecure titles, and to give them every reasonable security for their expenditure upon improvements.—Lord Monteagle approved of the bills being referred to a select compiler. mittee; but pointed out several provisions in which he was totally unable to concur. The difficulty to be contended with was one of principle—it was that of legislating for people having the ordinary interests of buyer and seller. Legislation such as was proposed by these bills would be much more prejudicial to the real interests of parties who stood in this relation, than if they were left free and unfettered to make their own contracts.-The Duke of NEWCASTLE said the question was not whether new legislation on this subject was right, but how their lordships should deal with the legislation that already existed. The law at present was in a most inconvenient and prejudicial condition. He admitted that some of the provisions in the bills brought in by the noble earl were of a useful character; and having regard to them as well as to the other measures on the paper, he thought great advantage would arise from a calm consideration of the whole in committee up stairs.—Lord Campbell eulogised the importance of encouraging the practice of leasing in Ireland; and with respect to the law of landlord and tenant, recommended all the existing statues affecting them to be swept away, so that they might begin de novo.—The bills were read a second time, and referred to a select committee.

On Thursday, March 2, Lord ELLENBOROUGH moved for certain Returns Connected with the Militia, and having called the attention of the house to several counties in which, on the voluntary system, the militia corps had either not been formed, or were much below their proper amount, wished to know the intentions of the government on the subject, and whether they were about to call out the militia for a longer period of service this year. He also impressed on the government the absolute necessity of striking a decisive blow against the Russians in the Baltic .- The Duke of NEWCASTLE declined to follow Lord Ellenborough into the Baltic, or to reveal the intentions of the government as to the conduct of the war. With respect to the militia, it was intended to call that force out for twenty-eight days during the present year. The country had responded in so patroite a manner to the calls made on it, that it would be a poor return to have recourse to any other require great consideration, but gave it a general system than voluntary enlistment. The regiments alluded to by the noble lord as having fallen short of their complement were only seven in number; and, when it was considered that five of those belonged to the great manufacturing districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire, where the demand for labour was enormous, he thought it a subject for congratulation rather than complaint that the shortcomings had been so few. With respect to the returns moved for, he had no objections to produce them.—The motion was then agreed to.

On Friday, March 3, The Earl of Derby inquired whether it was the intention of the government to proceed with the Bill for Reforming the Representation, during the present session?—The Earl of Aberdeen stated that the measure would be carried forward, but not quite so soon as had been at first appointed. An announcement that the second reading would be postponed to April 27th, would be made that evening

in another place.

On Monday, March 6, Lord St. LEONARDS asked what were the intentions of the government with respect to the Codification of the Criminal Law; prefacing his question with a speech, in which he took a view of the efforts already made to accomplish this object .- In reply, the Lord CHANCELLOR, stating much with respect to what had been done, which he had stated before, said that he intended to refer the bill for the consolidation of the criminal law, and the opinion of the judges upon it, to a select committee at an early day. Lord BROUGHAM observed, that the principle of the bill ought not to have been referred to the judges for their opinion after it had been assented to and read a second time. The judges had no right to say the Honse of Lords was entirely wrong. He would leave to them the administration of the law in general—though not always; but he had no respect for their opinion when they are dragged out of their legitimate province of administration into that of legislation. He justified this view at some length, and supported it by illustrative facts: thus, the judges opposed the bill to enable the truth to be given in evidence in cases of libel; they opposed the bankrupt law bill; they opposed the law of evidence.

On Thursday, March 9, the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH

On I nursday, March 9, the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH moved for certain returns relating to the Manning of the Navy, and urged the government to take more active measures to secure good seamen for the fleet. This, he said, could, under the present system, only be done by outbidding the merchant service in the pay offered to able seamen.—The Earl of ABRIDEEN denied that the fleet now proceeding to the Baltic was inefficiently manned. On the contrary, it was in every respect properly equipped for the great services it was proposed to accomplish; and one fact about it was certainly remarkable—it was entirely manned by volunteers, and did not contain a single pressed man. He had no objection to produce the returns moved for, but must enter his protest against the inferences that might be drawn

from the noble lord's remarks.

Earl GREY moved for some returns relative to the Electoral System, and expressed his satisfaction that the progress of the bill for amending the representation of the people had been deferred for the present. He hoped that when the appointed day came the measure would not be persevered with unless the existing objections were removed, and the government ceased to have their energies absorbed by the preparations for war or negociations for peace. The bill he thought might also be presented in a more mature and perfect form after further consideration.—The Earl of ABERDEEN apprehended that it was somewhat out of order for members of that house to prescribe a course of proceedings for the other. The date of April 27 had been assigned for the progress of the bill in perfect good faith, but the present condition of European affairs prevented his entering into any positive pledge that it would be actually brought forward again on that day.

The Earl of HARROWBY alluded to the reported

The Earl of HARROWBY alluded to the reported paper referred to, but not all his disclaimers would Approach of Cholera, and enforced the necessity of immediately taking steps to improve the sanitary condition of the metropolis.—The Earl of Shaftesbury feared that the approach of the epidemic was no longer a sentations of the Emperor of Russia were met by an matter of doubt. It had appeared in some towns of Scotland, and seemed progressing by the exact path and that Lord J. Russell's answer to the Russian over-

which it traversed in 1849 and 1849.—Earl Granville stated that the government were not neglectful of their duty in this matter. The Home Secretary was collecting information with the view of determining what remedial measures it was best to adopt for the purpose of arresting or assuaging the malady, so far as it was possible to do.—Certain returns asked for by Lord Harrowby were ordered to be laid on the table.

On Friday, March 10, Lord Brougham presented a bill assimilating the Scotch bankruptcy law to the

English in certain points.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, in moving for some papers respecting the Christian Population in Turkey, denounced the assertion in the Russian manifestoes that England and France were fighting for Mahomedanism, and Russia for Christianity. The question was not one of religion but of justice. Being compelled to choose between the two, he infinitely preferred the Turkish to the Russian civilisation. The wrongs suffered by the Christians in Turkey were mainly attributable to themselves, being caused by intrigues and disputes among the sects, or by the ambition of the Greek priests. Quoting many authorities to show the rapid advances of Protestantism among the Turkish Christians, he eulogised the liberality which the Porte displayed in allowing books, missionaries, printing presses, and all the agencies of improvement and proselytism full scope throughout its dominions. This he contrasted with the intolerance exercised in Russia, where the frontier was hermetically sealed against any such importations, and where, since the year 1824, not a single copy of the Bible printed in the vernacular tongue had been allowed to circulate. He traced the secret motives of Russian interference in Turkey to jealousy of the toleration shown by the Turks towards Protestants.—The Earl of CLARENDON concurred in condemning the policy and proceedings of Russia, and in appreciating the conduct of the Turks, who had displayed in the contest a noble spirit of nationality, without developing any religious fanaticism. After reading from a despatch, lately received, a statement that the firman admitting the evidence of Christians before civil tribunals in Turkey was prepared, and only waited some formalities to take effect, the noble earl declared that the Four Powers were united in the determination to secure for the Christian subjects of the Sultan full civil and religious immunities, with those improvements in their condition which would form the best prevention against insurrection.—Earl GREY believed that the Greeks in Turkey still suffered much oppression, and he trusted that England, in supporting the Sultan, would do nothing to coerce the Christian population in his dominions.—The Earl of Ellenborough warned the government against embarking in the thankless and perilous office of protecting one section of Turkish subjects against another.—Earl FITZWILLIAM considered that the present juncture was not a fit occasion for demanding religious concessions from Turkey.—The motion was then agreed to.

On Monday, March 13, the Earl of Derrey referred to a document published in the St. Petersburg journal, purporting to be an Official answer from the Emperor of Russia to a Speech of Lord J. Russell in the House of Commons. The assertions contained in this document, he said, were of a nature which required explanation at the hands of the government; because, unexplained, they appeared to reflect upon their political, if not on their personal honour. It appeared from it, that through unreserved communications made to Sir H. Seymour, the British government had no right to express the least surprise at the course pursued by Russia with respect to Turkey. He referred to the comments made by a morning paper upon this document, and complained of the betrayal of state secrets, which ought to be known only to the cabinet and the sovereign. Lord Aberdeen might disclaim all connection with the paper referred to, but not all his disclaimers would persuade any man of common sense that cabinet secrets could be published without some person or persons having betrayed them. The Times said that the representations of the Emperor of Russia were met by an indignant refusal on the part of the government, and

ture would do him no dishonour. How had this newspaper become possessed of the nature of this answer? The more serious question, however, related to the statements made by the government in the debates on the blue books. The government then said that solemn and reiterated assurances were given by Russia solemn and relevated assumances were greenly reasons that she had no ambitious views whatever, although at the same time they were in possession of the ultimate scheme of ambition formed by the Emperor, to which it was said Lord J. Russell had given a firm and indignant denial. The Times also referred to another circumstance. It stated that when the Emperor of Russia visited this country (the noble earl being then Foreign Secretary), he had attempted to gain over this country to his designs. Under these circumstances he wished to put two questions to the government—first, whether they would lay on the table the whole of the correspondence, confidential though it might be, the production of which had been challenged by Russia; and next, whether there was any authority for the statement that there had been similar communications made in 1844, when the Emperor of Russia was in this country?—The Earl of ABERDEEN said the question raised by Lord Derby was one of considerable interest and importance. The correspondence referred to had not been printed on the papers laid on the table, in consequence of its character. The government did not think it proper, or consistent with that respect and delicacy which they were bound to observe towards a sovereign with whom they were still in alliance, to produce papers which had the character described by the noble earl. There appeared, however, to be no reluctance on the part of the Russian government now to the publication of the correspondence, and therefore her Majesty's government were relieved from all anxiety upon the subject. He begged however to say, that if no reterence had been made to it at all, her Majesty's government would have felt it their duty to lay it upon the table. Reference had been made to the comments made by the Times upon the document published by the St. Petersburg Journal. Until that very morning he had not seen those comments; and neither directly nor indirectly had he the remotest conception of their origin. was perfectly ignorant of the source from which they were derived; nor could be conjecture, unless it might be from a clerk in the Foreign office appointed by Lord Malmesbury who was no longer in that department. With regard to the second question, he had to say, it was true that when the Emperor of Russia was in this country, he had some verbal communications with the Duke of Wellington, and he believed, but was not sure, with Sir R. Peel, on the subject of Turkey. These communications had been put into the form of a memorandum by Count Nesselrode. He had not seen this document for the last ten years, and was not prepared to say whether it would be produced, but he would ascertain.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH said that the Emperor of Russia was in communication with Sir R. Peel as well as the Duke of Wellington in 1844.— The Earl of Malmesbury complained of the assertion that he had appointed the party who might be supposed to have betrayed confidence. Was the noble earl quite sure that he was correctly informed? He wished to know whether Lord Aberdeen would name the party.— The Earl of ABERDEEN said he did not know it.—The Earl of DERBY contended that the name of the party ought, under the circumstances, to be disclosed.—Earl GREY complained of official information having been published through the newspapers before being commu-nicated to parliament. He did not consider the explanation satisfactory, though of course he placed every reliance upon the assurances of Lord Aberdeen that he knew nothing of the case referred to .- The Earl of MALMESBURY said he had not received the satisfaction which he expected at the hands of the noble earl. He had made only three or four junior appointments whilst he held the seals of the Foreign office, and unless the names were mentioned, the stigma of the accusation would remain upon all the departments.

Lord Monteagle moved for a copy of the instructions given to the commissioners who have reported on the

discussion of the changes recommended in the civil service, and expressed his total inability to concur with them. He contended that they had been arrived at ex-parte, and complained that the commissioners' report had been printed in the newspapers on the 9th of February, although it was not presented to parliament until the 24th.—Earl Granville said there was no objection to produce the instructions, but the evidence could not be given, as no short-hand writer had been admitted during the inquiry. The government were of opinion that some such change as that recommended by the commissioners might advantageously be made; and he added that it had the support of the heads of various departments. When the government should bring their measure forward, it would be found free from the slightest selfish feeling, and to have been prepared solely with the object of improving the civil service.—Lord BROUGHAM doubted whether any plan was really in contemplation; but if one was, he certainly could not agree with it.—The motion was finally agreed to.

On Tuesday, March 14, the Earl of MALMESBURY referred to the Charges against a Clerk in the Foreign Office, made by Lord Aberdeen, and called upon the minister to withdraw the accusation of having betrayed official confidence, which he declared had not been proved.—The Earl of ABERDEEN had spoken merely upon rumour, which he now knew to have arisen from the open expressions of the functionary alluded to himself.—The Earl of MALMESBURY complained of the supercilious tone in which the matter was treated, and which he considered creditable neither to the govern-

ment nor to the house.

The LORD CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of the Testamentary Jurisdiction Bill, whose details he recapitulated in a speech of considerable length. If the bill were read a second time, he proposed to have it referred to a select committee, admitting that it had been framed in a hurry, and required some modifications to reduce it to working order.—Lord BROUGHAM offered many comments upon the measure, whose objects he approved, but hoped that some means would be found to avoid sacrificing the interests of the existing practitioners. —The bill was read a second time.

On Thursday, March 16, Lord STANLEY of Alderley moved the second reading of the Coasting Trade Bill, and recommended the measure to the house as removing all those restrictions on our shipping which had remained after the passing of the Act for the repeal of the Navigation Laws, and as, in fact, necessary to carry out the principle of that measure, which, he was happy to say, had been attended with the most beneficial results.

—After some observations from Lord DERBY, who wished to know whether the passing of this bill would cause the Americans to throw open their coasting trade to British shipping; to which Lord STANLEY replied that, though it would not make such a step imperative on the Americans, it would remove the constitutional objections which had hitherto prevented the United States from taking such a step, Lords GREY and BROUGHAM expressed themselves warmly in favour of the bill.-The bill was then read a second time.

On Friday, March 17, the Earl of MALMESBURY once more called attention to the Charge against a late Clerk of the Foreign Office of betraying cabinet secrets. He read a letter from the gentleman in question indignantly denying the accusation. It was due to a young man attacked from so high a quarter, that the injustice should be repaired .- Lord ABERDEEN had thought it impossible, from the authority on which he spoke, that the statement could have been denied; but as the denial had been made, he felt bound to express his regret that he been made, no left bound of explicits his retention that promulgated it. He would produce his authorities if it were desired. He warmly eulogised the employes of the Foreign Office for their ability, industry, and probity.—Lord Derry concurred in the praises bestowed on the Foreign-office, and for that very reason demanded that the present suspicions should be fully elucidated. He had no objection to a minister con-veying his impression to the public through the medium of the press; but when an especial paper obtained access to documents of the most secret and confidential chastate of the Civil Service, and of the evidence taken before them. The noble lord entered into an elaborate relations with government officials, no wonder if the

public charged the government with participation in the treachery. He referred to former instances of the communication of cabinet secrets to the newspapers, and said that it was the duty of the ministry—and, if they refused, of the house itself—to sift the affair to the bottom, and, if no one else undertook the duty, he should undertake it himself.—Lord MALMESBURY, in expressing his satisfaction at the withdrawal of the charge, said that the betrayal had evidently taken place in this country. The time did not allow of its com-

mittal elsewhere. Lord CLANRICARDE moved for papers respecting the Exportation of Russian Produce, and the Rights of Neutrals. He said that the prohibition of the exportation of Russian produce already bought by Englishmen was an injury only to this country, and a direct benefit to British subjects received last year such strong assurances of a peaceable termination to the pending dispute that they were fully warranted in entering into mercantile engagements with Russia. He entered at some length into the position of the German powers, and contended that the prohibition of transport by sea would drive the trade of Russia into overland channels. -Lord Clarendon regretted that any injury should be inflicted on the British merchants in Russia, of whose character he spoke in high terms. But when asked by a merchant in Riga, who intended to continue his residence there, if he might export Russian produce as heretofore, he could only refer him to the recognised law, by which any man, foreign or native, who resided and traded in a hostile country, was liable to be treated as an enemy. We had a neighbour for ally in the present contest, and before altering our former rules we were bound to ascertain how far our new principles would be adopted by that ally. The matter had, however, been fully considered by the government, who were about to take a final determination. All he could say at present was that it was their intention to treat British subjects with all the liberality in their power; and as to letters of marque, to set an example to the world, and mitigate, in their treatment, the horrors of war. He hoped in a few days to be able to state his ultimate resolution.

On Tuesday, March 21, the third reading of the Marine Mutiny Bill having been moved, The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH complained of the inconvenience which arose from allowing the coast-guard men who enlisted into the navy a higher rate of pay than was given to other able seamen.—The Earl of ABERDEEN remarked that the experiment was a new one, and time was required to determine upon its final arrangements. The

bill was then read a third time and passed.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH referred to an alleged act of Fraud Perpetrated by a Contractor who had engaged to furnish hay for the transport vessels which were conveying cavalry horses to the East. The paragraph which had attracted his attention purported to be an extract of a letter from an officer on board one of her Majesty's ships, and it stated that the government were giving 71. 10s. a ton for hay packed in trusses, and it had turned out that a scoundrel (one of his men having split upon him) had put into the centre of the trusses all sorts of stuff-shavings and all manner of rubbish and filth-and in one of the trusses there was actually a dead lamb. All the hay had been damped, and was altogether unfit for the use of the horses, in addition to which there was the danger of spontaneous combustion arising from it. The only punishment to which the man had been subjected was taking the contract from him. He wished to ask, first, whether the statement was correct; and secondly, whether the criminal law of the country would not reach a miscreant of that kind?—The Duke of Newcastle was sorry to say that the statement was correct. The circumstances were these: upon a certain number of horses being ordered for foreign service, advertisements were inscrted in the newspapers for a supply of hay; but at the expiration of the time there was only one tender, and that was for a small quantity. Letters were then addressed to several persons who were in the habit of

the price. He was not able to inform his noble friend whether more than one of those parties had been guilty of the fraud which had been practised, but it was true that the hay, which from the exterior appeared to be excellent, was found to contain the filth and rubbish to which his noble friend referred. The hay was, of course, rejected, and great inconvenience had arisen in consequence. As to the question respecting the state of the law on the subject, he was not prepared to answer it; but he could assure the house that the government would deal with the parties with the utmost severity of the law. The Duke of Newcastle afterwards said that he had ascertained that the contractor's name was Sturges.—The name was immediately caught up and muttered all over the house, in the midst of which— Earl GREY said, amid some laughter, that he wished the person had been more accurately defined, for he knew several persons of the name of Sturgis and Sturges

On Friday, March 24, the LORD CHANCELLOR, in moving the second reading of the Common Law Procedure Bill, explained the clauses by which trials without juries were permitted with the consent of the parties, and the approbation of the judge.-Lord CAMPBELL insisted that the functions of the jury were indispensable, and believed that they often took a sounder view of the case than the judge himself.—Lord St. Leonards remarked that the bill introduced, for the first time, the principles of equity into common law. He declared those principles altogether antagonistic; and compared the proposal to one for allowing a jury to settle questions in Chancery.—After a few words from Lord Brougham, the Earlot Wickslow objected to the clause which enabled the judge to dispense with oaths in certain cases. If that question were touched, it should be made the subject of a special bill.—The Duke of ARGYLL defended the clause, and explained the purpose it was intended to fulfil. Many persons in Scotland had suffered imprisonment on account of their conscientious objection to take an oath .- Lord BROUGHAM and the LORD CHANCELLOR also contended that the clause was expedient .- The bill was then read a second time.

Lord CLANCARTY having expressed his opinion that war should be inaugurated by some Act of Public Prayer-The Earl of ABERDEEN observed that the time was not come for such a demonstration; and when it arrived, the occasion was already provided for in the

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Feb. 24, in a committee of supply, the Secretary at War brought forward the Army Estimates. He admitted that the computations he was about to submit could not be considered final. The army was still nominally on a peace establishment, but with every preparation made for a state of war. In the number of men the increase immediately proposed was 11,000. In the cost a reduction amounting to 32,000%, had been effected from the average amount required for a corresponding enhanceaverage amount required for a corresponding enhancement in the force, and the net increment in the vote of money would be only 268,000%. Adverting to various reforms and improvements accomplished in our military organisation, he explained the arrangements that had been made for the extension of education in the army, been made for the extension of characters and which comprised the appointment of three classes of schoolmasters; the establishment of lectures for subaltern officers; of periodical examinations; and some other appliances for professional instruction. The Secretary at War proceeded to detail various changes in the staff arrangements, in the awards of medals and gratuities for good conduct, in mess rations, and the transport of troops. He announced a gratifying improvement in the discipline and efficiency of the soldiers, who were now furnished with far superior soldiers, who were now turnished with far superior weapons than heretofore, and stated that the deposits in the regimental savings' banks had largely increased. The subject of promotions had been referred to a commission, who would, if possible, suggest some alterations in the present system. Mr. Herbert concluded by moving the first vote on the estimate paper for verying 112 977 was and officers for the service of the supplying bay, to inquire what amount they would be ready to supply, and at what price; upon which answers army.—Mr. Hume congratulated the house and the were received from all of them, stating the quantity and government on the announcement now made, and on

the improvements which had been effected in the organisation of the army. He trusted that the same course would be persevered in hereafter. A miscellaneous conversation ensued, after which the vote was agreed to.

The votes were then successively proposed and passed.
Sir J. Graham afterwards introduced the Navy
Estimates. The gross total of expenditure required for this branch of the service was, he said, 7,487,948\(\ell\), being an increase of 1,202,455\(\ell\). upon the vote of last year. Entering into a short detail of the items of which this vote was made up, the First Lord recapitulated the steps that had been taken to combine economy with efficiency in the naval service, eulogised the spirit and discipline of the seamen, and expatiated upon the advantages which had accrued from the adoption of recent improvements in the science of navigation, and especially that of the screw propeller.—The discussion which followed involved sundry criticisms and questions regarding points of detail, and was shared in by many

regarding points of detail, and was shared in by many members.—Ultimately the first vote was passed.

The house then resumed, but again went into committee of ways and means for the purpose of voting Eight Millions on Account of the Services of the Year. Resuming once more, the house shortly alterwards adjourned at one o'clock.

On Monday, Feb. 27, the house went into committee of supply, when the remaining Navy Estimates were agreed to, without dissent, as follows;—Royal Naval Coast Volunteers, 50,000l.; Scientific Department, 51,7221.; establishments at home, 131,4511.; establish-31,122.; establishments at nome, 151,4512.; establishments abroad, 22,297l.; wages to artificers at home, 883,648l.; wages abroad, 37,259l.; naval stores, 1,142,732l.; new works &c. in the yards, 372,642l.; medicines, 32,000l.; miscellancous, 54,653l.; half-pay, 627,575l.; military pensions, 476,659l.; civil pensions, 148,798l.; and 225,050l. for freight of ships for troops and stores.

This concluding vote was agreed to amid loud cheers, and the house having resumed, went into committee again on the Ordnance Estimates. Mr. Monsell explained the reasons for the increase in the several votes. Amongst the items was the cost of a piece of land for experimental encampments of artillery, and for improved machinery in the laboratory and carriage departments. The latter arrangement would not only lead to a great saving in wages, but would render it unnecessary to keep large quantities of stores on hand. The gun factories at Birmingham and Enfield were to be abolished, and a large factory erected in their place near Woolwich. This would not only lead to a saving in expense, but would extricate the ordnance from the difficulties and delays they have experienced in dealing with private gunmakers. With such a factory at command, there would be no necessity for keeping such large quantities of muskets and bayonets in store as bad hitherto been considered necessary. The present cost of the Minié rifle was 31.; it was expected that, under the new arrangement, the cost would be 11. Ss. In the United States, where the government manufactures for itself, the cost is 1l. 17s. The saving upon the whole number of muskets necessary for all the hranches of the service would be 727,500l.-Mr. MUNTZ denied that government could manufacture arms as cheaply as private firms.—The vote amounting arms as eneapy as private tirms.—The vote amounting in all to 485,0001, was then agreed to, as were the following votes:—902,8171. for pay and allowances to artillery; 557,1761. for commissariat and barrack supplies; 73,1934. to defray the expenses of the Ordnance Office; 452,3341. for wages.

The next vote proposed was 639,552l. for Ordnance and Land Stores—Mr. MUNTZ urged its postponement.
—Mr. Newdegate objected strongly to the proposal of government to interfere with private enterprise.—Lord JOCELYN supported the vote.—Mr. GEACH, Lord Earmour, Captain Boldero, and Mr. A. Pellatt deprecated the interference of government with private enterprise.—Mr. Muntz said he should only ask for a delay of two months, and a present reduction of the vote to 100,0001.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHE-QUER would not object to the motion for the proposed reduction, as the government would be prepared to propose a fresh vote upon that day month. Mr. SPOONER, though he admitted that the gunmakers had

a strong claim to be heard, advised the hon. member for Birmingham to consent to the proposition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer .- The vote as reduced was ultimately agreed to.—This concluded the day's proceedings with respect to the estimates.

The Church Building Acts Amendment Bill, and the Valuation (Ireland) Bill were read a second time.

On Tucsday, Feb. 28, M. T. Chambers moved for a select committee to inquire into the Numbers and Rate of Increase of Conventual and Monastic Institutions; and to consider whether any, and if any what, further legislation is required on the subject, observing that he did not consider this as a religious, but as a civil, social, and political question. He calculated the number of convents in England and Ireland at 220, of which 203 were roman catholic, showing an increase of 40 per cent, per annum since 1843, when the entire number was only 56. With regard to monasteries, which were not included in his former motion on this subject, there were in January 1853, 72 monasterics in Ireland, whereas in 1843 the number was but 60. In what relation to the existing law did these bodies stand? Monasteries were open and flagrant violations of the roman catholic relief act, and ought to be dealt with accordingly; convents, or communities of females bound by religious vows, had no recognised status, and were ignored altogether by the law; but it was highly undesirable that they should remain so. He proceeded to advert to the unhappy effects often resulting from the adoption of a monastic life, especially where it was embraced unwillingly, and contended that there was no ground on which such institutions could be exempted from the supervision of the constituted authorities. The assertion as to his proposal infringing religious liberty was a mere pretence. There was in these establishments not only a power to imprison and a power to torture, but a power to transport, for it was admitted that these establishments were affiliated to others abroad.—Mr. NAPIER seconded the motion. It was worthy of note that every roman catholic country preserved a strict system of legal inspection and control over monastic societies, whereas in England they were practically exempted. He maintained that such bodies were not consonant to the spirit of our laws and institutions.—Mr. M'CANN opposed the motion.—Mr. J. Ball had given notice of the following amendment :-"That it is not just or expedient to subject to parliamentary inquiry, associations of ladies devoting themselves exclusively to charitable and religious objects, who do not possess, or seek to possess, any peculiar legal privilege or immunity." He denounced the motion as unjust, as well as irritating and offensive to the feelings of catholics, and concluded by saying that he should meet it with a direct negative.—After several observations from different members, Lord JOHN RUSSELL declared himself decidedly opposed to the motion. Nothing beyond suspicion had been stated to induce the house to consent to the motion, and it was too much to say, that in order to get rid of suspicions such an inquiry as was now proposed must be gone through. The feeling existing amongst those who entertained religious convictions favourable to the proposition would be satisfied with nothing short of the total abolition of monastic institutions .- Mr. WALPOLE thought that upon the whole they should assent to the inquiry now proposed. If these communities, as he believed, were not necessary to the full and free exercise of the roman catholic religion, and were hostile in spirit and practice to the protestant institutions of the country, there would be legitimate grounds of inquiry. Did the inmates require protection, either as to their personal liberty or the disposition of their property? As regarded the first, it appeared that the law of every country in Europe, except England, made provision for it, and he thought there could hardly be a doubt that some alteration of the law was required in reference to the transmission or disposition of property. -Mr. J. FITZGERALD said there was an entire absence of proof as to the exercise of any undue spiritual influence over the inmates of convents. No alteration of the law was required, and the inquiry could only do mischief.—The motion for a select committee was then carried by a majority of 67, the numbers being 186 to 119.

Stamps issued to Newspapers for the years 1851, 1852, and 1853.—Mr. J. Wilson opposed the motion, as an and 1853.—Mr. J. WILSON opposed the motion, as an illegitimate interference with private property.—Mr. BROTHERTON having moved the adjournment of the house, a division took place on this question, and the motion for adjournment was lost by 66 to 35.—Mr. DISRAELI could not see on what principle this motion was to be opposed, and advocated it both on general and special grounds.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the motion, on the ground of justice and fairness to private interests.—Mr. GIBSON supported the motion, and the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER observed that, as the opinion of the house seemed to be favourable to the return, he would not give it the trouble of dividing.—The return was ordered.

On Wednesday, March 1, Mr. NAPIER moved an address to the crown for a commission to inquire into the arrangements in the Inns of Court for promoting the study of law and jurisprudence, the revenues properly applicable to the object, and the means most likely to secure a systematic and sound education for students of law, and provide satisfactory tests of fitness for admission to the bar. He dwelt on the importance of insuring that all persons admitted to practice as barristers should be qualified for doing so by a thorough course of juridical education, the only means by which adequate knowledge and skill could be attained for the highest class of judicial situations .- The ATTORNEY-GENERAL gave cordial assent to the proposition for a commission, from which he had no doubt great benefit would be derived. He was enabled to state that the inns of court would give every assistance in conducting the inquiry .- The motion was agreed to.

On Thursday, March 2, on the motion for the second reading of the London Drainage Bill, Lord PALMER-STON said he was going to reorganise the Commission of Sewers with reference to a plan for great arterial lines if drainage parallel and in relation to the course of the Thames, to prevent the sewerage of London from falling into the river, adding that it would be for the advantage of the drainage of the metropolis that it should be managed by a single authority acting in concert with the government, and if it were possible to realise the connection of simple drainage with some commercial advantage, in the application of the manure, that ought to be in the hands of the commissioners, in order that any profit resulting therefrom might go towards the diminution of the rates.—The second reading was

negatived; so the bill is lost.

Mr. J. O'CONNELL moved for a select committee to inquire into the recent cases of Loss of Life on Board Emigrant Ships, and generally into the sufficiency of the existing regulations for the health and protection of emigrants. In support of the motion, he enlarged upon the sufferings of emigrants, especially those from Ireland; and upon many painful details connected with the subject, showing, in his opinion, that the existing regulations were insufficient to insure the protection required by the present law; and he suggested various expedients for their improvement. He referred to the recent case of the Tayleur as an example of fatal neglect of the government regulations .- Mr. F. PEEL observed that some of Mr. O'Connell's remarks would lead to the inference that there had been some remissness on the part of the officers charged with the administration of the law; but he was convinced that, however searching the inquiry might be, it would be found that the duties under the existing passengers' act had been discharged in the most satisfactory manner. The whole subject in the most satisfactory manner. The whole subject of the passengers' law had been inquired into by a committee in 1851, which went into the whole matter, and, in consequence of that investigation, and based upon their report, a measure was introduced and passed in the following session. Upon this fact he founded his principal objection to the motion; another was, that some limit must be put to government interference upon this subject, and he thought that interference had been carried as far as it could well be. cussed some of the recommendations of Mr. O'Connell, which he thought hardly practicable, and denied that the mortality on board these vessels was so great as he had represented. The number of emigrants who had

Mr. Craufurd moved for a return of the number of left this country in 1852 and 1853, since the existing law came into operation, was 792,983, and of that number only 510 had lost their lives by shipwreck. With respect to the general mortality, the rate among emigrants to Australia and Canada had been greatly reduced—in the latter case to one half per cent., in those to the United States, among whom the mortality was eight per cent., there was a difficulty in enforcing the provisions of the law in that country. He recom-mended that the inquiries of the committee should be confined to the preservation of life .- Mr. HENLEY was sorry to hear that the inquiries of the committee were to be restricted; he thought a general inquiry into the whole subject would be very useful. He did not consider the statement of Mr. Peel as to the mortality of emigrants very satisfactory.—Mr. CARDWELL observed that legislation in this matter must be progressive. Measures were now in progress to increase the safety of emigrants, and he should be happy to adopt any practicable suggestion for that object.—Eventually Mr. Peel recalled his recommendation, and the motion was agreed

to as it originally stood.

Mr. Hume called attention to the report (in 1837) of the royal commissioners for inquiring into the practicability and expediency of Consolidating the Different Departments connected with the Civil Administration of the Army, which recommended that the greater part of the authority, with reference to the army, at present belonging to the secretaries of state, should be vested in the secretary of war, and that he should be responsible to parliament for all measures relating to the army, and moved a resolution to that effect. The subject, he moved a resolution to that effect. observed, was, in his view, one of very great importance, and he had hoped that the remedy proposed for an acknowledged evil would not have been so long delayed. All he asked was, that the army should be placed in one department, under a single head, and that the charge should be brought before the house by one individual, like that for the navy. It was contrary to all sound principle that one branch of the service should be placed under different heads, and it threw difficulties in the way of checking the expenditure. He pointed out the practical inconveniences attending the present anomalous system, in the multiplication of business, superfluous correspondence, diversity of regulations, and especially the delays—a serious evil at this particular juncture. In this part of his argument he entered largely into details, and concluded by reading a late testimony of Lord Grey (the chairman of the commission of 1836) to the expediency of the proposed consolidation of offices, which would not, he said, embarrass the government, but enable them to carry on the administration of the army in a more efficient manner.—Mr. S. HERBERT, although agreeing in many of the opinions expressed by Mr. Hume, could not concur in his motion. The house must consider, he said, the circumstances under which the report of 1837 was made, when great impediments had arisen from differences between the several branches of the war department, and even warm controversies between the secretary at war and the commander-inchief. Things were now in an entirely different state; alterations had been successfully made, and the grounds of the former want of harmony between the different offices had been removed. Mr. Hume had said that the army should have but one head, like the navy, but the navy was not under one head. The first lord of the Admiralty received orders from the secretary of state, whereas the secretary at war did not receive orders from the secretary of state. Mr. Herbert proceeded to show the inconveniences likely to follow a consolidation of the offices, which would, in his opinion, create difficulty where there was now simplicity. He did not say that the present system was a perfect one, though practically it worked well, but by well-considered changes he thought it might be made practically to work better; and he threw out, upon his own responsibility, suggestions which he believed would improve the existing Having explained to the house the opinions he had formed from the attention he had paid to the subject, he must add that these improvements should be proceeded with step by step, and that this was not the moment to try experiments, when there was such a pressure upon the machinery. Practically, we had a

system which, upon an emergency, gave very efficient results. During the last few weeks it had been seen how the machinery worked. A larger force had been prepared for embarkation than the Duke of Wellington had taken with him to Waterloo, showing that the different departments could work harmoniously together: and he looked, he said, with great alarm at a motion which pledged the house to put this machinery immediately out of gear, in order to introduce another which might possess a greater degree of theoretical perfection. He therefore hoped Mr. Hume would not press his motion.—After some further discussion in which Lord Seymour, Sir J. Pakington, Mr. Ellice, and

Lord John Russell took part, the motion was withdrawn.
On Friday, March 3, Lord John Russell gave his
reason for Postponing the Bill for Amending the Representation of the People, the second reading of which had been fixed for the 13th of March. When that subject was recommended to the attention of Parliament by her Majesty at the opening of the session, it was still uncertain whether we were to be involved in hostilities; but in the existing state of our foreign relations, it was impossible for the government to ask the house to give their attention to such a measure, consistently with the two objects which at present were of paramount importance, that of obtaining the supplies necessary for the public service, and that of obtaining the ways and means by which the state might be enabled to defray the additional expenditure entailed by the imminence of war. The negotiations for peace had unfortunately led to no result, and the governments of England and France had therefore signified to the Emperor of Russia that they would consider the continued occupation of the Principalities beyond a certain fixed period as a declaration of war. An answer would reach this country in about twenty-five days from the despatch of the messengers at the end of last month, and therefore there was every probability that towards the close of the present month it would be the duty of the Ministers of the Crown to bring down a message to Parliament declaring, in the usual terms, that all relations with the government of Russia were broken off. He entertained the hope that when the day he should now name arrived, the state of affairs might be such as would enable the house to consider the subject, though that was uncertain. In the meantime the bills for Scotland and Ireland would be matured and brought in. The day on which he should now propose to proceed with the measure was that immediately following the Easter holidays, Thursday, the 27th April. Lord John Russell's statement was heard with breathless attention by a full house, and called forth a good deal of comment .- Sir J. PAKINGTON did not object to the postponement of the bill, but objected to a course of conduct by which the country had been excited and misled. The explanation of the noble lord was humiliating and discreditable to her Majesty's government; if the bill ought not to be persevered in, it ought not to have been introduced.—Mr. Hume thought it was not acting fairly to throw doubts on the sincere intentions of her Majesty's government in reference to this question. Such a course was neither generous nor practical, nor likely to find support. He certainly agreed with Sir J. Pakington in thinking that the bill ought not to have been introduced if it were not to be persevered with, but he should never think so basely of the motives and purposes of the noble lord as had been insinuated.—Sir G. GREY could not give credit to the opposition for patriotism in the course they had pursued. It was true the supplies had been voted, but they got up night after night to depreciate the government, and endeavour to weaken it at a moment when union and energy were of the highest importance.—Mr. DISRAELI thought that Lord J. Russell ought, at the opening of the session, to have made a frank confession that the existing state of affairs did not admit of a consideration of the subject of Parliamentary reform. It was unfortunate that the country should have a minister who was continually laying siege to its institutions, and one, too, who, though unable to pass his measures, still remained in office. Mr. Disraeli threw out prognostications of disaster in the approaching war, intermingling criticisms on the ministerial reform measure, its proposers, and sup-

porters. The present government, he said, had been formed on four bases of political action, all of which had been falsihed—the extension of free trade, the maintenance of peace, the encouragement of public education, and the concession of a great measure of Parliamentary reform .- Lord J. RUSSELL defended the course taken by ministers, and challenged the opposition, if they were not satisfied, to bring forward a vote of want of confidence. The proposal of a measure of organic change in a time of foreign war was by no means new or unprecedented. Lord Somers having proposed the Act of Union with Scotland during the war of the Spanish succession, and Mr. Pitt that of union with Ireland during the heats of the French revolutionary struggles. He utterly denied the right of Sir J. Shelley to speak in the name of the Reformers of England, nor would his conduct in the slightest degree depend upon questions asked of him or taunts addressed to him by the hon. baronet. He thought an extension of the constituent body, and the consequent strengthening of our representative constitution, objects of great public our representative constitution, objects of great puonic consequence, and he was confirmed in this by the conduct of the people during the revolutionary disturbance of 1848.

On Monday, March 6, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER brought forward the Budget. In making the financial statement of the year, he said that ministers

had been induced to select this early day in order that foreign nations might be aware of the promptitude with which parliament was prepared to find the ways and means for carrying on the struggle in which we were about to be embarked, and also that the house might be enabled fully to consider them, as war entailed the disagreeable consequence of increased expenditure. The estimate of consequence of increased expenditure. The estimate of the revenue made last April was 52,990,0000, the account now presented showed an actual produce of 54,025,0001, giving an improvement of 1,035,0002. The expenditure provided for during last session had not reached its utmost limits; the estimate was 52,183,0007, the actual according to the control of the contro expenditure, though swelled by demands connected with the pending military operations, was only 51,171,000t, being 1,012,000t less than estimated. So far as might be judged from the eleven months of the financial year which had now elapsed, the actual surplus to be declared when the account was struck on the 5th April would be 2,854,000l. The total amount of reductions of customs duties made during last session which were to come into immediate effect, was 1,483,000l. The total produce of the customs during the past year was 20,600,000*l.*, showing an increase of 204,000*l.* over the preceding year. The reduction of the tea duties had given the consumer a relief of 950,000'l,; the estimated loss was 366,000'l, the actual loss 375,000'l. The estimated produce of the excise had been 14,640,000'l; the actual produce was 15,170,000'l. The estimated loss upon stamps during the half-year in which the reduction was to take effect. was 37,000%. but, instead of falling off, the receipt had actually improved to the extent of 36,0001. Having stated the effect of the reductions, he proceeded to state the result of the measures adopted for the extension and augmentation of certain taxes during the last session. First, as regarded the Irish income-tax, the estimated yield was 460,000l., the actual yield 480,000l.; so that the result of the measure had fully answered the expectations with which the tax was imposed. With regard to the extension downwards of the income-tax in Great Britain to persons with incomes of 100l. a year, he could state that it would yield at least as much as he had calculated upon—250,000l. 'The augmentation of the spirit-duty in Scotland had been estimated to yield 218,0007; the actual produce might be stated at 209,0007, a diminution attributable to the strong religious feeling which had sprung up there against the consumption of spirits. The increase of the same duty in Ireland would yield 213,000*l*., instead of 198,000*l*., at which it had been estimated. As regarded the succession duty he saw no reason to depart from the conjectural computations he had formed last year, but the effect of the postponement which had taken place would not permit him to take its produce, even for the year 1824-1855, at more than 500,000?. The whole facts he had stated showed that the finances of the country were on a sound and solid footing. The estimate of the

probable revenue of 1854 he ventured to state as follows:
—Customs, 20,175,0002.; Excise, 14,595,0002.; stamps, 7,090,0002.; taxes, 3,015,0002.; income-tax, 6,275,0002.; odd to a small extent; but the profit on the transactions of the ensuing year, 183-45, of 53,319,0002. The financial arrangements of last year, with a go. The f lowing principal heads:—Charge for the public debt, 27,000,000l, showing a saving on this head of 570,000l,; army, 6,877,0002.; navy, 7,488,0002.; Ordnance, 3,846,0007.; ordnance, 3,846,0007.; enmissariat, 645,0007.; miscellaneous estimates, 4,775,0007.; militia, 530,0007. packet service, 792,0007. Some provision must be paid for extraordinary military expenditure connected with the expedition to the east, though it was extremely difficult to form any estimate. Taking the force in round numbers at 25,000, he proposed that a sum of 50l. a head, or 1,250,000l. in all, should be voted for this purpose. Comparing the estimated expenditure with the estimated income, there would thus be a deficiency of 2,840,000l. for the ensuing year. But for the extraordinary circumstances connected with our foreign relations, a surplus of 1,166,000l. might have been anticipated with confidence; but as matters now stood, the total difference against the exchequer, resulting from a comparison of the income and expenditure of 1854 with those of 1853, would be 4,506,000l. It would be for the committee to consider in what manner this deficiency should be made up. He trusted they would not make up any portion of it by interfering with any of those reductions of taxation which had been made of late years. The relief to the consumer, arising from reductions of indirect taxes made last year, was 1,474,000%; the loss to the exchequer, which might be retrieved if the committee consented to retrace their steps, was 1,002,000%: Whatever was done, no one would contest, should be done with a minimum of disturbance to trade and industry. There was a strong and just opinion in the country, that to resort to the money-market for a loan would be a course not required by our necessities, and therefore not worthy of our character. The system of raising war-supplies by loans was in fact one of syste-matic, wholesale, and continued deception upon the people. The proposition he made, therefore, was to increase the income-tax by one-half, and to levy the whole addition for and in respect of the first moiety of the year—thus doubling the income-tax for the half-year. This was doubling the income-tax for the half-year. This was the only measure by which it would be in their power to raise the whole addition within the year, the levying of direct taxation being always from six to nine months in arrear of the period to which the tax applied. The moiety of the tax would be 3.137,000*l*; or, inasmuch as the expense of collection diminished inversely to the increase of the produce, 3,307,000*l*; the whole produce, therefore, of the augmented tax from April, 1854, to April, 1855, would be 9,582,000\(\text{L}\). The total income for the year 1854-55 might thus be taken at 56,656,000l., and the total expenditure at 56,189,000l. giving, after making a provision for the services of the year equal to the expected demand, a small surplus of 467,000l. He should propose also an alteration in the law with respect to stamps on bills of exchange, to take effect on the 5th July next—the adoption of an advalorem scale of 3d. on each 25l., or ls. on 100l., for short bills; or 4d. on 25l., and 1s. 4d. on 100l., for long bills. The revenue derived from this source in the year ending April, 1853, was 565,000*l*., at an average of 1s. 6*d*. a head. His proposition would be equivalent to an average rate of 1s. a head, which would give a revenue of 434,000l.; but the large amount of capital that would most probably be thrown into small under-takings, and the abolition of the present distinction between home-drawn and foreign-drawn bills, which formed part of the scheme, would raise the total revenue from this source to 544,000%. It was to be observed that no part of the additional revenue would be realised until towards Christmas, whereas the augmented expenditure would be felt in the next quarter. He asked the power of making, in ease of necessity, a moderate issue of Exchequer bills, to the amount of 1,750,000l. The authority would be exercised only as found neces-

for carrying on the actual operations of war. concluding his statement, he mentioned that the income-tax resolution would be brought forward on Monday, and moved a resolution for the issue of 1,750,000?. Exchequer bills.—Mr. HUME entirely approved of raising the supplies necessary for the public service within the year; and thought it right that the corporations which had been urging the government into war should be required to bear their share of the burdens consequent on the policy they recommended .-Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. HANLEY, Mr. GLYN, and Mr. W. Brown, made remarks on various points of the scheme. Mr. DISRAELI acknowledged the duty incumbent on the house of doing all in their power to support her Majesty in just and necessary wars, and should, therefore offer no opposition to the vote proposed. He must protest against the principle that taxation was to be the only source from which the supplies were to be raised, however prolonged the contest, and thought that direct taxation had now been pushed to its utmost limits. The present state of the balances in the Exchequer was unsatisfactory, and might lead to difficulty. Demands amounting to from 9,000,000. to 10,000,000. would have to be met about the 5th of April, with a sum of only 3,000,000. in hand. He proceeded to contend that this was owing to improvident financial arrangements connected with the conversion of stock and the reduction of interest on Exchequer bills .- The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER showed, in opposition to Mr. Disraeli, that his financial plan of last year for the conversion of stock, so far as it had been acted upon, had been profitable to the public, and referred to the language of Mr. Disraeli himself, who had argued that the bargain driven with the stockholders was too hard a one. The state of the balances in the Exchequer, taken in connection with other circumstances of our financial position, was perfectly satis-

On Tuesday, March 7, Lord PALMERSTON, in answer to questions put by Mr. T. Duncombe, stated that the same amount of pardon lately granted to Mr. Smith O'Brien, had also been extended to the Chartist Convicts, Frost, Williams, and Jones, convicted of high treason in 1839. His lordship added that her Majesty's indulgence would also be extended to Messrs. Martin and Doherty who had been transported with Mr. Smith O'Brien.

Mr. LIDDELL moved the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the Postal Communication between London and the Cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, with a view of ascertaining whether greater despatch and punctuality can be attained in the transmission of letters, as well between the termini as the intermediate places.—Mr. WILSON suggested that the inquiry should embrace the whole subject of the conveyance of mails by railways generally.—The amended motion, in the form suggested by Mr. Wilson was

On Wednesday, March 8, Mr. Locke King moved the second reading of the bill for regulating the Succession to Real Estate.—Sir J. Pakington moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months. By attempting to alter the law of primogeniture, he contended, this measure aimed a blow at the institutions of the country, which all who viewed the progress made by the encroachments of democracy were bound to resist. It was true that it would only apply to cases of intestacy, but it was easy to see that this was the commencement of a system which would ere long be carried to a much greater extent, and the example of France should be a warning to us .- Mr. BRIGHT argued in favour of the measure, as conformable to the dictates of sound morals, and tending to free the land from the trammels of feudalism sary for the public service, and probably not to the full which still clung to it. He wished to see the French extent; but even if it were, the unfuuded debt would system in its full extent adopted as little as he did the

present English system retained. - Lord LOVAINE thought the measure evidently contained the seeds of further changes, and would lay the foundation for the total abolition of primogeniture.—Mr. M. MILNES gave his hearty support to the measure. There was in fact only, which was most unfair in its operation on the junior members of families.—Sir F. Thesiger opposed the bill as either useless or mischievous. If a man wished his property divided amongst his children, he had only to make his will. A compulsory division of land would lead to fatal social consequences, and utterly change the character of our institutions.-Lord J. RUSSELL said that if this measure were to be enacted as one of justice, it was evident that it must be followed by still greater changes, as of itself it would not sufficiently carry out the principle. He could not admit that the same economical maxims must be held binding in the case of land as ruled the disposition of other property, because reasons of state existed to make land an exception. Such a change as that proposed would be highly dangerous to the stability of our social and legislative system.—Mr. V. SCULLY and Mr. PHINN supported the bill.—Mr. DISRAELI objected to alter, on account of exceptional cases of hardship or injustice, the laws on which the whole structure of our society was founded. The bill was adverse to the interests of the country, and calculated to lower our national character.—Mr. LOCKE KING having replied, the house divided, and the numbers were found to be—for the second reading, 82; against it, 203; majority, 121. The bill, therefore, is lost.

On Thursday, March 9, Mr. FAGAN moved a resolua committee to consider the tax called Ministers' Money, with a view to its repeal, and to provide a substitute out of the revenues of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. He repeated the arguments so often urged in behalf of this proposition.—Sir John Young opposed the motion, while admitting the grievance. The difficulty was, to find a remedy that would not involve a violation of property. Sir John contended that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lack funds for the purpose proposed. They are bound by the Church Temporalities Act to perform certain things; and a reference to their very last report shows that they have no surplus funds. He desired to take a middle course. He proposed that after the 10th of October all houses rated at and under 101. per annum should be totally exempt; that no house in future should be liable to the tax; that means should be taken to ascertain, with respect to those tenements and houses which had been in past times liable, what amount they had paid, and that they should be liable to that amount and no more; and that there should also be a power of redemption, at a fixed rate. That would exempt, in Dublin, 3-7ths of the houses; in Cork, 4 out of 5; in Clonmel, 8 out of 9; in Drogheda, 10 out of 11; in Kilkenny, 10 out of 13; in Kinsale, 6 out of 7; in Limerick, 13 out of 14; and in Waterford, 9 out of 12. He moved as an amendment that the act relating to Ministers' Money, and the Church Temporalities Act (Ireland) be now read. Seconded by Lord PALMERSTON.—After brief debate,—in which Mr. Hadfield, Mr. Maguire, Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald, Mr. Potter, Mr. Cowan, supported the motion, and Mr. NAPIER the amendment,-the house divided, and the amendment

was carried by 103 to 88.

On Friday, March 10, the house having gone into committee, Sir J. Young moved for leave to bring in his bill, described and promised on the previous evening, to amend the laws relating to Ministers' Money in Ireland.—Mr. Fagan moved as an amendment that leave be given to bring in a bill for the total abolition of the tax, and to provide a substitute out of the funds in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.—Mr. Bright supported the amendment.—The committee divided: for the bill, 136; for the amendment, 93; majority, 43. Leave was then given, and the bill brought in.

On Monday, March 13, Mr. French inquired of Sir J. Graham whether it was true, as reported in the newspaper accounts of the late Dinner at the Reform Club, that he had given Sir C. Napier power to declare

war immediately upon entering the Baltic; and if so, by war immediately upon entering the Dathe; and its s, oy what authority that power was delegated to a British admiral, and when was it to be acted upon?—Sir J. Grahman was induced solely by his respect for the house to answer a question, whose propriety might justly be disputed. He had, indeed, hoped that when the fleet entered the Baltic the commander would be able at once to issue a declaration of war. Hitherto, however, there had been no orders given to the fleet to enter the Baltic, nor any authority given to declare war.—Mr. BRIGHT, having moved the adjournment of the house as a point of form, charged Sir J. Graham, Lord Palmerston, and Sir W. Molesworth with reckless levity on account of the speeches which they had uttered at the Reform Club dinner, and which he thought utterly inconsistent with the gravity and responsibility of their positions as cabinet ministers.—Lord Pal-MERSTON expressed the most perfect indifference for any opinion that the member for Manchester might form of opinion that the member for Manchester might form of his conduct, whether public or private.—Sir T. Herebert, alluding to another expression attributed to Sir J. Graham, asked whether he had at the dinner in question observed, "We, as reformers, may be proud that the honour of the British flag in the Euxine and the Baltic is entrusted to two such champions as Admiral Dundas and Sir C. Napier "?—Sir J. GRAHAM admitted the correctness of the report, and saw no reason to regret or retract the expression. portant commands alluded to had doubtless been given from no political considerations; but it was a matter on which reformers might fain congratulate themselves, that two approved champions of reform were found worthy of holding them.—Sir W. Molesworth retorted the charge brought against him by Mr. Bright, whom he accused in turn of narrow-minded prejudice. -Mr. DISRAELI ridiculed the expressions with which so much grave fault had been found, and remarked upon their harmless character, if properly valued. Even if orders to declare war had been given to Sir C. Napier, it was known, he observed, that the gallant admiral never obeyed orders, and might therefore be expected to preserve peace. And if the two commanders were called reformers, it appeared that reformers now meant persons who did not reform, and the character had become consequently altogether innocuous. So also with the invectives pronounced against the Czar. They were like other invectives uttered a year ago against another Emperor, and might result, as in his case, in their object being ere long embraced as one of our most faithful and trusted friends.—Mr. SPOONER believed that the country generally would endorse Mr. Bright's judgment respecting the Reform Club dinner. He considered that war was a solemn duty, which should be inaugurated not with banquets, but with fasting and humiliation, and trusted that the government would obtain the royal command to have some day set apart for a national testimony to that opinion.—Mr. COBDEN replied to Sir W. Molesworth in defence of the member for Manchester, and pointed to what he considered inconsistencies in the right hon, baronet's conduct before and after he became a cabinet minister.-The discussion, which had throughout borne a personal character, then

Mr. G. Moore, in urging inquiry regarding the Appointment of Mr. Stonor to a Paisne Judgeship at Melbourne, called attention to the report of the Silgo election committee, which had affixed a charge of bribery to that gentleman, and asked whether the government intended to confirm him in the office.—Mr. F. Peel justified the nomination of Mr. Stonor, which had certainly taken place when both himself and the Duke of Newcastle were unaware of the circumstances alluded to in the report of the Silgo committee, but which, even now they knew the whole story, they did not feel called upon to cancel.—Mr. Divett characterised the appointment in question as one of the most disgraceful ever made by government.—Mr. Bowyer defended Mr. Stonor, upon whose conduct the election committee had, he believed, passed an undescryed censure.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated, in reply to Lord Jocelyn, the principles of the New Postal Arrangements between England and Australia. Fresh

contracts were being entered into with the steam-packet companies, and fourpence per letter was to be Porte in respect to the treatment of its Christian charged for sea postage, of which the government retained half, and the company depended for its remuneration upon the remaining moieties. Under certain contingencies additional steamers might be called into service, but no grants of public money would he henceforth required in carrying on the postal com-munication with the South Australian colonies.

Mr. DISRAELI, referring to an article published in the Journal of St. Petersburg, and to a leading article in the Times of Saturday last respecting certain statenents as to the Views of the Emperor of Russia regarding the Condition of the Turkish Empire, inquired whether the government were prepared to lay on the table the correspondence alleged in the Journal of St. Petersburg to have taken place between the Emperor of Russia and her Majesty's government at the beginning of last year (and which did not appear among the papers hitherto produced), and whether Lord J. Russell could inform the house whether, in 1844, when the Emperor of Russia was in this country, there had been any arrangement or understanding between her Majesty's government and the Emperor upon this subject; if so, whether it was reduced to writing; and, if written, whether he was prepared to lay that docu-ment also on the table.—Lord J. Russell replied, that last year the Emperor of Russia had held a confidential conversation with Sir H. Seymour, our ambassador at St. Petersburg, with reference to Turkey, and it had been his (Lord John's) duty to bring before the cabinet the despatch of Sir H. Seymour and the answer to the communication, which was forwarded to Sir Hamilton. It was not the practice, he said, to lay such papers before parliament, because so doing would put an end to confidential communications. Since, however, the Journal of St. Petersburg had alluded to this confidential communication, her Majesty's government had no longer any scruple about laying a copy of it on the table of the house. With regard to the communication in 1844, it was true that when the Emperor was in this country in that year, he had held a conversation with the Duke of Wellington, Sir R. Peel, and Lord Aberdeen, which was consigned to a written memorandum; but as to producing that document he must defer giving a positive answer.

Mr. M. MILNES, at considerable length, called the attention of the house to the Greek Insurrection in Turkey. A desultory conversation took place in which many members joined. Lord John Russell agreed with Mr. Milnes, that it was the duty of the British government to do all in its power to improve the condition of the Christian subjects of the Porte, who, notwithstanding the favourable disposition of the Sultan, had suffered great evils, chiefly through the conduct of a licentious soldiery. The advice of Lord Stratford had always been directed to the mitigation of these evils. At the same time, ber Majesty's government thought it their duty to discourage as much as possible the insurrectionary movements of the Greeks, which could not improve their condition; and while every effort would continue to be employed by them, by advising the Sultan to ameliorate the condition of his Christian subjects, their utmost endeavours would be exerted to discourage these movements, which could tend to no advantage.—Mr. LAYARD observed that it was necessary to inquire into the origin of the outbreak on the part of the Greek subjects of Turkey, which he traced to the mission of a Russian admiral to Athens by Prince Menschikoff, when he arrived at Constantinople in the beginning of last year, and to the intrigues of Russian agents. He described the position of the Greek races in Turkey and their character; he praised the modera-tion of the Ottoman government; he contrasted its mild despotism with the iron tyranny of the Czar, and insisted that the object of Russian interference was to crush the spirit of liberalism and reform which was spreading among the population, as well as among the ruling authorities of Turkey. He related instances of fictitions charges of oppression brought against the

subjects; but such a step would justify the very policy of Russia of which we complained .- Lord PALMERSTON assured the house that the government had nothing more at heart than the use of all their efforts to improve the condition of the Christian subjects of the Sultan, and to place them on a footing of equality with the Mussulmans; but these efforts must be tempered by a regard to the independence of the sovereign of another This had been the object of the government for several years past, and, by a recent firman, Christian testimony was to be received in Turkey in all cases, civil and criminal, in all the courts of the Ottoman empire. With respect to the Greek insurrection, he did not share in the apprehensions as to the extent of a movement which, iu its origin, was not entirely domestic. The troops sent from this country were sent to support the great cause in which this country was engaged, which was not a religious war; its only object was the maintenance, not of the independence of Turkey alone, but the great interests of Europe and the civilised world.

On Tuesday, March 14, Mr. Pellatt moved for leave to bring in a bil Substituting Declarations for Oaths in a Variety of Transactions. The multipliety of instances in which these solemn formalities were at present exacted resulted in much irreverence and profanity, and led to a general familiarity with perjury. He proposed to enact accordingly, that in all eases where conscientious scruples were entertained, a simple affirmation might he substituted, at the desire of the taker, who should still remain liable to all the penalties now assigned to the crime of perjury, if it should be proved that he had affirmed a falsehood.—Lord PALMERSTON consented to the introduction of the bill, and admitted that oaths might advantageously be dispensed with in many cases where they were now exacted; upon important occasions and judicial proceedings, he thought that the attesting formality should be maintained with the utmost solemnity. He approved also of the precaution inserted in the bill, brought forward on the subject in the other house, by which it was left to certain appointed authorities to decide upon the nature of the alleged scruples, and determine whether effect was to be given them .- Mr. HUME supported the motion. -The ATTORNEY-GENERAL explained the provisions of the government measure, which he hoped would soon come down for consideration in that house. He also detailed the contrivances by which they hoped to relieve scrupulous consciences on one hand, and baffle the attempts of intending prevaricators on the other.—The house divided-for the motion, 109; against, 108: majority, I. Leave was then given to bring in the bill.
Mr. Whiteside moved for leave to bring in a second

bill, designed to secure to Persons under Religious Vows the free exercise of their rights in the disposal of property. The law already recognised the possibility of undue influence under certain relationships, such as those between lawyer and client, guardian and ward, and sought to counteract the effect of that influence by avoiding the conveyance of property affected by those parties. This principle he sought to extend to persons living under spiritual guardianship. Instead of annulling grants and conveyances made by a nun in favour of the convent in which she was secluded, he proposed simply to shift to the parties claiming property under such deeds, the onus of showing that they had not been obtained by undue influence .- Mr. Moone resisted the motion, contending that the measure would be utterly nugatory, except so far as it succeeded in inflicting pain and inconvenience upon the inmates of convents .- Mr. Bowyer also urged that legislation was unnecessary. Adverting to the proposed bill, he remarked that it contravened the recognised principles of jurisprudence, by compelling claimants under the specified instruments to prove a negative.—The motion was opposed by Mr. J. O'Connell and Mr. Lucas, and supported by Mr. Malins. —Lord PALMERSTON suggested that legislation should be postponed until the report of the committee of inquiry Turkish government, which, he said, where causes of just composition to the state of conventual establishments had been just complaint existed, removed the offending Pasha from his pashalic. It had been urged that we should of approval, and did not object to the introduction of the

measure if it was not to be pressed further at present.— The Attorney-General, Mr. Napier, and Mr. Kinnaird having spoken in general approval of the measure, the house divided.—For leave to bring in the bill, 68; against, 40: majority, 28.

Mr. HEYWOOD moved an address for a copy of the Alterations in the Book of Common Prayer proposed by the Royal Commissioners for the revision of the Liturgy in 1689. The original is now in the library at Lambeth, having descended through successive arch-bishops of Canterbury, from Archbishop Tillotson; and the present archbishop thinks he ought not to give a copy, unless it were for publication under the authority of the House of Commons .- Lord PALMERSTON said that government did not oppose the motion .- But it was opposed by Mr. GOULGOURN, Mr. HENLEY, and Mr. KER SEYMER, on the ground that the document is in a private library, and that information respecting it can be obtained from another source.-Mr. LABOUCHERE said that the library had descended from archbishop to archbishop, and could hardly be called a private library.—Mr. Gladstone explained, that there was a difference between this motion and one in which the House is moved for returns. In the latter case, the returns are compulsory; but in an address like this, referred to the discretion of the Crown, the Home Secretary could frame his communication so as to avoid any interference in a private matter.—The question was pushed to a division, and the motion carried by 132 to 83.

On Wednesday, March 15, the second reading of the Payment of Wages Bill was moved by Mr. FORSTER .-Mr. CRAUFORD moved an amendment, "That before any further legislation on the subject of payment of wages be sanctioned by this house, a select committee be appointed to inquire into the operation of the laws affecting the relations of masters and workmen, and to report whether any and what amendment may be requisite in those laws."—Mr. Heyworth, Mr. Bright, Lord Stanley, and Mr. Cheetham supported the amendment; Mr. H. Drummond, Sir J. Walmsley, Mr. Booker, Mr. Bouverie, and others supported the bill.— The house divided, and the second reading of the bill was carried by a majority of 110, the numbers being 166

to 56.

On Thursday, March 16, Mr. F. PEEL stated that the Duke of Newcastle had thought it right Not to Confirm the Appointment of Mr. Stonor to the Judgeship of

Melbourne.

Mr. HEADLAM moved for leave to bring in a bill to consolidate and amend the Laws of Mortmain and the laws regulating gifts to charitable or religious purposes. His object, he said, was to repeal the existing law, and to enact provisions more suitable to the circumstances of the times, and more effectual for the prevention of the particular abuses against which the law was directed, while they would be less obstructive and inconvenient, being enabling as well as restraining. He then gave an exposition of the existing law, commencing with Magna Charta, of its general result, and of the relaxations and modifications which it had undergone by the interpretations of judges, as well as by the legislature, pointing out the hardships, and especially the onerous litigation which had grown out of the statute 9th of George II., and explaining the provisions (of a very technical character) by which he proposed to remedy these evils, with reference not merely to devises of land, but to bequests of personal estate for charitable pur-poses. He proposed that, in order that there should be one general law upon this subject, based upon sound principles, the cases exempted from the statute of George II should not be excluded from the operation of his bill.—The motion was seconded by Mr. HADFIELD. -The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, without pledging the government to the details of the measure, offered no objection to the motion. The subject, he observed, was one of great importance, and he thought the time had come when the law of mortmain might well undergo revision .- Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

Mr. Pellatt moved for the appointment of a royal commission of inquiry into the state and revenue of Endowed Schools in England and Wales, the endow-ments for scholars, the bequests of libraries. the

character and condition of the books, &c .- Lord J. RUSSELL said the subject was one of very great importance, but inquiries had already been made into these subjects, and a commission had been appointed last year, which, if necessary, might be clothed with additional powers, and might have a larger staff; but all this required great consideration, and he must meet the motion by moving the previous question.—Mr. Hume and Mr. Kershaw urged the withdrawal of the motion, and Mr. Pellatt assenting, the motion was withdrawn.

On Friday, March 17, Lord J. Russell moved for leave to bring in a bill to make further provision for the good government and extension of the University of Oxford. His object was to widen the field of education imparted in the university by comprehending in its scope, history, modern literature, science, and other branches of professional teaching for which no, or very insufficient provision was now made; to remove the restrictions, and throw open the monopolies which now hampered the usefulness of the collegiate system; and to appropriate the vast revenues now belonging to the separate colleges for educational purposes in the university generally. This, he urged, if sometimes resulting in an infringement of the letter of the founder's wills, would often carry out more completely the spirit of their bequests, and constitute a change perfectly justified by its utility. Lord J. Russell proceeded to describe the successive modifications proposed by his measure. For the government of the university he in-tended to supersede the existing Hebdomadal Board, and substitute instead thereof an Hebdomadal Council, consisting of twenty-four or twenty-five persons, of which the Vice-Chancellor of the current and previous years and two Proctors were to be ex-officio members; some of the others were to be nominated by the Chan-cellor of the University, but the majority should be elected for a period of six years by the university congregation. In the oaths to be taken on entering the university, he proposed to make a few alterations and omissions, which he described, and without adopting the recommendation of the commissioners as to allowing the undergraduates to live in lodgings out of college, intended to give power to the professors to open halls under license of the Vice-Chancellor, in which the students might be maintained, subject to a modified degree of discipline, and with greater economy than they found possible at present. On this point he inti mated his opinion that any direct interference with the expenditure of the undergraduates would be inexpedient. Reform in that direction should be left to moral and parental restraint, but he thought that the University authorities might remonstrate with the parents more frequently and sternly, and call upon them to withdraw their sons, if they proved irreclaimably extravagant. He intended to throw open close fellowships to a considerable extent by abrogating the restrictions existing with respect to localities, founders' kindred, and, with a few exceptions, maintaining the foundations now appertaining to certain schools, among whose members he thought they occasioned a wholesome emulation. When obtained, the fellowships were to be enjoyed only for a single year, except by persons engaged in certain educa-tional duties, holding certain offices in the universities, or being incumbents or curates residing within a certain distance of Oxford. For the purpose of appropriating college revenues to university uses, he proposed to appoint a commission of five members, who were to receive and adopt any suggestions they approved of which might emanate from the colleges on the one hand and the university on the other, before the commence-ment of Michaelmas Term next year. If then the scheme had not been carried out by the self-action of the university, the commissioners would be empowered to draw up statutes of their own for the purpose, which, after passing a certain official and parliamentary ordeal, would obtain the authority of law. After stating the limits within which the collegiate revenues were to be diverted to the general purposes of the university, Lord John passed on to the subject of tests. With these he did not propose to interfere in his present bill; but he looked upon their abolition as a collateral result much to be desired, and which might hereafter follow.

command his vote. In submitting his project to the house, he claimed for it the credit of being a large and comprehensive reform, calculated to extend the utility of the university system, and render it more worthy of the nation, while preserving intact its ancient spirit and character. After a desultory conversation, leave was given, and the bill was brought in and read a first time.

Mr. M. Gibson called attention to the subject of the

Trade Carried on in Neutral Vessels, and, after remarking upon the imperfect information that had already transpired, demanded from the government an explicit statement of their intentions in regard to the matter. Enlarging upon the magnitude and importance of our commerce, he submitted that war might now be conducted without embarrassing trade or destroying private property to the same extent as in previous eras of warfare. The hon, member had placed a motion on the paper for the transmission of instructions to the British cruisers to abstain from interfering with neutral vessels, and whatever property they might have on board, and contended that the prohibition would afford no advantage to Russia, and would save English subjects from much loss and vexation.-Mr. Horsfall seconded the motion, urging the government to adopt a law to put down privateering altogether.—Lord J. Russell, in view of a subject so important, requested a little longer delay before making any final declaration. In reply to Mr. T. Baring, the noble lord afterwards explained that it was necessary to communicate with the French government on the subject, but promised to announce their decision before any proclamation of hostilities took place.—After a few words from Mr. Bright, the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Moore having called attention to The Appointment of Mr. Stonor, who, he said, received his judgeship on account, rather than in spite of his electioneering practices, Mr. F. Perl explained that the extreme respectability of the testimonials presented by that gentleman caused his appointment to be made with a degree of carelessness which was now much regretted.—
A warm discussion ensued, in which the government were charged with negligence or connivance by Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Malins, and Mr. Butt, and the inculpated functionary was defended by Mr. Bowyer and Mr. Stanley.—Mr. Sableir vindicated the whole proceeding at the late election for Sligo with a warmth order more than once.—Mr. Moore retorted in a similar vein, until at length the Speaker quitted the chair, and the house went into committee on the Income Tax.—Mr. Hume then proceeded to move, as an amendment, that the tax be extended over incomes of 601. and upwards, but on a lower scale of charge.-Mr. GLADSTONE pleaded that the charge of incomes of 1001. was still an experiment whose results were not ascertained .- Mr. DISRAELI remarked the arrival of midnight as a reason why further discussion should be postponed .- The Chancellor of the Exchequer remonstrated against a fresh delay, but on the motion of Mr. Spooner, the chairman was ordered to report progress.

On Monday, March 20, the house having gone into committee of ways and means, the CHANCELLOR of the Ex-CHEQUER, without adding a word of remark, moved the resolution increasing the tariff of Income Tax.

Notice of an amendment to this resolution had been given by Sir H. Willoughby, but the hon. baronet not appearing at the moment, the resolution was passed without discussion or division, and the house resumed.

The second reading of the Ministers' Money (Ireland)
Bill having been moved, Mr. MIALL moved as an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months. He briefly denounced the impost as a church-rate slightly disguised and imbued with aggrawated injustice.—The amendment was seconded by Mr. Hume.—The house then divided. For the second reading, 203; for the amendment, 97—106; the bill was read a second time.

On the motion for the second reading of the Colonial Clergy Disabilities Bill, Mr. HADFIELD moved that the

It was, however, a matter for separate consideration, although now, as well as twenty years ago, any proposal for admitting dissenters to the university would always opposed by Sir J. Pakington, who proceeded to comment upon the provisions of the present bill, expressing some preference for the measure on the same subject unsuccessfully introduced last session.—The Solicitor-GENERAL explained the nature and origin of the peculiar disabilities under which the colonial clergy now laboured, and which the bill was intended to remove. The clergy in the colonies were now fettered by the action of statutes some of which were passed as long ago as the reign of Henry VIII., and were altogether inappropriate to the present state of things. These acts propriate to the present state of things. These acts interfered both with the spiritual functions and the temporalities of the church, and its ministers in the colonies; and the bill was designed to remedy the evil thus occasioned, by totally abrogating the statutes in question on some points, and on others enabling the local legislature to interfere.—After several remarks from various members, Lord J. Russell pointed out the expediency of placing the English protestant church in the colonies on the same footing, and endowing it with the same rights as the Roman catholic, the Scotch presbyterian, or the nonconformist bodies generally. This was attempted by the present measure, and he therefore supported the second reading of the bill.— On a division there appeared—for the second reading, 196; against, 62—134.—The bill was then read a second

The Attorney-General moved for leave to bring in five bills for the Prevention of Bribery and Corruption at the Election of Members for the City of Canterbury and the Boroughs of Cambridge, Barrastaple, Kingston-upon-Hull, and Maldon. The reports of committees furnished abundant testimony to the existence and the flagrancy of the crime of bribery in all the places mentioned, some instances of which were cited by the right honourable and learned member, who then proceeded to explain the machinery by which he hoped to prevent the like practices in future. The offences, he urged, had a special character in the boroughs in question, and demanded a special remedy. Corruption was too deeply engrafted to be eradicated by a general statute; but the infection had spread only among part of the constituencies. Wishing, therefore, at once to suppress the guilt and yet punish only the guilty, he proposed to disfranchise throughout the whole five boroughs, all the electors whose corruptibility had been proved before the commissioners who had recently investigated the circumstances and incidents attending recent elections in the localities named.—Mr. CAIRNS urged that the guilt of the electors whom the bill would disfranchise, could be shown only by their own evidence, and that this evidence had been given under a parliamentary guarantee of impunity to the witnesses.—Sir J. HANNER also thought it an unjust proceeding to induce men to confess their faults by a promise of condonation, and then to punish them after all.—The question whether the terms of the Indemnity Act, for witnesses examined before election commissioners of inquiries did, or not, contain a provison which the bills now before the house would violate, was dis-cussed at some length. Mr. Phinn, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Massey, and the Solicitor-General contended for the negative view of the case. Mr. Napier, Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Walpole, and other members sustained the affirmative, arguing that, however anxious the house might be to put down corruption, it was a duty still more paramount to keep faith with individuals.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL replied, and alluded in the course of his remarks to the silence of the member for East Suffolk during the debate.-Sir F. Kelly, thus challenged, re-opened the legal arguments regarding the interpre-tation of the Indemnity Act, and contended that its tenour was so ambiguous as to warrant the witnesses in relying upon the most pertect impunity, and to render it unjust for the house to visit them by a retrospective act with pains and penalties .- The house divided on the question whether leave should be given to bring in the first bill. There appeared-Ayes, 189; Noes, 118-71. The other bills of the series were then successively moved and leave given to bring them in.

Mr. EWART obtained leave to introduce a bill for

amending and extending the act by which town-councils were enabled to establish Libraries and Museums freely open to the Public.

On Tuesday, March 21, in answer to a question from Col. BLAIR respecting a Fraud by a Contractor for hay for the horses going to the East .- Sir J. GRAHAM said a fraud was attempted but not practised. A representation was made, in consequence of which the hay was examined and was rejected. A fresh supply had been obtained, which was entirely satisfactory. — Colonel BLAIR asked whether the government had any power to inflict any punishment on the offending contractors further than by the loss of their contract.—Sir J. GRAHAM said that the government had no such power. If the fraud had been completed they should have had power, but they prevented the completion of it.—
Colonel Lindsay asked if the same person had contracted again.—Sir J. Graham said he had had no notice of that question, and was, therefore, not in a position to answer it; but his impression was, that under the original contract only, one person tendered, and that person having attempted a fraud, he would not be allowed to tender again.

An address to the Crown was moved by Mr. GREN-FELL, praying the Queen to direct that certain revenues granted by the Sovereign in the years 1547 and 1559 should be duly appropriated to the uses of the Military Knights of Windsor, according to the tenor of the Acts passed by Queen Elizabeth, James I., and her present Majesty.—Mr. Fitzrox wished the subject to be discussed in the presence of Lord John Russell, who had studied it, and moved the adjournment of the debate for that purpose. Some conversation took place after which the proposal was adopted, and the discussion postponed until Friday next.

Mr. CAIRNS in bringing forward a bill to amend and consolidate the Law of Bankruptcy in Ireland, explained that the intention of the measure was to assimilate the law of Ireland to that of England, in regard to the ad-judication of cases in bankruptcy.—Mr. KrocH assented to the introduction of the bill; and after a few words,

leave was given to bring it in.

The Enhanced Income-Tax Resolution having been reported from the committee of ways and means, Sir H. WILLOUGHBY moved an amendment, having the effect of distributing the collection of the additional moiety, now added to the tax, over the whole year, instead of enacting its payment in the first six months. The incidence of the tax would, he urged, be thus alleviated to the payers, while there was no financial necessity for exacting the whole amount so promptly as the Chan-cellor of the Exchequer had thought proper to propose. -Mr. French seconded the amendment, and dwelt upon the injustice of inflicting the income tax upon Ireland at all. A very discursive debate followed, in which many members took part.—Mr. DISRAELI contended that the government were only justified in demanding increased taxes to provide for a war upon the condition of proving that the war was unavoidable. This step it had not done; and after making out a case by the production of a voluminous series of documents, had, within a few hours previously, issued a supplemental volume giving a totally new aspect to the question. As time had not allowed him to study these new documents, he was obliged to take the proposition now before the house just as it stood, leaving for future discussion the question whether the ministry had deserved the confidence of the house or the country by the conduct which had led to their requiring enhanced revenues. Mr. Disraeli then passed to the subject of the exchequer balances, computing that the ready money that would be at the disposal of the government next month would amount to a comparatively insignificant sum-so low, indeed, as to be dangerous and impolitic, even if the country were in a state of profound peace. Assigning, as the cause of this impoverishment, the various reductions of interest and conversions of stocks attempted by Mr. Gladstone, and describing the details and results of those attempts, with much minuteness, he characterised them as having been injudicious, ill-advised, and persisted in against the opinions of the most competent authorities, and in the face of symptoms which should have shown the Chancellor of the Exchequer the peril

he was incurring. The final result would be to force the minister to raise a loan, which would only be obtained upon worse terms the longer it was delayed. Meeting the objection that no criticism should be pro-nounced on the ministerial policy if the critic were not prepared to propose a vote of no confidence, the right hon, member urged that it was apparent the government had no confidence in the house or even in themselves, and contrasted the expression of different ministers at different times to show how loose and conflicting had been their opinions on the great question of peace and war. The war itself had been occasioned by this divergence of opinion. A united cabinet would have averted it altogether—it was a coalition war. Upon other subjects he inferred an equal discordance, and narrated incidents in late debates regarding parliamentary reform, education, the universities, and the protestant cause, to warrant that inference. In conclusion, Mr. Disraeli declared himself unable to adopt the amendment proposed by Sir H. Willoughby. He believed that the finance minister would want more money than he could get, and it was not right to increase his embarrassments. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, at considerable length, justified his policy from the charges of Mr. Disraeli and other members. He explained and defended the motives which had induced him to ask that the whole increase in the income tax should be paid within the first six months, and concluded by enforcing the policy of defraying the expenses of the year, by the supplies of the year .- Colonel SIBTHORP said a few words condemnatory of all Chancellors of the Exchequer, and of the present in particular, expressing a hope that the Emperor of Russia would get a downright good licking, and urging that if the war should, after all, not take place, the extra income-tax would not be demanded. -The CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer could not promise that if war did not take place the extra tax would not be levied, inasmuch as it was necessary to defray the expenses of the expedition already sent to the East. The amendment was then negatived, the report of the resolution was agreed to, and a bill was ordered to be brought in.

On Wednesday, March 22, the Property Tax Bill was brought in by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and

read a first time.

Mr. R. PHILLIMORE moved the second reading of the Simony Law Amendment Bill. It was, he explained, practically the same as the measure introduced last year, absolutely prohibiting the sale of any ecclesiastical preferment or a next presentation thereto after decease of the present holder. The hon. member described the abuses which existed under the law as it now stood, and declared that his bill had received the approbation of nearly all the judges.—Mr. G. BUTT contended that both advowsons and rights of presentation were, strictly speaking, properties which the law recognised as being saleable or transferrable, requiring only certain qualifications on the part of the buyers. He moved as an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months.-Sir W. HEATHCOTE drew a distinction between advowsons and next presentation. The former was property in every sense; the latter might be given into the hands of laymen in the character of spiritual trusts, but ought never to be made articles of sale and barter. He supported the bill.—Sir G. Grey believed that the bishops held powers amply sufficient to restrain any improper or scandalous traffic in ecclesiastical preferments. Advowsons were, he thought, legitimate subjects for transfer by sale or otherwise.—Lord Goderich considered that the present system permitted transactions highly discreditable to the establishment. A seat on the bench was quite as fit an article for sale as a preferment in the church. He exhorted the house to adopt the measure.—Mr. NAPIER admitted that abuses prevailed at present, but believed that the heads of the church had power to abolish them. The bill, he thought, would prove a failure with regard to its avowed purpose of improving the conditions under which benefices were transferred. The moral influence of the bishop was quite sufficient without the bill. If that influence were left unexercised, the bill would be ineffectual, as means would be found to evade it at every point.—The

ATTORNEY-GENERAL confessed that the law of simony was at present in an anomalous condition, but opposed the bill because he did not feel convinced that it would make any change for the better.—The bill was also opposed by Mr. Liddell, Mr. Hildyard, and Mr. Aglionby.—Mr. PHILLIMORE having replied, the house divided,—for the second reading, 52; for the amendment, 138—86.—The bill is consequently lost.

The second reading of the Vestries Bill was moved.

by Mr. EVELYN, but, after some remarks in opposition from Mr. FITZROY, who proposed the usual formal negative, the motion was not pressed to a division, and

the bill was thrown out.

The Payment of Wages (Hosiery) Bill was brought forward for a second reading by Sir H. HALFORD. The measure is designed to supply by direct legislation a technical deficiency in the Truck Act, and prohibit the excessive charges of rent for machines now made by many masters to the framework knitters in Nottingham and Leicestershire.—Sir W. CLAY opposed the bill, and moved that it be read a second time that day three months. All the relations between masters and workmonths. All the relations between masters and work-men rested, he thought, on principles with which the legislature should not attempt to interfere.—After some discussion, Mr. FITZROY, on the part of the government, was willing to have the bill referred to the select committee already appointed to inquire into a kindred subject—namely, the truck system.—On a division, the bill passed the second reading by a majority of 120 to 72. 47

Sir F. Baring brought up the report from the Sligo Election Committee, who had decided that Mr. Sadleir

was duly returned.

On Thursday, May 23, Colonel BLAIR elicited from Mr. B. Osborne and Sir J. Graham statements to the Mr. B. Usborne and Sir J. Grandin standard Hay for the effect that the firm who had Supplied Bad Hay for the Service of the Troops. were the Messrs. Thomas Service of the Troops, were the Messrs. Thomas Sturgeon and Son, of Grays, in Essex, and that the solicitor of the Admiralty had been instructed to commence proceedings for the purpose of bringing the

offenders to justice.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL obtained leave to bring in a bill for the Suppression of Gaming Houses. Public gambling, he remarked, had been effectually put down, but gaming was still carried on in private houses, producing most deplorable results, yet so managed that the present law could not reach the perpetrators. His bill was designed to give the required power to the civil magistrates. It contained four provisions for this purpose:-First, it was made a distinct offence to fortify any house or apartments therein against the access of police officers when properly authorised to enter. Secondly, it was made penal to give a false name and address to the magistrate when brought up for examination. The fear of publicity would, in his opinion, operate as a very effectual check upon the passion for gambling. Thirdly, the magistrate might select witnesses from among the parties who might be charged on suspicion under the bill, and whose testimony would be available against the other defendants. Fourthly, when the police found cards, dice, or other instruments of gaming in any house, the onus would rest upon the occupants of proving that the place was not a gambling house under the provisions of the law.

The Income Tax Bill was read a second time after a few words from Sir F. KELLY and Mr. SPOONER, reserving their right to object hereafter to the principles

on which the measure was founded.

On Friday, March 24, the second reading of the Set-tlement and Removal Bill having been moved by Mr. Baines, Mr. STAFFORD moved as an amendment that the bill should be read a second time that day six months. The right hon, member urged many practical objections to the measure, and pointed out the injurious results to which it might lead in a great number of actual or hypothetical cases. He condemned the proposition especially as tending to break up the parochial system, and perpetrate an act of confiscation against the possessors of real property.— The amendment was seconded by Lord D. STUART, who thought that the bill would prove injurious alike to the ratepayers and the poor. The evils of the present system as regarded

change would make matters worse, particularly in crowded city districts. The bill led directly to the enactment of a national rate and to the total abolition of local government. Many members spoke for and against the measure.—Mr. V. Smith enlarged on the evils arising from the present law of settlement, whose injurious influences dogged the labouring man through every period of his life. Respecting the effect upon the value of property occasioned by the new area of rating, he contended that the effect would be gradual and limited, and where they occurred, should be borne for the sake of the public good.—Col. Dunne complained that the evils attending the present system of removal of Irish paupers were left untouched. The promise to introduce a separate measure on that subject he treated as quite illusory.—Mr. AGLIONBY approved of the proposition so far as removal was concerned. The rating question remained to be grappled with, and would never be fairly settled until the whole property of the country contributed to the support of the poor.—Sir G. GREY declared that the labouring classes entertained the strongest objections to compulsory removal, which had also been denounced by those who had studied the question most deeply, and were best entitled to pro-nounce an opinion on it. The removal of Irish and Scotch paupers should be provided for in a separate bill, without being mixed up with the present measure, whose success might be in that case imperilled.—Sir J. GRAHAM remarked that the leading principle of the bill was that of adopting destitution instead of settlement as the claim for relief. This principle once admitted, a great change in the whole system was the necessary consequence, and must be extended to Ireland and Scotland. In the absence of Lord Palmerston, he would not answer for the determination of the government, and proposed that the debate should be adjourned till Monday, which was eventually done.

PROGRESS OF BUSINESS.

House of Lords .- Feb. 27th .- Courts of Common Law Amendments Bill read a first time.—County Courts Extension Act Explanation Bill read a second time.

28th.—Landlord and Tenants' Bills (Ireland) read a first

20th.—Landiord and Tenants Bills (Treamd) read a first time, and referred to a Select Committee. March 2nd.—County Courts Extension Bill passed. 6th.—Criminal Law Consolidation, Conversation respecting

the Bill. 9th.-Manning the Navy, Lord Ellenborough's motion for

Returns. 10th.—Lord Shaftesbury's Statement respecting Christianity

13th.—Lord Derby's Questions respecting Correspondence with Russin.—Civil Service, Lord Montague's motion.—Lord Brougham's Scotch Mercantile Law Bill read a first time. 14th.—Testamentary Jurisdiction Bill read a second time.

17th.—Coasting Trade Bill read a second time.
17th.—Charge against Foreign Office Clerk.—Rights of Neutrals, Lord Clarendon's Explanation.
20th.—Registration of Bills of Sale Bill read a second time.
—Marine Mutiny Bill and Exchequer Bills Bill passed through Committee.—Coasting Trade Bill read a third time and passed.
—Arbitration Bill read a first time.

Arburation Buil read a first time.

23rd.—Church Building Bill read a first time.

24th.—Common Law Procedure Bill read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee.

House of Commons.—Feb. 24th.—Committee of Supply, Army Estimates, Navy Estimates.—Committee of Ways and Mcans, Vote of Eight Millions.—Improvement of Towns (Ireland) Bill read a second time.

27th.—Committee of Supply, Navy and Ordnance Estimates. 28th.—Conventual Establishments, Mr. Chambers' motion for luquiry carried.

March 1st.—Committee of Supply, Navy and Ordnance

Estimates. 2nd .- Great London Drainage Bill thrown out .- Coasting

2nd.—Great London Drainage Bill thrown out.—Coasting Trade Bill read a second time.

3rd.—Reform Bill, second reading postponed to 27th of April.—Committee of Supply, Supplemental Army Estimates.—Coasting Trade Bill reported.

6th.—The Budget, Mr. Gladstone's Financial Statement.—Church Bulding Acts Continuance Bill read a second time.

7th.—Postal Communication, Select Committee granted.—Centric Trade Bill read as

Coasting Trade Bill passed.
Sth.—Succession to Real Estate.—Mr. Locke King's Bill thrown out.—Absconding Debtors' (Ireland) Bill read a second

bill would prove injurious alike to the ratepayers and only the poor. The evils of the present system as regarded were much exaggerated, and the proposed tions, leave given Mr. Fagan's motion negatived.—Judgment Executemental were much exaggerated, and the proposed tions, leave given Mr. Fagan's motion in a bill.

10th.—Ministers' Money, Sir John Young's Bill read a first time.—Marine Mutiny Bill passed through Committee.—Bill authorising Issue of Exchequer Bills read a second time.—Select Committee appointed on Ventilation of the Honse.

13.—Reform Club Dinner, Questions respecting it.—Mr. Milnes' motion respecting the Greek Insurrection.

14th.—Book of Common Prayer, Mr. Heywood's Motion carried.—Declarations instead of Oaths, Mr. Pellatt's Bill, leave given to bring in.—Irish Law of High Treason Bill read a first time.—Broperty Disposal Bill read a first time.—Broperty Disposal Bill read a first time.—Bith.—Payment of Wages Bill read a second time.

16th.—Correspondence with Russia, Mr. Disraeli's Questions.—Laws of Mortmain, leave given Mr. Headlam to bring in Bill.—Endowed Granmar Schools, Mr. Pellatt's motion.

17th.—University of Oxford Bill read a first time.—Rights of Neutrals, Mr. M. Gibson's motion.—Ways and Means, Income Tax.—Russian Correspondence laid on the table.

20th.—Committee of Ways and Means, Income Tax.—Ministers' Money (Heand) Bill reads a second time.—Colonial Clergy Disabilities Bill read a second time.—Bills for Frevention of Bribery and Corruption at Canterbury, Cambridge, Barnstaple, Kingston-upon-Hull, and Maldon, leave to bring them in given the Attorney-General.—Libraries and Museums Bill brought in and read a first time.

21st.—High Treason (Ireland) Bill read a second time.—

21st .- High Treason (Ireland) Bill read a second time.-

2182.—High Teason (Heanar) Bir Faat a Scionic than Income Tax Resolution reported.

22nd.—Income Tax Bill read a first time.—Simony Law Amendment Bill thrown out.—Payment of Wages (Hosiery) Bill read a second time.—Irish Bankruptcy Bill read a first me.—Carlisle Canonries Bill read a first time.

23rd.—Mortmain Bill read a first time.—Income Tax Bill

read a second time.—Medical Practitioners Bill read a second

-Adjourned debate on second reading of Law of Settlement Bill.-Income Tax Bill committed.

THE following are the regiments which will form the army under the command of Lord Raglan :- The third battalion of Grenadier Guards, the first of the Cold-streams, and the first of the Scotch Fusileers; the second streams, and the first of the Scotch Fusileers; the second battalion of the Rife Brigade; the first battalion of the First Foot; the Fourth, Seventh, Nineteenth, Twentythird, Twenty-eighth, Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-fourth, Forty-seventh, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-fifth, Seventy-seventh, Seventy-ninth, Eighty-eighth, Ninety-third, and Ninety-fifth. There will thus be in the expeditionary army twenty-two battalions of the Line and three of Foot Gray's in all wenty-five het relieved. Foot Guards, in all twenty-five battalions; which, with the Artillery and the Cavalry, will make up an effective force of at least 25,000 men. The Twentieth, Twenty-Regiments, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for "a special service."

The British fleet, under Sir Charles Napier, is now in the Baltic. The fleet arrived at Wingo Sound on the 15th inst., and the Admiral himself, running up to Copenhagen in the Valorous, landed there on the 20th, to pay his respects to the King. It was expected that the greater ships would pass by the Great Belt, as there was not enough of water in the Sound.

Copies of the secret communications between the Emperor of Russia and the British Government have been presented to both houses of parliament, and published in the newspapers. They consist of letters from Sir G. Hamilton Seymour to Lord John Russell and the Earl of Clarendon, giving accounts of conferences between the Emperor and himself, with answers from Lord John and Lord Clarendon; and also a memorandum by Count Nesselrode, delivered to the English government, and purporting to be founded on communications received from the Emperor subsequently to his wifet to English 1844. From these dearwarts we wist to English 1844. visit to England in 1844. From these documents we can only extract a few passages, exhibiting the designs of the Emperor on Turkey, as disclosed by him to the British ambassador. On the 11th of January, 1853, Sir Hamilton Seymour gives an account of an interview with the Czar. The conversation had been general, and the Czar was about to close it, when Sir H. Seymour re-spectfully begged that the Emperor would add a few words which might tend to ealm the anxiety of her Majesty's government. "The Emperor's words and manner," says Sir Hamilton, "although still very kind, showed that his Majesty had no intention of speaking to me of the demonstration which he is about to make in the south. He said, however, at first with a little hesitation, but, as he proceeded, in an open, unhesi-

tating manner: 'The affairs of Turkey are in a very disorganised condition; the country itself seems to be falling to pieces. The fall will be a great misfortune, and it is very important that England and Russia should come to a perfectly good understanding upon these affairs, and that neither should take any decisive step of which the other is not apprised.' I observed, in a few words, that I rejoiced to hear his Imperial Majesty hold this language; that this was certainly the view I took of the manner in which Turkish questions are to be treated. 'Stay,' the Emperor said, as if proceeding with sick man; it will be, I tell you frankly, a great mis-fortune if one of these days he should slip away from us, especially before all necessary arrangements are made. But, however, this is not the time to speak to you on that matter.' It was clear that the Emperor did not intend to prolong the conversation. I therefore said: 'Your Majesty is so gracious, that you will allow me to make one further observation. Your Majesty says the man is sick; it is very true, but your Majesty will deign to excuse me if I remark, that it is the part of the generous and strong man to treat with gentleness the sick and feeble man. The Emperor then took leave of me, in a manner which conveyed the impression of my having at least not given offence, and again expressed his intention of sending for me on some future day." On the 22d of January, Sir Hamilton describes another interview. The Czar returned to his illustration of the sick man. "'Turkey,' he said, 'has fallen into such a state of decrepitude that, as I told you the other night, eager as we all are for the prolonged existence of the man (and that I am as desirous as you can be for the man (and that I am as desirous as Jordan continuance of his life, I beg you to believe), he may suddenly die upon our hands (nous rester sur les bras). We cannot resuscitate what is dead; if the Turkish empire falls, it falls to rise no more; and I put it to you, therefore, whether it is not better to be provided beforehand for a contingency, than to incur the chaos, confusion, and the certainty of an European war, all of which must attend the catastrophe if it should occur unexpectedly, and before some ulterior system has been sketched. This is the point to which I am desirous that you should call the attention of your government." Sir Hamilton said that her Majesty's government objected as a general rule to taking engagements upon possible eventualities, and perhaps would be par-ticularly disinclined to doing so in this instance. "If I may be allowed to say so," added Sir Hamilton, "a great disinclination (repugnance) might be expected in Feedba "a great disincination (repugnance) might be expected in England to disposing by anticipation (d'escompter) of the succession of an old friend and ally. 'The rule is a good one,' the Emperor replied, 'good at all times, especially in times of uncertainty and change, like the present; still it is of the greatest importance that we haveld understand one another and not allow events to should understand one another, and not allow events to take us by surprise. Now I desire to speak to you as a friend and as a gentleman. If England and I arrive at an understanding of this matter, as regards the rest, it matters little to me; it is indifferent to me what others do or think. Frankly, then, I tell you plainly, that if England thinks of establishing herself one of these days at Constantinople, I will not allow it. I do not attribute this intention to you, but it is better on these occasions to speak plainly: for my part, I am equally disposed to take the engagement not to establish myself there, as proprietor that is to say, for as trustee I do not say: it might happen that circumstances, if no previous provision were made, if everything should be previous provision were made, it everything should be left to chance, might place me in the position of occupying Constantinople." At a subsequent interview, in February, "His Imperial Majesty," says Sir Hamilton, "spoke of France. 'God forbid,' he said, 'that I should accuse any one wrongfully, but there are circumstances both at Constantingle and Montagene, which both at Constantinople and Montenegro which are extremely suspicious: it looks very much as if the French government were endeavouring to embroil us at their own objects, one of which, no doubt, is the possession of Tunis. The Emperor proceeded to say, that, for his own part, he cared very little what line the French might think proper to take in eastern affairs, and that little more than a month ago he had apprised

the Sultan that if his assistance was required for resisting the menaces of the French, it was entirely at the service of the Sultan! In a word, the Emperor went on to observe—'As I before told you, all I want is a good understanding with England, and this not as to what shall but as to what shall not be done: this point arrived at, the English government and I, I and the English government, having entire confidence in one another's views, I care nothing about the rest.' The Emperor went on to say, that in the event of the dissolution of the Ottoman empire, he thought it might be less difficult to arrive at a satisfactory territorial arrangement than was commonly believed. 'The principalities are,' he said, 'in fact, an independent state under my protection; this might so continue. Servia might receive the same form of government. So again with Bulgaria. There seems to be no reason why this province should not form an independent state. As to Egypt, I quite understand the importance to England of that territory. I can then only say, that if, in the event of a distribution of the Ottoman suc-cession upon the fall of the empire, you should take possession of Egypt, I shall have no objections to offer. I would say the same thing of Candia: that island might suit you, and I do not know why it should not might suit you, and I do not know why it should not become an English possession.' As I did not wish that the Emperor should imagine that an English public servant was caught by this sort of overture I simply answered, that I had always understood that the English views upon Egypt did not go beyond the point of securing a safe and ready communication between British India and the mother-country." The views entertained by the British ambassador and by his government, may be distinctly understood from two brief extracts. Sir Hamilton Seymour, after reporting one of his conversations with the Car writes to porting one of his conversations with the Czar, writes to Lord John Russell: "It is hardly necessary that I should observe to your Lordship that this short conversation, briefly but correctly reported, offers matter for most anxious reflection. It can hardly be otherwise but that the Sovereign who insists with such pertinacity upon the impending fall of a neighbouring state, must have settled in his own mind that the hour, if not of its dissolution, at all events for its dissolution must be at hand. Then, as now, I reflected that this assumption would hardly be ventured upon unless some, perhaps general, but at all events intimate understanding, existed between Russia and Austria. Supposing my suspicion to be well founded, the Emperor's object is to suspicion to be well founded, the Emperor's collect is to engage her Majesty's government, in conjunction with his own cabinet and that of Vienna, in some scheme for the ultimate partition of Turkey, and for the exclusion of France from the arrangement." Lord Clarendon, in a letter to Sir H. Seymour, on the 23rd of March, writes thus:—"The main object of her Majesty's government—that to which their efforts have been and always will be directed—is the preservation of peace; and they desire to uphold the Turkish empire, from their conviction that no great question can be agitated in the East without becoming a source of discord in the West, and that every great question in the West will assume a revolutionary character, and embrace a revision of the entire social system, for which the Continental governments are certainly in no state of preparation. The Emperor is fully cognisant of the materials that are in constant fermentation beneath the surface of society, and their readiness to burst forth even in times of peace, and his Imperial Majesty will probably, therefore, not dissent from the opinion that the first cannon-shot may be the signal for a state of things more disastrons even than those calamities which war inevitably brings in its train. But such a war would be the result of the dissolution and dismemberment of the Turkish empire; and hence the anxiety of her Majesty's government to avert the catastrophe. Nor can they admit that the signs of Turkish decay are now either more evident or more rapid than of late years. There is still great energy and great wealth in Turkey; a disposition to improve the system of government is not wanting; corruption, though unfortunately great, is still not of a character, nor carried to an extent, that threatens the existence of the state; the treatment of Christians is not harsh, and the toleration exhibited by the Porte towards this portion of its

subjects might serve as an example to some governments who look with contempt upon Turkey as a barbarous power. Her Majesty's government believe that Turkey only requires forbearance on the part of its allies, and a determination not to press their claims in a manner humiliating to the dignity and independence of the Sultan—that friendly support, in short, that with states, as with individuals, the weak are entitled to expect from the strong—in order not only to prolong its existence, but to remove all cause of alarm respecting its dissolution."

The parliamentary committee appointed to investigate the Charges of Corruption against Irish Representatives have held their sittings almost daily during the month, and taken a great quantity of evidence. Their proceedings seem likely to continue for some time.

The Report of the Select Committee on the Sligo

Election has been presented to the House of Commons and printed. The committee report that the main allegations of Mr. Somer's petition against Mr. Sadleir's return are proved; that Mr. Gethin, solicitor, of Sligo, being instructed by Mr. Sadleir's agent to make inquiries as to the solvency of the sureties to the petition against Mr. Sadleir's return, employed for this purpose James Simpson, a farmer, and Henry Simpson, relieving officer of the Sligo Union; and that at a meeting at Gethin's office, at which the three were present, Gethin and James Simpson offered the father of one of the sureties 501. to induce him to procure his son's signature to an affidavit giving a false statement as to his property; and that the Simpsons made a similar offer in the case of the other surety, with a view to get sworn an affidavit (in Gethin's handwriting) containing false statements respecting the surety's property, with a view to showing that he was not worth the requisite amount. The committee report "that the conduct of these three persons is deserving of the serious attention and animadversion of the house;" but they state "that Mr. Sadleir does not appear from the evidence to have been personally implicated in or cognisant of these proceedings.

NARRATIVE OF LAW AND CRIME.

At the Central Criminal Court, on the 1st. inst., William Anderson, formerly a merchant, was convicted of Forging and Uttering Bills of Exchange, amounting in all to 7,888L, with intent to defraud Messrs. Overend, Gurney, & Co., and sentenced to eight years' penal scrvitude. The prisoner, upon hearing his sentence pronounced, suddenly drew himself up to his full height and opened his eyes to a fearful extent, his jaw dropped, his colour fled, and he became a livid blue, and making one or two convulsive efforts to hold the dock, he fell quite stiff into the arms of the gaoler. The Chief Baron added, that if there was any ground for mitigation it might be taken elsewhere. Hearing this, he tried to raise his hands over his head, and indistinctly ejaculating "There is, there is," fell quite senseless across the gaoler, and was carried out of the dock.

At the Central Criminal Court on the 2nd inst., Mr.

Jeremiah Smith, the present Mayor of Rye, was tried for Wilful and Corrupt Perjury before a Committee of the House of Commons. Smith has been for a long time the manager of election matters at Rye. In 1852 Mr. Alexander Mackinnon was returned for the borough; he was petitioned against; Smith was a witness; he was examined about a certain dinner to the electors; he said he had paid for the dinner, not Mr. Mackinnon, and that he looked to Mr. Curteis, the retiring member, to reimburse him; the dinner cost 226l. The counsel for the sitting member admitted that the election was void. Subsequently the llouse of Commons ordered an inquiry into the state of the borough. Smith was again examined; when his former evidence was read to him he admitted that what he had said about the dinner was false; he was sorry for it; he really had received the money from Mr. Mackinnon to pay for the dinner. The first statement was the perjury now prosecuted. Officers of the House of Commons, and a short-hand writer, were called to prove the evidence given by the prisoner. It came out that the cause of the sitting member had been abandoned before Smith gave his false testimony;

and Sir Frederick Thesiger objected that this put an end to the case—the purpose for which the committee had been formed was at an end, and the defendant was not under examination by any particular tribunal. The Recorder overruled the objection. Mr. Mackinnon was called to prove the payment of 230l. by him for the dinner; he stated, that he put a bundle of notes behind a cushion on a sofa at the Red Lion inn; he did not know who took it away; he did not see any one take it; it was taken; he did not know what it was wanted for, but he had been told to put it on the sofa. Mr. Reeves, a farmer, deposed that he took up the bundle of notes and handed them to Smith; Smith was not surprised at all. Mr. Curteis stated that he had a running account with Smith; he meant to pay for the "The prosecutor in this case is some sneaking coward afraid to show his face; the government don't prosecute." It was proved that defendant ordered the dinner and paid for it; he said it was for Mr. Curteis. Sir Frederick Thesiger urged for the defence, that it was not at all clear that Smith knew where the money came from; Mr. Curteis gave authority for the dinner; Smith might yet be unpaid. There was no corrupt motive for the first statement by Smith as the inquiry was over. In summing up the Recorder pointed out the importance of the inquiry, and observed that persons elected to high office should be without taint. The jury soon pronounced a verdict of guilty. Sir Frederick Thesiger moved in arrest of judgment, and wished the defendant to be admitted to bail. The Recorder said he should pursue the usual course; he had not reserved any point for another court. Smith were admitted. any point for another court. Smith was ordered into

custody; sentence twelve months imprisonment.

Mr. William Ashley, brother to Lord Shaftesbury, summoned John Castles, a Cabman, before the Lambeth magistrates on the 4th. Mr. Ashley's complaint was, that he had hired the cab on arriving at the London-bridge terminus; and while he went to fetch two ladies who had been with him to the Crystal Palace, Castles had engaged himself to another fare. He was insolent, and refused to show his badge. The officer at the station said that Castles should not enter the yard again, but that promise had not been kept. The defence was, that while Mr. Ashley was away, a railway porter had put a trunk in the cab, and the driver thought he was bound to take that fare. The inspector of cabs said he did not think Castles was to blame. The magistrate, however, said it was clear Mr. Ashley had hired the cab; and he fined the driver a guinea for not showing

his badge.

At Birmingham, on the 13th inst., an attempted Murder was followed by Suicide. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and their son were the weekly tenants of Mr. Walton, a respectable tradesman, carrying on business in Moorestreet, and it was the custom of Miss Walton, by the direction of her father, to collect this and other rents every Monday. Between ten and eleven o'clock on Monday morning Miss Walton called at the house, and as usual, Mrs. Taylor.discharged the rest. Miss Walton, knowing Mrs. Taylor's son had been labouring under a severe indisposition, asked if he was any better? The inquiry was no sooner made than Taylor, armed with a razor, darted upon her, seized her round the neck, and inflicted several severe wounds on the face, arms, and body, one of which, a large gash, no doubt intended for the throat, extended across the lower part of the face. He then inflicted a long and deep wound upon his own throat, which caused his death in a few minntes. Taylor was a steady industrious-going man, but it appeared that his mind for some time past, had been considerably impaired.

The Sudden Death of Mr. Justice Talfourd, while in the act of charging the grand jury at the Stafford Assizes on the 13th inst., has made a deep impression on the public mind. The judge appeared in good health, and had that morning taken his customary early walk. He took his seat about ten o'clock, and at once proceeded to deliver the usual charge, commenting on the moral indications of the district afforded by the calendar. The offences were of a very painful character. There were few cases of offences against property; but there were seven cases of rape, seven or eight cases of stabbing; and no fewer than thirteen cases of manslaughter; not,

however, entirely from lawless violence, for some deduction must be made of cases showing a different species of criminality arising from the neglect in the management of machinery. "But," he continued, "that which points to the deepest moral degradation—which shows what brutal passion, when aroused and stimulated by strong liquor, will produce—is the fact that there are no less than eighteen cases of highway robbery, which include about thirty persons not charged with that guilt. These crimes come—I will not say exclusively, but in the far greater majority—from that district of this county which is most rich in mineral treasure, where wages are high, and where no temptation of want can for a moment be suggested to palliate or account for the crime: on the contrary, I have observed in the experience which I have had of the calendars of Staffordshire, and which, as many of you are aware, extends far beyond the period of my judicial experience—I have observed that in times of comparative privation, crime has diminished; and at those periods when wages were high, and work plentiful, and when the wages were earned with a less degree of work, and when there was strong temptation to vicious indulgence, that then crime has increased almost in proportion to the state of prosperity by which the criminals have been surrounded. This is a consideration which should awaken all our minds, and especially the minds of those gentlemen connected with those districts, to ascertain whence it proceeds, and seek a remedy for so great an evil. It is also not to be denied, gentlemen, that the state of education—that is, such education as can be provided by Sunday schools and other schools—in this district is not below the average of that to be found in agricultural districts. One must, therefore, search for other causes of the peculiar aspect of crime presented by these places; and I cannot help thinking that it may in no small degree be attributed to that separation between class and class which is the great curse of British society, and for which we all, in our respective spheres, are in some degree more or less responsible. This separation is more complete in this district, by its very necessities and condition, than in agricultural districts, where there is a resident gentry who are enabled to shower around them not only the blessings of their beneficence and active kindness, but to stimulate by their example. It is so much a part of our English character, that I fear we all of us keep too much aloof from those dependent upon us, and they are thus too much encouraged to look upon us with suspicion. Even to our servants we think that we have done our duty in our sphere when we have performed our contracts with them—when we have paid them the wages that we contracted to pay them—when we have treated them with that civility which our habits and feelings induce us to render, and when we curb our temper and refrain from any violent expression towards them. And yet how painful the thought, that we have men and women growing up around us, ministering to our comforts, supplying our wants, and continual inmates of our dwellings, with whose affections and tempers we are as little acquainted as if they were the inhabitants of some other sphere. This feeling arises from a kind of reserve, which is perhaps peculiar to the English character, and which greatly tends to prevent that mingling of class with class—that reciprocation of kind words and gentle affections—those gracious admonitions and kind enquiries which, often more than any book education, tend to the cultivation of the affectious of the heart, and the elevation of the character of those of whom we are the trustees. And if I were asked what is the great want of English society, I would say that it is the mingling of class with class; I would say, in one word, that that want is the want of sympathy. No doubt that the exciting cause in the far larger number of these cases-the exciting cause that every judge has to deplore in every county of this land—is that which was justly called in the admirable discourse to which I listened yesterday from the sheriff's chaplain, the greatest English vice,' which makes us a bye-word and a reproach amongst nations who in other respects are inferior to us, and have not the same noble principles of Christianity to guide and direct them-I mean the vice of drunkenness. One great evil of this circumstance is, I think you will find, looking at the depositions one after the other, that it is a mere repetition of the same story over again-of some man who has gone from public-house to public-house, spending his money and exhibiting his money, and is marked out by those who observe him as the fitting object for plunder, when his senses are obscured, and who is made the subject of an attack under those circumstances which enable the parties to escape from the consequences; because although the story may be perfectly true which the pro-secutor in this case tells—although it may be vividly felt by him—yet he is obliged to confess——" As he spoke the last word, the judge fell forward with his face upon his book, and then swayed on one side towards Mr. Sansom, his senior elerk, and his second son, Mr. Thomas Talfourd, his Marshal, who caught him in their arms. Dr. Holland and Dr. Knight, two magistrates on the bench, had rushed to his assistance; and these gentlemen, with Lord Talbot and others, carried him out, still wearing his scarlet robes. But medical assistance was useless; the attack had been so violent that in less than five minutes he was dead. Mr. Francis Talfourd who had just joined the Oxford Circuit, was prevented by etiquette from being in court during the charge; but he was immediately called in. Later in the day he left Stafford to convey the sad news to his mother. Mr. Justice Wightman was at the time sitting on the Civil side, and he instantly left the court. In about a quarter of an hour he returned, overcome by emotion, and briefly announcing that "his dear friend and brother Mr. Justice Talfourd was no more," suspended the sittings of the court.

A Chaneery Suit of Fifteen Years duration has at length come to an end. It was the long-standing case of the Corporation of London v. Combe, Delafield, and Company. In 1839, the Corporation attempted to enforce the payment of the metage of grain brought up the river Thames by the defendants and conveyed to their brewery. The defendants resisted, and filed a cross-bill for the discovery of the muniments, titles, and books, under which the claim was made. Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce made an order for the production of those documents; and against that order the Cor-poration appealed to the House of Lords. This appeal, pending for a long time, was finally heard on the 14th inst. The Solicitor-General, on behalf of the Corpora-tion, said that the parties had made an arrangement by which the appeal would be abandoned. For a considerable period, he said, the Corporation had contemplated as settlement of the rights of metage in a manner bene-ficial to the public at large; and though that arrangement is not yet complete, he might anticipate its results and not proceed with the appeal. The bill of discovery, therefore, would no longer be requisite. The appellants are to pay the costs of the appeal.

At the Chelmsford assizes, three men named Carter, Walker, and Frost were tried for a Criminal Assault upon a Woman. On Sunday, the 22nd of January a young man named Joseph Cant, and his sweetheart, Harriet Worth, went to evening service; but they staid out late, partly at the house of a relation, and partly at a public-house. In the parlour of the latter were the three prisoners, young men under twenty: these men waylaid the lovers; twice knocked down Cant, who then ran off for assistance; seized the helpless girl, and two of them, the third assisting, committed the crime. Cant soon returned with some neighbours, and conveyed the poor girl, half-dead, to her father's cottage. There was no doubt of the guilt of the prisoners; and they sentenced Carter to be transported for life, Frost and Walker for fifteen years.

At the Hertford assizes, on the 4th, Mignel Yzquierdo, a Spaniard, was tried for the Murder of George Scales at North Mimms. Scales was out shooting small birds, when the Spaniard killed him with a stick. He alleged before the magistrates that Scales had pointed the gun at him, and he had struck him in his own defence. On his trial, however, he appeared not to understand anything, and did not plead. Mr. Ballantine said that he appeared for the prisoner, at the instance of the Spanish Ambassador, but could not obtain any information whatever from him. Baron Alderson directed a jury to be empanneled to try whether he was mute by the visitation of God or by malice. The evidence taken induced

the jury to find a verdict that the prisoner was mute by the visitation of God; and the trial was postponed until next assizes.

The trial of Moses Hatto for the Murder of Mary Ann Sturgeou has taken place at the Aylesbury assizes The particulars of this murder, which was committed in November last, are given in the Household Narrative for that month, p. 243. The case excited the greatest interest on account of the atrocity and mystery attending the crime. The evidence given was in substance the same as that already before the public, with very few exceptions; and the witnesses were the same. Mr. Goodwin, the tenant of the farm, deposed to the finding of marks of blood and a tooth; then, that the house was on fire; finally, the body lying face downwards, burnt from the ankles to the waist. The farm-servants showed that Hatto, the fellow-servant of Mary Ann Sturgeon, had previously called up Bunce, the bailiff, saying he thought there was somebody about the place; that they found a celt out; that Hatto "mcssed" himself in a pool of manure-water in the yard, and said he had fallen into it. The medical testimony showed that there must have been a struggle and blows, for the head was fractured; and Mr. Baldwin, a neighbour, dis-covered the poker under the grate, newly broken, with blood and hair on its handle. It was also shown that a person lying in Hatto's bedroom could distinctly hear cries for help shouted from the kitchen below, up the stairs, and in the bedroom. The murder was unaccompanied by any considerable robbery, only a few things disappearing a day or two afterwards. For the defence, the deposition given by Hatto at the inquest was put in; in substance, a declaration of innocence, He said that deceased gave him his supper, and he went to bed; about a quarter to eleven he heard a rumbling noise against a door; he then lay down; but the dogs barking shortly afterwards, he had called up Bunce. When Mr. Goodwin came home, he helped to put the fire out in the maid-servant's room. Mr. Parry addressed the jury for Hatto; attempting to throw doubts on the strength of the evidence. Lord Camp-bell summed up, and the jury, after deliberating for upwards of two hours and a half, found a verdict of Guilty." Lord Campbell said he fully concurred in the verdict, and then passed sentence of death upon Hatto, holding out no hope of mercy. Hatto bowed, and thanked the judge for his closing exhortation. Hatto afterwards made a confession of his guilt, but it is evidently incomplete, and assigns no adequate motive for the commission of so atrocious a crime. The following is the substance of his revelations. Some short time previous to the 1st of November, the date of the murder, Mary Anne Sturgeon, the murdered woman, asked him to lend her a sovereign. This he at first refused to do, and angry words passed between them in consequence of his refusal. After consideration, however, he told her she might have the sovereign, or two or three sovereigns, if she liked, and they were again good friends. On Tuesday, the 1st of November, he was employed almost the whole of the day in the house, cleaning the plate and other things, and had much conversation with the deceased. She twitted him, and vexed him, and when night arrived they were far from being on friendly terms. In the evening, Sturgeon went to Bunce's cottage, and when she had been gone some time, Hatto took off his shoes that he might not be heard, and proceeded to the door of the cottage, when he listened and heard the conversation between deceased and Mrs. Bunce. That conversation vexed him very much, and he returned to the kitchen of the farm-house, jumping over the wall, in order that he might make no noise by the opening and shutting of the gates. Soon after he arrived back, the woman came into the kitchen, put him out his supper, and instead of the customary pint of beer, served him with only half a pint. He complained of the short allowance, and a quarrel ensued, in the course of which Sturgeon twitted him very much. Then the devil came to him, and he struck her a violent blow across the nose and mouth with the larding iron. After the blow a scuffle took place between them; she struggled hard, got uppermost, and he thought at one time she would have mastered him. She ultimately got away from him and

ran up stairs to her bed-room, followed by him. She fell on her face just in the position in which she was found, and, he added, "I then took up the poker and smashed her brains out." With respect to the burning of the body he is silent; he says that the clothes of the deceased must have caught fire. On going down stairs he found he was covered with blood. He then changed everything he had on. He cut up his boots (high shoes) with his master's razors, completely severing the upper-leather from the soles. He then went into the paddock where the colts were kept, and threw the soles of the shoes into a pool of water about five feet deep, called the well: the upper-leathers he stuffed into a drain which empties itself into the well. The feet-part of his stockings, being very bloody, he cut away from the leggings, and deposited them under the coping of the immense wall which formerly enclosed a portion of the Burnham Abbey lands. The leggings he placed in the manger in the stable. The shirt and trousers he secreted in the orchard on the Tuesday might. On the night of Thursday, when he took his master's horse out of the stable under the pretence of going to the Maidenhead Ralway Station for a parcel, he carried the shirt and trousers with him, for the purpose of getting rid of them. The trousers, all hut the waistband, he cut into small shreds, and strewed them on the hedges and by the side of the road as he went along. When he arrived at the top of the Maidenhead bridge, he threw the stocking-leggings over into the When he arrived at the top of the Maidenhead Thames, and was about to throw the shirt after them, when the thought struck him that it would swim, so he brought it back again, and buried it beneath the manger of the centre stall of his master's stable. Some of these fragments have been found, but others the police could

not discover. Hatto was executed on the 24th inst. At the Norfolk assizes, on the 11th inst., Charles Marshall, John Saunders, and Lewis Myers were indicted for the Robbery of Mr. Matthews, watchmaker, of Leighton Buzzard, in November last. The Jury ignored the bill as to George Parker, who had been included in the indictment. The three others pleaded not guilty. The evidence showed that Marshall and Saunders had been seen near the spot a short time before and after the robbery, and had pawned some of the articles stolen. Myers had received other articles, and had also pledged and offered them for sale. The three prisoners were found guilty, and the learned judge sentenced Marshall and Saunders to be transported for twenty years, and

Myers for fourteen years.

At Lewes assizes, on the 14th, Emery Spriggs, a respectable looking man of fifty, was indicted for the Wilful Murder of Rebecca Spriggs. The prisoner kept a public-house at Westbourne. The deceased was his wife. There had been a dance, or some entertainment at his house on the 6th January last, and at half-past four the next morning, when the people went away, neither prisoner nor deceased was quite sober. At five, the prisoner called up a woman living near, and said he had shot his wife with a fowling-piece. This turned out to be the fact. In mitigation of the prisoner's guilt it was urged that he had committed the act without premeditation and in a moment of great irritability. verdict of manslaughter was then returned, and the prisoner was sentenced to transportation for life.

At the Bedford assizes, on the 11th, Abel Burrows was indicted for the Wilful Murder of Charity Glenister, on the 25th of November last, and when called upon to plead "guilty or not guilty," he said, "I don't know. If I am guilty, I was insane at the time." This was treated as a plea of not guilty. The evidence showed that the prisoner, who lives in a wild' district near Leighton Buzzard, called Heath and Reach, had, shortly before the 24th of November, exhibited such signs of violence that on that day his wife sent for his father and begged the old man to sleep with him on that night. The father complied. During the night the prisoner was very violent, and early in the morning of the 25th, after his father had gone to work, he got up, seized a stonebreaker's hammer, and threatened to take the life of Charity Glenister, an old woman of seventy, who lived with him and his wife. The deceased escaped from the house, and was followed by the prisoner, still holding the hammer. She escaped into the house of a

neighbour, and he, mistaking that into which she had gone, rushed in and inquired for her and his wife, saying that he smelt them, that they had ruined his mother, that he would kill them both; that they would cause him to be hung. He then rushed out and went to the house where the deceased was, broke open the door with the hammer-for at the request of the old woman it had been closed against him-and made for her as she was trying to get up the stairs from him. Before she could get quite up, he felled her with a blow of the hammer, and then dealt her two more blows which completely smashed her head, and so extinguished life. Thereupon the prisoner exhibited signs of religious triumph, singing out, "Glory, glory to the Lord. Hallelujah! Hallelujah!" The prisoner said nothing in his defence, but the governor of the gaol handed in a paper, which set forth that one of his aunts had died insane, and that it was well known that at times he was also insane. The statement as to the aunt was made out by a surgeon. It was also shown that the prisoner was at times of weak mind; that he often complained of his head, and that sometimes he was very violent. The learned judge placed these circumstances before the jury, but, after deliberating for about half an hour, they returned a verdict of wilful murder.—The prisoner: "The Lord's will be done." The Chief Baron then passed sentence of death in the usual form, and the prisoner was removed from the dock, apparently quite insensible to the perilous position in which he stood.

A case of Breach of Promise of Marriage, White v. Wells, was tried at the Exeter assizes on the 16th. The plaintiff is a young woman, twenty-four years of age, of humble birth. Her father was the foreman in a age, of humble birth. Her father was the foreman masstone quarry at Torquay. The defendant is a farmer, living on his own estate, in the adjoining parish of Bickington. He is nearly fifty years of age, and as described by his own counsel is bald and asthmatical. His estate is worth about 2001. a year, out of which he has to pay for the support of his mother.—After the close of the case for the plaintiff, Mr. Collier made a humorous speech on behalf of the defendant. He laid it down as an invariable rule that women never died with love for men above forty-five; and it was most improbable that the plaintiff could have any violent affection for a man of fifty, with a bald head and a touch of asthma in the chest. He did not attempt to deny that a promise of marriage had been given; but pleaded for mitigated damages.—The judge having summed up, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff—

Damages, 400l. Several flagrant cases of Cruelty to Horses, by driving with heavy loads, when quite unfit for any kind of work, have been brought before the police magistrates lately. One of the worst cases was that of Mr. Robert Cheal. He is carrier to her Majesty, and it was while drawing a waggon heavily laden with wine for the royal cellar, that one of his horses was perceived in a most deplorable condition. An officer deposed to seeing the carman, Thomas Perren, standing at the horse's head, and lashing the poor beast most unmereifully. The waggon was on a dead level, but the horse was quite unable to stir. Mr. Beadon, the magistrate before whom the charge was made, satisfied himself as to the state of the horse, and said it was only fit for the knacker. The wagon was stated to have contained 54 dozen of wine, a heavy load even for a horse in good condition. A penalty of 40s. was ordered, besides expenses attending the removal of the horse and cart to the green-yard.

Two men, named Jones and Amos, have been committed for trial at the Mansion House for a most daring act of Burglary. Early on Sunday morning, the 12th inst., a policeman on his heat in Savage-gardens, Towerhill, observed some suspicions appearances about an iron crane. He placed some pieces of straw in such a manner that if the crane were disturbed they would fall to the ground. Soon afterwards he found a man apparently in a state of excessive drunkenness, and took him to the station. This man, probably, was a confederate, and his feigned intoxication a ruse to draw the policeman away from his beat. On the latter returning he found that the crane had been disturbed, and immediately called another officer to his assistance. In the meantime the burglars endeavoured to escape, but fell through a skylight, and cut themselves severely with the glass. They, however, succeeded in gaining the roof, and the police were soon in pursuit. They took a course over the houses in Trinity-square, where, after a long chase, they were captured. On returning to Messrs. Magnus and Marshall's premises, the officers found the place in a state of the greatest confusion—bank notes, gold, and silver being strewed over the floor; and on a further search, two five-pound notes were discovered on the floor of No. 2, close to the broken skylight; the notes were covered with the blood from the two men, one of whom, Amos, had sustained very considerable injuries.

Cowell, the principal leader of the Preston Strike, with five other "delegates" have been arrested on the charge of conspiracy for the purpose of sending back workpeople brought by the manufacturers from Manchester. They have been examined before the magistrates and committed for trial, but have been admitted to bail.

NARRATIVE OF ACCIDENT AND DISASTER.

THE dreadful Colliery Accident near Wigan on the 18th ult. (see Household Narrative for February, p. 43) has been made the subject of a coroner's inquest, and the jury have returned the following verdict: "We find that the deaths of the eighty-nine persons under consideration were occasioned by an explosion of fire-damp occurring within the workings of the Arley Mine, at the Ince-hall Colliery, on Saturday, the 18th ult. We find that the explosion occurred in or close to Pilkington's drift, and was ignited, as we conceive, from Pilkington's shaft. The cause of the gas exploding, was, we believe, a sudden and accidental outburst from some point not far from the seat of the explosion, and we would point to the fall in Woodcock's place, as the only likely source shown for the emanation of such an outburst. We give it as our opinion, also, that the general management and ventilation of the mine in question, from the time of the former lamentable explosion to the present, have been satisfactory, and the system of working, under the peculiar circumstances of the pit, uncensurable. Under the circumstances of these awful explosions, we would strongly recommend to the managers that, as far as possible, the use of gunpowder in the working-places within the mine be wholly discontinued."

On Monday evening the 6th inst., a terrific Explosion

On Monday evening the 6th inst., a terrific Explosion took place at Coton's fire-work manufactory in the Westminster-road. About six o'clock Mr. Coton and a boy proceeded to the top floor to prepare some fire-works, leaving his wife and children in the basement.

The two former had scarcely time to reach the premises when an explosion took place which shook every house within a quarter of a mile. The neighbours who came to the house found Mrs. Coton's sister-in-law and the children in the basement struggling to get out, and their rescue was effected by tearing up the iron grating. This had hardly been done when Mrs. Coton rushed out into the street, exclaiming that her husband and three other persons were in the upper part of the house. She had hardly spoken when the first floor and the parlours took

persons were in the upper part of the house. She had hardly spoken when the first floor and the parlours took fire instantaneously, a dozen explosions in succession ensued, and a number of Roman lights and rockets shot across the road and fell amongst the people, several of whom were knocked down. Several engines quickly arrived, but while the firemen were directing the water upon the burning premises, a more fearful explosion than any of the previous ones took place, which blew the upper part of the house, nearest Charler-street, to the ground, and at the same time rockets, Katherine wheels, signal and slow lights, were projected across the

wide road. The firemen, although exposed to so much danger, kept to their posts, but they were unable to get the mastery of the flames until the whole stock of composition took fire and blew up with terrific force, causing myriads of sparks, blue lights, and other combustibles, to fall in such volumes, that the whole locality was

to fall in such volumes, that the whole locality was placed in jeopardy. The firemen, however, at length prevailed over the conflagration. It has been ascer-

tained that Mr. Coton and a boy, named Charles Berkshire, were the only persons killed. The rest of the persons in the premises at the time fortunately escaped. The remains of Mr. Coton and the boy were found in the ruins. It was stated by one of the men employed in the manufactory that there was upwards of half a ton of manufactured composition in the warehouses.

News has arrived of the Loss of the "Staffordshire," a Liverpool and Boston packet-ship, off the southern extremity of Nova Scotia, with a lamentable sacrifice of human life. She left Liverpool in November, with a cargo valued at 20,000l, and 198 passengers, mostly emigrants, including several ladies. At the end of December she encountered dreadful weather; the master was blown off the foremast, broke his ankle-joint, and was obliged to resign the command to the mate. The weather moderated, and the ship neared Nova Scotia. One night, after eleven o'clock, the ship struck on the Blonn Rocks off Seal Islands. Two boats broke adrift; the remaining two put off with the four mates, twenty-one seamen, and twenty-five passengers, including one lady. They had hardly got clear of the ship when she went down, carrying with her 175 persons, including the master. The people in the boats gained Seal Islands next day, where they suffered much from hunger and cold. The loss of the vessel is attributed to the rapid current running into the Bay of Fundy.

SOCIAL, SANITARY, AND MUNICIPAL PROGRESS.

The late census gives some remarkable results as to the Relative Proportion of the Sexes in Great Britain. The number of the male population, excluding those absent in foreign countries, is 10,223,558, and the female population 10,735,919; consequently the females are in excess of the males by 512,361, or as many as would have filled the Crystal Palace five times over; how many of these were spinsters cannot be known until the second portion of the census is published. The proportion between the sexes in 1851 was 100 males to 105 females, or about the same as in 1801. The births during the last thirteen years give a reversed proportion, viz., 105 boys to 100 girls. The disparity in the proportions of the sexes is greatest in Scotland, there being no less than 110 females to 100 males in that country.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Commissioners of Severs on the 27th ult., the report of Mr. Bazalgette and Mr. Haywood, recommending a scheme for the main drainage of London on the plan of the late Mr. Foster, was presented; and also a report from Sir William Cubitt, approving of the scheme. But before it could be put to the Board, the Secretary read a letter from Mr. Henry Fitzroy, stating that he had been directed by Lord Palmerston to enclose a letter from Mr. F. O. Ward relative to the comparative value of the systems of drainage advocated by the Commissioners of Sewers and the Board of Health respectively: and adding that, in his Lordship's opinion, the system of drainage recommended by the Board of Health is that which onght to be adopted, as combining the greatest degree of efficiency with the greatest degree of economy. Upon this, Colonel Dawson moved, and Mr. Hawkshaw seconded the motion, that the court adjourn sine die. After the expression of that deliberate judgment by Lord Palmerston, said Colonel Dawson, "in opposition to the principles and practice of this Commission, sanctioned by the highest engineering authorities of the day, it is not consistent with our reputation, or with the best interests of the public, that we should continue longer in office than until this board is reconstructed, or our successors are appointed." This motion was unanimously carried, so that the Metropolitan Commission is virtually at an end.

At a general meeting of the Crystal Palace Company, it has been resolved to increase the capital by 250,000l.—making it 1,000,000l. The addition is wanted to make good losses by accidents, extra labour, the reconstruction of the water-towers, and some other necessary

but unforeseen expenses.

PERSONAL NARRATIVE.

THE Queen, accompanied by Prince Albert and the royal children, went to Spithead in the Fairy on the 11th, and personally bade adieu to the first division of the Baltic fleet under the command of Admiral Sir Charles Napier. Her Majesty led the flect out to sea as Charles Napier. far as the Nab Light, and returned to Osborne about five o'clock. On the 16th she again visited Spithead, to witness the sailing of Admiral Corry in the Neptune. The Queen embarked at Osborne, on the 17th, and, passing through the war-ships that remained at Spithead, landed at Gosport, and proceeded by railway for London. The Royal party arrived at Buckingham Palace in the evening.

Lieut. Lord Seaton has been appointed to the Colonelcy of the 2nd Life Guards, rendered vacant by the death of

the Marquis of Londonderry.

The Rev. G. J. Hill, M.A., who was appointed to the Rectory of Saltford, near Bath, in the early part of last year, has placed his resignation of that benefice in the

year, has placed in resignation of that beneaue in the hands of the bishop of the diocese, and has intimated his intention of joining the Church of Rome.

A Farewell Dinner to Admiral Sir Charles Napier was given at the Reform Club on the 7th. Lord Palmerston was in the Chair. Nearly 200 gentlemen were present, including Sir James Graham, Sir W. Molesworth, Lord Dudley Stuart, Sir De Lacy Evans, Mussurus Bey, the Turkish Ambassador, and other distinguished persons. Lord Palmerston gave the toast of the day in an entertaining speech, which was received with much cheering. He gave an account of Sir Charles's exploits and adventures. For example—When, in 1833, he attacked the fleet of Dom Miguel, he boarded a lineof-battle ship, and a Portuguese officer ran at him with a drawn sword; but, parrying the thrust, Sir Charles merely gave his assailant a kick, and sent him down the hatchway. Another anecdote—The late Lord William Russell one day heard that Sir Charles Napier was in the neighbourhood of Valenza, a Portuguese fortress, at some distance from the squadron, "Lord William Russell and Colonel Hare (said Lord Palmerston) went to see my gallant friend, and Lord William told me that they met a man dressed in a very easy way, followed by a fellow with two muskets on his shoulders. They took him at first for Robinson Crusoe; but who should these men prove to be, but the gallant Admiral on my right, and a marine behind him. 'Well, Napier,' said Lord and a marine behind him. 'Well, Napier,' said Lord William Russell, 'what are you doing here?' 'Why.' said my gallant friend, 'I am waiting to take Valenza.' 'But,' said Lord William, 'Valenza is a fortified town; and you must know that we soldiers understand how fortified towns are taken. You must open trenches; you must make approaches; you must establish a battery in breach; and all this takes a good deal of time, and must be done according to rule.' 'Oh,' said my gallant friend, 'I have no time for all that. I have got some of my blue-jackets up here and a few of my ship's guns, and I mean to take the town with a letter,' And so he did. He sent the governor a letter to tell him he had He sent the governor a letter to tell him he had much better surrender at discretion. The governor was a very sensible man, and so surrender he did. So the trenches and the approaches, the battery, breach, and all that, were saved, and the town of Valenza was handed over to the Queen of Portugal." — Lord Palmerston repeated the well-known story of the Syrian war; and added the testimony of a calm-minded friend who had been much in the East about that time-that Sir Charles was not only daring, but a man who calculated his moves beforehand.—In replying, Sir Charles Napier said that, as he had been successful in Portugal and in Syria, so he hoped to be successful in the coming expedition. "I cannot say we are at war (said Sir Charles), hecause we are still at peace; but I suppose we are very nearly at war, and probably when I get into the Baltic I'll have an opportunity of declaring war. Certainly, if I have that opportunity, I hope it will end in a prosperous war; for I may safely say that this country never sent out such a splendid fleet as will sail for the Baltic in a very few days. And I think that my right honourable friend, Sir James Graham, deserves the greatest credit for

having, after such a long peace, when we had no seamen, or very few, been able to fit out such a magnificent fleet Nor must I forget the services of my honourable friend Nor must I lorget the services of my nonourable friend the Surveyor of the Navy, who has corrected all the faults of his predecessors, which for a number of years I was imprudent enough to point to. But since he came, I do not think it is possible to point out a single fault in the construction of the ships. He, in conjunction with the First Lord of the Admiralty,—and with his predecessors too, for I must not forget to give the preceding Board of Admiralty their meed of praise,-the Surveyor of the Navy has changed the whole style of building ships: instead of the small ships which were formerly built, he substituted enormous ships of the line with the screw; which has altered the character of naval warfare. We have now a fleet well advanced-I do not say the fleet is yet in perfect order-but which, I believe, considering the officers that have been appointed, very soon will be. And here I have to thank the First Lord of the Admiralty that he has seldom-no, I ought not to say seldom-that he has never refused me the appointment of a single officer that I have asked of him. Charles proposed the health of "the First Lord of the Admiralty." In his reply, Sir James Graham said that he looked upon Sir Charles not only as a gallant but as a discreet commander: he possessed Sir James's entire confidence. "He does not go forth under any hypocritical pretence of conducting a religious war; but to assert the independence of Europe, to maintain the balance of power, and to resist—and, I hope successfully to resist—as lawless a spirit of aggression and of reckless aggrandizement as ever disgraced any country. My gallant friend'says, when he goes into the Baltic he will declare war: I, as First Lord of the Admiralty, give him my free consent so to do. I hope that the war may be short, and that it may be sharp." This was loudly cheered.—Sir W. Molesworth then proposed the health of the Turkish Minister, and the following toasts were afterwards given: "Namik Pasha," "Admirals Hamelin and Dundas, and success to the combined fleets."

Obituary of Notable Persons.

JOHN MARTIN, the historical painter, died at Douglas, Isle of Man, on the 17th ult., in the sixty-fifth year of his age.
VISCOUNT NETTERVILLE died at his residence, Pembroke-place, Dublin, on the 20th ult., in his eighty-first year.
The Marquis of Londonderray died at Holdernesse House,

on the 6th inst., in his seventy-sixth year.

The Rev. Dr. Jenkyns, Master of Baliol College, and Dean of Bath and Wells, died on the 6th inst., at Oxford, in his

of Bath and Wells, died on the 6th inst., at Oxford, in his seventy-second year.

Sir John Corroy, Bart., died at Arborfield, near Reading, on the 2nd inst., in his sixty-sixth year.

The Right Rev. Dr. E. Dentsox, Bishop of Salisbury, died on the 6th inst., at Salisbury, in his fifty-third year.

Mr. Justice Talfourd died suddeluly at Stafford, on the 13th inst., in his sixty-first year. He was seized with apoplexy with delimine think present he Cared Love, at the Dailor. 15th mag, in his sixty-histycen. He was shown at the Assizes, while delivering his charge to the Grand Jury at the Assizes.

The Earl of Lichtielo died at the family residence in Stanhope-street, Mayfair, on the 19th inst., in his fifty-ninth

LORO GILBERT GROSVENOR, a lieutenant on board her Majesty's ship "Loscawen," died suddenly while the ship was getting under way for the Baltie, on the 20th inst., at the age of twenty-one.

age of twenty-one.

Colonel Gordon, R.A., brother of Sir J. A. Gordon, K.C.B.,
governor of Greenwich Hospital, who had been on a visit there,
left Greenwich on the 15th inst., to proceed by the Birmingham
Railway, and was found dead in the railway carriage on the following day.

following day.

Colonel Armine Mountain, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, and Adjutant-General to her Majesty's Forces in India, died at Futtyghn, India, on the 18th of last month. M. De Villele, the last President of the Council of Ministers under Charles A., died at Toulouse on the 18th inst.

Count Thibaudeau, once a member of the National Convention, subsequently a Councillor of State under the first Napoleon, and Senator under the present Empercy, died lately at Paris, in his eighty-ninth year.

Rubin, formerly the greatest of Italian tenor-singers, died on the 2nd instant, at Romano, in Bergamo, aged sixty.

Madame Berliots, still remembered as Miss Smithson, the English tragic actress, died lately at Paris.

Princess Metterskierd died, in the Austrian States, on the 2nd inst. She had long suffered from the disease which eventually proved fatal.

eventually proved fatal.

SIR JAMES WYLLE, for a long time Chief Physician to the

Russian Court, recently died at St. Petersburg; and he has left | by the Prince Regent in 1814, and created a baronet at the the whole of his very large fortune to the Emperor. Sir James | request of the Emperor Alexander, on his departure from was a Scotchinan, and was born in 1768. He was knighted | England.

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

THE Overland Mail has brought dates from Calcutta | to the 4th, and from Bombay to the 14th of February. The accounts from Burmah are still very unsatisfactory. Captain Barry, the Commandant of the Arracan Battalion, left Kianggiam in command of a detachment of his regiment, to act in concert with a large force under Ins regiment, to act in concert with a large torce under the command of Major Cotton, of the 67th Regiment of Native Infantry, which had been despatched from Prome against a party of Dacoits. When on the line of march the guides of his detachment led him into an ambish, and whilst about to cross a river he was attacked by a body of Burmese under the command of Moung-goung-gee, and shot dead. He was mortally wounded by two musket-bullets, one of which passed clean through his head, and having fallen from his horse he survived but a few seconds. In the rencontre horse he survived but a few seconds. Lieut. Thompson, of the 68th Native Infantry, was also wounded in the arm so severely, we are sorry to say, that it became necessary to amputate the limb. It was stated that the men whom Lieutenant Proctor had shot were the guides of this detachment, but recent accounts contradict the assertion, and as yet all that is known is that the Lieutenant is in arrest for executing, on his own responsibility, two Burmese.
A contradiction of the circumstances attending the

murder of Captain Latter, as related in a previous account, has been given by a brother officer. thentic particulars of the melancholy occurrence have,

however, transpired.

The scarcity of food in Madras will, it is said, almost

amount to a famine.

The East India Company has sustained another loss by the wreck of the Indus river steamer Meteor. When near Jorruck she struck on a rock, and although her commander ran her ashore, yet she filled so rapidly that no hopes were entertained of saving any part of her, except her engines.

The West India Mail has brought accounts from the different colonies. At Jamaica cholera had broken out, but was confined, at the latest dates, to the Lunatic Asylum, where sixteen deaths had occurred. In the market dealers were still deterred from operating to a large extent, in consequence of the general advance which was maintained in the prices of all imported goods. At Demerara the crop is likely to be plentiful. and weather suitable for making sugar. Grenada will make a thousand hogsheads of sugar more this year than last. At Antigua the weather was dry and unfavourable. Incendiary attempts had been made to burn the city. At Nevis there had been some cases of cholera, Cholera also raged at Belize and Tortola. At St. Thomas the cholera had nearly disappeared.

Advices from Melbourne of December 12th bring the report of the Committee on the new Constitution. following is a digest of the franchise, &c. That the discussed, and property qualification of a Legislative Councillor should second reading.

be a freehold of 10,000l. value, or producing an income of 1,000l. per annum. That no Legislative Councillor should be elegible unless he shall have possessed his property qualification for one year previous to his election. That every Legislative Councillor should be a British-born subject. That the possession of a freehold valued at 1,000l., or producing an income of 100l., should be the qualification for an elector to the Legislative Conneil. That any person having in possession a lease-hold estate which shall have been held for one year, and shall have three years to run, and which shall confer upon him a beneficial interest over all charges and outgoings of 300l. annually, and any tenant in occupation of any leasehold estate who shall pay the sum of 300l. as the rent thereof, should be an elector to the Legislative Council. That all graduates of any university in the British dominions who shall have been resident in Victoria for twelve months should be electors to the Legislative Council. That all barristers and solicitors on the roll of the Supreme Court who shall have resided in the colony for twelve months should be electors to the Legislative Council. legally qualified medical practitioners who shall have been resident in the colony for twelve months should be electors to the Legislative Council. That all officiating ministers of religion, as defined by the act 16th Victoria, No. 76, should be electors to the Legis-lative Council. That all licensed occupants of Crown lands possessing 8,000 sheep or 1,000 head of cattle, free of all charges and incumbrances, and having been in possession for one year, should be electors to the Legis-That the qualification for a member of lative Council. the House of Assembly should be a freehold estate of the value of 2,000% free from all incumbrances, or of the annual value of 100%. That every member of the annual value of 100t. That every member should be required at the commencement of every new session, to make a declaration that he is possessed of the qualification required by law, and togive a description thereof. That no naturalised alies should be qualified to be a member of the House of Assembly, unless he shall have been naturalised for five years next preceding the registration before the election, and resident two years in the colony before such registration. That the qualification of an elector to the House of Assembly should be one of the followto the House of Assembly should be one of the following:—Ist. Freeholder, of 5l. annual value. 2nd. Leaseholder, of 10l. annual value, in sole or joint occupancy. 3rd. Householder, of 10l. annual value, in sole or joint occupancy. 4th. The holder of a salary of at least 100l. yearly. 5th. Any person giving consideration which will entitle him to occupy crown lands for twelve months. Six months' possession, prior to registration of any one of these qualifications, in the same electoral district, should be necessary. On the 15th of December the subject was resumed by the colonial secretary in the Legislative Council, when the bill was read and discussed, and the 18th of January appointed for the

NARRATIVE OF FOREIGN EVENTS.

THE Hon. Captain Blackwood, who was charged to deliver the British ultimatum to the Emperor of Russia, returned to London on the 25th inst. from St. Petersburg. The Czar has gratified his pride, and gained six days by refusing to return any direct reply to the summons from France and England. The Czar has no answer to send." Captain Blackwood arrived at St. Petersburg on the 13th, and delivered his message, waited until the expiration of six days, and on the 19th begun his homeward journey.

It appears that the Emperor of Russia, baffled in his attempt to gain over England to his views, has made a similar attempt in France. The Moniteur has published an article on the Russian secret correspondence, closing with the following passage: "As to the government of the Emperor Napoleon, there is but one observation to make upon the studied endeavour of Russia to leave it out of the question in her plans of territorial remodifi-cation,—which is, that Russia came back to the French government after having failed in London, and that

France in her turn had to decline advances, more or less direct, which are not without resemblance to those which were first made to England."

The treaty of the triple alliance between France, England, and Turkey, was signed on the 12th at Constantinople. The prohibition to export corn from Odessa has occasioned a temporary scarcity at Constantinople. The Turkish government had taken measures in consequence, and posts were doubled: all, however, was quiet. The rumoured massacre of the Christians at Samos is contradicted: there had been merely a demonstration against Canemenos, who had been dismissed.

The Austrian government has published an official document, in which it makes known its views in regard to the differences between Russia and Turkey. This document expresses regret that the communication sent by the Western Powers to Russia is of such a nature as to leave hardly any hope of a favourable reply. The document proceeds to say that it was never doubted by the Imperial government that the demands of those Powers were just, and in accordance with the interests of Europe. Till the very last, the Imperial government has obeyed the calls of duty to Europe, and those of friendship to its Imperial ally. Should war take place, the sole duty of the Austrian government is to maintain the interests of the nations under the sceptre of his

Majesty, which interests are not in conflict with those of any other nation. Austria is prepared to meet the dangers which may accrue from a great war in an adjoining country, and from the subversive tendencies which may manifest themselves on the frontiers of the empire during the continuance of that war.

The intelligence from *China* is to the 29th of January. A Hong Kong paper of that date gives the following account of the state of the civil war. Shanghai has now been four months and upwards in possession of the rebels; but reports are current of internal dissensions, and it is not improbable that before long the imperialists will succeed in causing the place to be evacuated. As the party in possession are in no way steady in their professions of adherence to the Nankin dynasty, such a result will leave little cause for regret. At present the annoyance to foreigners, and absolute danger from falling shot, are much to be deplored. From other places on the coast we hear of nothing extraordinary. The whole country contains all save one of the elements for a revolution—and that is, the spirit to urge them into a blaze. The professional rebels of the Toongkoon district have been obliged to succumb to the arms of the Canton imperialists. The Kwang-chow-foo has returned to Canton, still leaving, however, large bodies of troops in the disturbed districts. Between Hong Kong and Canton, piracy is still of frequent occurrence, but our naval authorities take little notice of it.

NARRATIVE OF LITERATURE AND ART.

THE more important publications of the past month | comprise a new library edition, in four octavos, with much new and careful annotation, of Pepys's Diary and Correspondence; the commencement of a new eightvolume edition of Gibbon's Decline and Fall, in which all the historian's references to ancient authors for the first time receive verification by the editor, Dr. William Smith, and thus become accessible to every modern student; a translation, in two octavos, sanctioned by the author, of the work on which M. Guizot has been some time engaged, the History of Oliver Cromwell and the English Commonwealth; two volumes illustrative of the condition of the Arab tribes of the Sahara, by the Rev. N. Davis, called Evenings in my Tent, or, Wanderings in Balad Ejjareed; a translation of Weiss's History of the Early Protestant Refugees, from the revocation of the Edict of Nantes to the present day; a translation, so skilfully executed and adapted as to have not a few of the characteristics of an original work, of Abeken's Account of the Life and Letters of Cicero, by Mr. Charles Merivale; two volumes of Travels in Siberia by Mr. Hill, a subject always interesting, but now peculiarly so; a biography of Jerome Cardan by Mr. Morley, the biographer of Bernard Palissy; an illustrated volume on Armenia by the Hon. Robert Curzon; a subtle and learned treatise on Claudius Ptolemy and the Nile, by Mr. Desborough Cooley, being an inquiry into that geographer's real merits and speculative errors; a yolume by a very earnest Protestant elergyman, the Rev. Mr. Sanderson Robins, on the Evidence of Scripture against the Claims of the Romish Church; a new edition of Stephens's Incidents of Travel in Central America, with additions by Mr. Frederick Catherwood; two large volumes on Canada, Past, Catherwood; two large volumes on Canada, Tass, Present, and Future, containing very valuable statistics of that most important colony; a richly illustrated volume, full of curious research into the antiquities of India, Ladák, Physical, Statistical and Historical, by Major Alexander Cunningham; and a History of Latin Christianity by Dean Milman, including that of the Popes to the Pontificate of Nicholas V.

In miscollaneous literature there have been published two volumes on the present social condition of France, called Purple Tunts of Paris, by Mr. Bayle St. John; a volume of Conversations on Geography by Viscountess Falmouth; a treatise on The Rifle Musket by Captain Jervis White Jervis; a description of a Visit to Portugal and Madeira by Lady Emmeline Stuart Wortley; the

second volume of Dryden's poems, in Mr. Bell's Annotated Edition of the English Poets; a fifth volume of Mrs. Green's Lives of the Princesses of England; an Explora-tion of the Valley of the Amazon, by an officer in the United States Navy, Lieutenant Herndon; a volume of inedited documents connected with Russian history and diplomacy, translated by Mr. Reynell Morell, and entitled Russia Self-Condemned; another translation, from the French of De Lagny, on the Czar and his empire, the Knout and the Russians; a translation by Mr. Cayley, in the original rhyme, of Dante's Paradise; a second volume of Mr. Knight's Stratsord Shakspeare; a translation of the Lusiad of Camoens, by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir T. L. Mitchell; the commencement of a new and cheap edition of the Diary and Letters of Madame d'Arblay; a volume of Chronicles of Merry England, of which the object seems to be to show that there was not so much mirth in the merry days as is generally supposed; a treatise by the Rev. Chauncy Hare Townshend, entitled Mesmerism Proved True, and the Quarterly Reviewer Reviewed; a translation of Tieck's Midsummer Night and the Fairies, a fantastic little dream of Shakspeare's youth; a curious volume on Liberia, containing an account of how far the experiments to colonize a negro commonwealth have hitherto been successful; a translation by Mr. Roberts, from the Russian of Ustrialoff, of An Historical Review of the Reign of the Emperor Nikolai I.; a volume of scriptural lectures to merchants, by an American Doctor of Divinty, called the Bible in the Counting House, commended to English acceptance by Mr. Bickersteth; a volume of clerical sketches by Mr. James Ewing Ritchie, published as the London Pulpit; a volume on the National Songs and Legends of Roumania, by Mr. Grenville Murray; and a skilfully condensed republication of the most interesting of all existing accounts of the Muscovite Empire, Russia, by the Marquis de Custine.

There remains only to add to this summary the principal novels which have appeared during the month. They have comprised Maude Talbot, by Holme Lee; Progress and Prejudice, by Mrs. Gore; Janet Mowbray, by Caroline Grantoff; the Heir of Vallis, by William Matthews; and The Boatman of the Bosphorus, a tale of Turkey, by a writer whose name is at present less familiar in our circulating libraries than it is to be hoped this book will make it, "The Osmanli Abderah-

man Effendi."

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

BULLION MARKET.

Bullion in Bank of England on 18th inst., £14,822,839.

LATEST LONDON PRICES.

Gold, stand., per oz. £3 17 9 | Silver bars, stan. per oz. 5 1 $_5$ Do., dust, , 3 16 0 | Mexican dollars, ,, 5 0 $_2$

LATEST COMPARATIVE VALUE OF GOLD IN FOREIGN MARKETS TO LONDON PRICE.

Paris 0.58 prem. | New York 0.58 disct. Hamburgh par

STOCKS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Latest.
Three per Cent. Consols Three per Cent. Reduced. Three and a Quarter per Cents. Long Annuities, Jan., 1860 Bank Stook, 8 per cent. Exchequer Bills, June India Bonds	92 92½ 93¾ 5½ 221 21s.pm. 12s.pm.	\$6\frac{3}{4}\frac{7}{5}\$ \$7\frac{1}{4}\$ \$8\$ \$\frac{5}{1}\hat{5}\hat{2}\$ \$7\$! Pm. 2s. dis.	

Paid.	RAILWAYS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Latest.	Receipts since Jan. 1.
100	Brighton & S. Coast	99	96	96	106,281
all	Blackwall	83	73	73	11,876
100	Caledonian	56 ‡	52½	521	139,839
100	Edinb. and Glasgow	64	55½	55½ \$	
all	Eastern Counties	133	118	113	196,287
- 1	Gt. Sn. & Wn. (Irel.)	100	88	88	54,331
	Great Northern	972	861	862	184,636
100	Great Western	84_	733	735	203,651
100	Lancash, & Yorksh.	683	603	603	177,497
100	London & N. Westn.	1043	954	955	516,384
100	London & S. Westn.	83	75½	$75\frac{1}{2}$	120,613
100	Midland	65	57	57	262,202
100	South-East, & Dover	642	583	583	148,183
100	York, Newc., & Ber. York & N. Midland	71½ 81½	61½ 43¼	61½ }	282,734

FOREIGN LIST .- LATEST PRICES.

FUNDS.

Belgian 4½ per cent. Brazilian 5 per cent., 96 Chilian 6 per cent., 101-2 Danish 4 per cent., 92 Dutch 2½ per cent., 52 Ditteh 2½ per cent., 32 Dutch 4 p. cent. cert., 83 French 4½ per cent., 91f. 25c. Mexican 3 per cent., 22½ Peruvian 4½ per cent., 41½ Portuguese 4 per cent., 33 Russian 5 per cent., 84½ Spanish 3 per cent., 36½ Sardinian 5 per cent., 77½

RAILWAYS.

Gd. Cent. of France, 6 East Belgian Junet. 1-14 Luxembourg, 6 Northern of France, 28§ Norwegian Trunk Pref. 8 Paris and Orleans, 43 Paris and Lyons, 21§ Paris and Rouen, 32 Paris and Strasbourg, 27§ South of France. West Flanders, 3‡ West of France, 13

COLONIAL SHARE LIST .- LATEST PRICES, BANKS.

DIINES.	
Australasian 1-3	dis.
Australian	
Do. Cordillera 1-3	,,
Do. Freehold 18-4	32
Brit. Australian 18-8	,,
Colonial Gold 3-1	7.7
Port Philip 4-1	,,
South Australian 1-3	,,

RAILWAYS.

mond 5 ,,

STEAM COMPANIES.

Australasian Pacific . . . 13 Australian Royal Mail . . . 2½ Eastern Steam Navig General Screw St. Ship . . 11½ Penins. & Orient. St. Nav. 552

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Australian Agricultural, 32-4 | North Brit, Australian, 3-1.p. Van Diemen's Land... 15-16 | Peel River Land.... 1½ dis. South Australian Land... 33-5 | Scott, Austr. Invest... 1¾ pm.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETS. CORN-IMPERIAL WEEKLY AVERAGE.

Week ending-	Wh	eat.	Bar	ley.	Oε	its.	R	ye.	Bea	ıns.	Pe	ns.
Feb. 18 - 25 Mar. 4 - 11 - 18	80 78 78 79 79	1 5 3 6 2	s. 39 38 37 38 38	d. 11 4 10 7 9	8 27 27 27 27 27 27	d. 5 1 0 2 7	8. 49 49 47 49 50	d. 5 10 2 5 2 5 2	s, 46 45 45 45 45	d, 10 11 10 2 11	8. 51 48 48 45 47	d. 7 7 5 2 5

LATEST LONDON MARKET PRICES.

Malt, Pale, per qr. . . 66 to 72 Malt, Paie, po. ,, Malting Barley ,, Cots best, ,, 40 - 42 30 - 32Wheat, White, Flour-

Town made, persk. 66-70 Country household 54-62 American, per barl. 36-42 Indian Corn, per qr. 45-48 CATTLE-

METALS.

Copper, Cakes, p. ov. 126l.
Lon, Pigs, 3t. 16s. to 4t. 15s.;
Rails, 8t. 5s. Lead, English
Pig, 25t. 10s. Steet, Swedish
Keg, 18t. to 19t. Tin,
English block, 130t.; Banca,
129t.; Spetter, 32t. Zine,
31t.

Provisions.

Bacon, per cwt.—Irish, 54s. to 60s.; German, 64s.

BEEF-Mid. to prime, p. 8 lb., 3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.; Irish India, per tr., 160s.; Hambro', 160s. American, 135s. to 150s.

BUTTER-Best fresh, per lb., 13d. to 15d.; Dorset, per cwt., 96s. to 108s.; Irish, 90s. to 106s.; Dutch, 106s, to 112s.

CHEESE—Cheshire, per ewt., 58s. to 72s.; Dutch, 58s.; Wiltshire, 52s. to 68s.

HAMS — York, 70s. to 75s.; Irish, 64s. to 70s.; West-phalia, 60s. to 68s. MUTTON-Mid. to prime, per 8 lb., 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.

POTATOES, per ton, 130s. to 180s.

PORK, per S lb., 3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.

VEAL, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.

Hay.... per load 3 15 to 5 Clover.. ,, 4 10 - 6 0 Straw., 1 12— Linseed cake, per ton, 11 Rape cake, ditto, 6l. 10s. 111.; Bones, ditto, 4l. 10s.

Bones, dittó, 4t. 10s. Hors.—Kents, 100s. to 210s.; Sussex, 100s. to 130s. POULTRY—Capous, 3s.—1s.6d.; Fowls, 2s. 0d.—3s.0d.; Ducks, 3s. 0d.—8s. 2s. 0d.—8s. 0d.—8s.; Turkeys, 3s. 6d.—8s.; Pigeons, 3d. Hues, 4s.—Market, 96 lb., 33d.—32d.; do., do., 50 lb., 52d.; do., Udiskins, 10 lb., 5s. 6d.; do., Horse-hides, 6s.; Ox and Cow horns, per 123, 23s.—83s. Rough Tallow, 45s.

OILS.

Gallipoli, per ton, 64l.; Sperm, 105l.; Pale Scal, 43l.; Rape, 42l. to 44l.; Cocoa-mt, 51l. to 52l. 5s.; Palm, 48l.

Tallow — Australian, Beef, 57l. 5s. to 64l.; Sheep, 60l. to 66l. 6d.; Y. C, 67l. 6d.

GROCERY.

Cocoa, per cwt., Trinidad, 35s. Cocoa, per cwt., Trimman, os. to 49s.; Bahia, 26s. to 28s. Coffee, per cwt.—Ceylon Native, 46s. 9d. to 47s.; Do., Plantation, 64s. to 50s.; Macha, 70s. to 80s.; Jamaica, 63s. to 55s.; Java, 52s. to 56s. Costa Rica, 57s. to 80s.

56s. Costa Rica, 57s. to 89s. Rice, per ewt.—Carollina, 22s. to 26s.; Bengal, 12s. to 13s.6d.; Patna, 16s. to 20s. Scara—Barbadoes, per ewt., 33s. to 40s.; Mauritius, 33s. 6d. to 88s; Bengal, 37s. to 40s. 6d.; Madras, 20s. to 40s. 6d.; Madras, 20s. to 23s.; Harpanah, 25s. to 40s. 33s.; Havannah, 35s. to 40s. 6d

Do. REFINED-Grocery lumps, 44s. to 48s.; Bastards, 28s. 6d. to 35s.; Crushed, 32s. to 32s. 6d.

TEA, per lb. (duty 1s. 10d.)— Congou, 11½d. to 2s. 4d.; Souchong, 1s. to 2s. 6d.; Hyson, 1s. 5d. to 3s. 6d.; Assam, 1s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.

EMIGRATION RECORD. DEPARTURES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	1854.	Australian Colonies.	British America.	United States.	Other places.	Total.
,	To January 31 February	3,090 3,223	192	3,759 10,998		7,022 14,680
	To February 28	6,313	192	14,757	440	21,702

CURRENT RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT TO THE AUSTRALIAN PORTS PER SAILING VESSEL.

From	Cabin.	Inter- mediate.	Steernge.	Goods per 40 Cubic feet.
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THE

HOUSEHOLD NARRATIVE

EVENTS.

1854.7

From the 27th MARCH to the 26th APRIL.

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NARRATIVE OF PARLIAMENT AND POLITICS.

Earl of ABERDEEN laid before the house the following Message from Her Majesty: "Victoria Regina-Her Majesty thinks it proper to acquaint the house of Lords, that the negotiations in which Her Majesty, in concert with her allies, has for some time past been engaged with his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, have terminated; and that her Majesty feels bound to afford active assistance to her ally the Sultan against unprovoked aggression. Her Majesty has given directions for laying before the House of Lords copies of such papers, in addition to those already communicated to parliament, as will afford the fullest information with regard to the subject of these negotiations. It is a consolation to her Majesty to reflect that no endeavours have been wanting on her part to preserve to her subjects the blessings of peace. Her Majesty's just expectations have been disappointed; and her Majesty relies with confidence on the zeal and devotion of the House of Lords, and on the exertions of her brave and loyal subjects, to support her in her determination to loyal subjects, or support her in the determinant of the comploy the power and resources of the nation for protecting the dominions of the Sultan against the encroachments of Russia."—Lord Clarendon stated, encroachments of Russia. — Lord Charles Bod Sales, that on Friday he should move that the message he taken into consideration.—The Earl of DERBY, remarking that it was not the time to say a single word on the important subject to which the message relates, presumed that the Premier or the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs would take the opportunity of stating not only the causes of the rupture, but the precise objects of the war; and would explain whether there are any conventions or other engagements into which we have entered with France and the Porte binding us to any specific object. He also expressed his earnest anxiety that government would state whether or not there are articles in the convention between us, France, and Turkey, "which will be of a nature to establish a protectorate on our part, as objectionable at least as that which on the part of Russia we have protested against." — Earl GREY trusted that the address would be so drawn that there would be no difficulty in its being carried unanimously.

On Friday, March 31, Lord CLARENDON, in moving the Address to the Queen in Answer to her Gracious Message, hoped that nothing would occur to shake the opinion of Europe in the unanimity of this country. He then proceeded to discuss the secret correspondence, showing the grounds that it afforded of believing the Czar to be worthy of confidence. He read extracts from a dispatch in which the Czar denounced the attempt of any power to take advantage of the weakness of Turkey. This, he said, was all the government could desire. If what had since passed could be forgotten, any man with that correspondence before him would at that moment feel satisfied with it. What the Czar now demanded was the actual control of Turkey, and the question had now become the struggle of civilisation against barbarism. Even now the draad of Russia weighed down the states of Europe. He had, in the present year, sent a convention to Austria to sign for his own advantage; and when she asked what would be the effect of that signature, Russia refused to answer. He had every reason to be satisfied with Austria, whose conduct throughout had

In the House of Lords, on Monday, March 27, the | been perfectly straightforward. Unfortunately she was not agreed as to the mode of action with Prussia, at a time when any difference between the German powers would be peculiarly disastrous. He looked forward to the establishment of the rights of the Greeks, which would be secured only by the spontaneous act of the Sultan. He then read the address—an echo of the royal communication.—Lord Derby feared that the ministry had not yet realised the importance of the struggle in which they were engaged, and of which it was vain to expect a speedy issue. Referring to the secret papers, he could not see in them any deception on the part of Russia. He believed that nothing which had occurred would have taken place if Lord Aberdeen had not been at the head of the government. The memorandum, which expressly provided for the partition of Turkey, had been drawn up under the full cognisance of the noble earl; and it was at the moment when he succeeded to office that the Czar, encouraged by the state of Europe, brought forward his claim. The Czar had more right than the British government to say that he had been misled. The government had, in the dispatches themselves, from which he read extracts in support of his statement, virtually admitted the right of the Czar to his claim of protectorate, even while repudiating his proposals of partition. He warmly eulogised the conduct of France, and said that where we might have had most to fear we now received the most efficient assistance. He reprobated the financial reductions of last year in the face of impending war, referred to the inadequacy of our means of meeting it, and ridiculed the idea of paying the expenses out of our income year by year. He conthe expenses out of our income year by year. He con-cluded by expressing an earnest desire for more full information as to the terms of our understanding with our allies.—The Earl of ABERDEEN complained that expressions of personal friendship from the Czar had been converted into weapons of attack upon himself. He defended the "Memorandum" of 1844, which had been drawn up while there existed a real fear of a crisis in Turkey, and was communicated almost immediately to the French ambassador. The noble earl then alluded to the attacks upon himself and his government by the daily and weekly organs of opposition, from whose columns he read copious extracts. Peace, he affirmed, had been the guiding principle of his policy, but he had not neglected the means of carrying on the war with energy.—The Earl of MALMESBURY reprobated the light tone taken by the head of the government. Adverting at some length to the memorandum and the more recent correspondence, he identified Lord Aberdeen with the propositions contained in the former, and showed from the latter the importance attached to it by the Russian Emperor.—After some observations from Earl Granville and Lord Brougham, Earl Grey concurred in condemning the financial operations of last year, and contended that the preparations for war of all kinds which had now been made were altogether inadequate. -The Earl of HARDWICKE joined in that opinion as far as the naval service was concerned.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE offered a brief vindication of the policy of the government, and claimed credit for the rapidity with which the Baltic fleet had been equipped.

On Monday, April 3, the LORD CHANCELLOR read Her Majesty's Gracious Reply to the Address which had that day been presented to the Queen by a deputation

of the whole house, in answer to the royal message respecting the declaration of war with Russia.

The second reading of the Church Buildings Act Amendment Bill was moved by Lord Harrowey. Earl Powns objected to the loose wording of the bill, which rendered it difficult to ascertain to what localities it would be applicable. He thought the measure would not prove so innocent as it seemed to be at the first glance.—The Bishop of London explained that all the provisions of the bill were conditional. He supported it, as being absolutely necessary in the present condition of the metropolis.—Lord St. Leonards contended that all the churches which were to be pulled down under the provisions of the measure should be determined upon and designated before the bill was allowed to pass.—The bill was then read a second time.

On Tuesday, April 4, Lord Brougham moved the second reading of the Bills of Exchange Bill, the object of which is to permit the registration of dishonoured bills of exchange and promissory notes, as in Scotland, and to give to the registration of the protest the effect of a judgment.—Lord Campbell and the Lord Chancellor approved of the principle of the measure; and after some discussion the bill was read a second time, and referred to the select committee on the common

law procedure bill.

Lord St. Leonards moved for returns of the number of Wives and Children of Soldiers on Active Service in the East, or ordered there; and drew attention to the vast importance of care being taken of these classes during the absence of their lusbands and fathers.—The Duke of Newcastle said that, as far as possible, the government were willing to assist the efforts of the public on this behalf by any means in their power short of affording direct assistance.—The returns were then ordered.

On Thursday, April 6, the Earl of Eglintoun moved an address to the Queen, founded on a petition from the National Association for the Vindication of Scottish Rights, and, in an elaborate speech, advocated the redress of the grievances under which the petitioners allege that Scotland now labours.—The Earl of ABBRDEEN opposed the motion, both as a minister and a Scotchman, and, after a discussion, in which the Duke of Argyll and Lord Panmure took part, the motion was

withdrawn.

On Friday, April 7, Earl GREY moved for copies of correspondence and other papers connected with the Administration of Military Affairs. He then remarked upon the anomalous character of the arrangements at present existing, and the absurdity of the division of labour and authority as now effected between the Colonial Secretary, the Commander-in-Chief, and the Master-General of the Ordnance. Citing a number of instances to show the delays and inconveniences resulting from this complicated system, the noble Earl contended for the expediency of establishing a single department, placed under the control of a responsible war minister, and entrusted with the management and control of the whole military executive.—The Duke of NEWCASTLE consented to the production of the papers asked for, but maintained that no sufficient case had been shown for the vast change in the administrative system of the army which had been proposed. He could not deny that much complication existed, and that inconveniences might sometimes be felt, but urged the difficulty of finding any arrangements calculated to work better in practice, and pointed, in proof, to from successive commissions and committees who had undertaken to investigate the subject. The efficiency of the force and excellence of the equipments lately sent to the East afforded some testimony that the affairs of the army were not mismanaged.—Lord HARDINGE defended the present system of administration, and denied the existence of the evils described by Earl Grey.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH disliked boards as a mechanism for doing the public work. We were entering upon a long and dangerous war, which could only be satisfactorily conducted under the control of a single and responsible functionary .- Lord PANMURE also thought the time ripe for improving the machinery of the War Otlice. - Earl GREY made some observations in reply, and the subject dropped.

The third reading of the Testamentary Jurisdiction Bill was moved by the Lord Chancellor.—The Archishop of Canterbury remonstrated against the injustice which the measure would inflict upon the proctors.—Lord Wynforn thought that the bill should not be allowed to pass without taking the sense of the house.—After some further discussion, their lordships divided, and the bill passed the third reading by a majority of 2, the numbers being, contents, 7; noncontents, 5.

On Monday, April 10, Lord LYNDHURST called the attention of the government to a current report that the Russian authorities had Seized the Property of our Late Minister at St. Petersburgh. If it is true, it is such a gross violation of the law of nations as could scarcely be expected from Russia as a civilised state. He hoped some explanation would be given by ministers.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said, in the absence of Lord Clarendon, he might state that he entirely agreed in the construction which Lord Lyndhurst had put on the character of the proceeding, if it has taken place; but as no information has reached the Foreign Office,

he could give no explanation.

On Tuesday, April 11, the Earl of CLARENDON, in reply to a series of questions from Lord Beaumont, Respecting the Views of the German Powers, said a protocol had been signed between England, France, Austria, and Prussia, at Vienna, and he would lay it on the table after the holidays. This document would be found of a satisfactory character, and the assent of Prussia had been readily given to it. There was not the slightest foundation for the rumour that Prussia had gone over to the cause of Russia, nor was there any reason to anticipate it, though he wished the tone and temper of the debates in the second chamber at Berlin had been somewhat different. He believed Chevalier Bunsen had been recalled, but as yet he had no official knowledge of the fact. And he had heard that another special mission was about to be sent to this country, of the same nature as that which arrived three weeks ago, and which probably would be attended with the same result. He was not able to give their lordships any information as to the convention signed between Austria and Prussia, because it had not been communicated to Her Majesty's government; but he understood that it was of an offensive and defensive character, in the event of any territorial attack upon Germany. In respect to the allied fleets, he had only to say that they were, at the last advices, at Kavarni; and that when the admirals heard of the passage of the Danube by the Russians, they detached some steamers to communicate with the military authorities of the Turkish forces, and to render them all the assistance in their power. As to Servia, the government had no information of the alleged entry of Austrian troops into that country. An Austrian corps d'armée was, however, upon the frontiers, but it would only enter in the event of an insurrection in favour of Russia, and with the object of maintaining the status quo and the authority of the Sultan.

Lord BROUGHAM moved the second reading of the Scotch Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill. He described its object to be, to improve and consolidate the law of Scotland on the subject of debtor and creditor, so far as relates to insolvency; to provide more effectual machinery for collecting and dividing sequestrated and insolvent estates; to render all important proceedings relating to these matters of a judicial character; to prevent delays in winding up bankruptcies and other insolvencies; and to afford security to creditors that justice shall be fairly done, that assets shall be that no unjust preferences shall be made, and no unnecessary expenses incurred. These several objects were proposed to be carried out by 267 clauses, and a number of schedules; and the noble and learned lord strongly urged the Lord Chancellor to undertake the care of the bill on hehalf of the government.-The Lord CHANCELLOR, without pledging himself to the details of the measure, promised to give it all the assistance in his power, believing, as he did, that the law of bankruptcy in Scotland was in a defective and unsatisfactory state.-The bill was then read the second time, with

the understanding that it is to be committed pro formâ, for the purpose of introducing several amendments; and that it be referred to a select committee.

The Earl of HARDWICKE asked the Earl of Aberdeen whether it was true that The Reform Bill had been Abandoned; and he further inquired upon what grounds that course had been taken?—The Earl of ABERDEEN, in reply, said the reform bill had not been abandoned, though it had been withdrawn for the present sessionnot in consequence of any change of opinion respecting its importance or its character, but because, in the interests of the measure itself, the present clearly was not a time when it could be prosecuted with any hope of success. Although the existence of a state of war was not, in itself, a sufficient reason for not proceeding with the consideration of measures essential to the interests of the country, he admitted that if it indisposed parliament from giving attention to such a subject as reform, it was quite impossible to press it. Under these circumstances the government had withdrawn the bill for the present session, reserving the full intention of renewing either this or some equivalent measure, as might be thought expedient, in the course of next session .- Lord CAMPBELL, as a friend to reform and a supporter of the government, rejoiced at this determination.—Their lordships then adjourned till Thursday, the 27th instant.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, March 27, Lord J. Russell brought down the same Message from her Majesty as Lord Aberdeen had presented to the House of Lords, and, as in that house, it was ordered to

be taken into consideration on Friday next.

The order for resuming the adjourned debate on the Settlement and Removal Bill having been read, Mr. PACKE moved that the debate be again adjourned .-Mr. WALPOLE, in supporting this motion, observed that the bill proceeded upon two principles—first, that the poor man was entitled to make the best use of his labour; secondly, that destitution, not settlement, was to be the ground of relief. Now, if the English poor were to be allowed to make the best use of their labour, wherever they could, the same power ought to be extended to the Irish and Scotch poor, who should be entitled, in common with the English, to the benefit of the second principle. The house ought, therefore, to be in possession of full information upon the whole measure, and to know what were to be the details of the regulations respecting the Irish poor. The principle of this measure lay very much in its details, and he objected to imperfect and incomplete legislation.— BAINES did not consider the substitution of destitution for settlement as a ground of relief to be a principle of the bill; at the present moment destitution gave a title to relief. He thought no reason whatever had been assigned for postponing the bill, and it was desirable that the decision of the house upon the second reading should be given as early as possible. Sufficient materials had been obtained for the decision of the English question; and, as to the other question, there were no materials. He must meet the motion for adjournment of the debate with a direct negative.— Mr. R. PALMER and Mr. H. HERBERT supported the amendment.-Sir J. PAKINGTON thought it was the duty of the government either to have grappled with the Irish difficulty from the first, and brought in a measure embracing the Irish portion of the question, or have confined the bill to the English portion, and carried it forward without any notice of the Irish question.—Lord Palmerston did not see the logic of the conclusion that, because the government had not sufficient materials with respect to Ireland, it should not read this bill a second time. Great misapprehension prevailed with regard to Irish paupers. It was desirable, therefore, that there should be time for consideration, in order that unfounded prejudices might be removed. was feared that there would be a deluge of Irish paupers in England; but how were they to come over, and who were to send them? It was not likely they would come at their own expense. Some might, perhaps, be sent by subscription from towns in Ireland, near the coast, to lighten their burdens. While, therefore, on one hand, the Irish labourer should be protected from

arbitrary removal, means should be adopted, on the other, to prevent abuses; and it struck him that, if parliament were to say that to entitle an Irish pauper to be irremovable he should have been engaged for a twelvemonth in industrial occupation in the town where he sought to obtain relief, it would tend to prevent the abuse of sending over Irish paupers. After all, the number of removals of Irish paupers was much smaller than was generally apprehended. Further information was, however, necessary; but this was no reason why the house should not proceed with the second reading of this bill. Before it was committed the government might be able to state the nature of the measure they proposed .- Sir J. TROLLOPE and the Marquis of GRANBY supported the amendment.—Sir G. GREY saw no reason for the postponement of the bill. It was not necessary to mix two questions essentially distinct in their nature, which might risk the loss of this bill. The Irish and Scotch paupers formed no part of the English poor law. After some further discussion, the house divided, when the adjournment of the debate was carried (against the government) by 209 to 183.

The House went into Committee on the Church

Building Acts Continuance Bill, when Mr. HADFIELD moved to limit its operation to one year; but the motion was negatived, on a division, by 153 to 49, and the

limit of two years was agreed to.
On Tuesday, March 28th, Sir W. Saith presented a petition from the firm of Sturgeon and Sons, of Grays, Essex. The clerk commenced reading it from the table as follows: "Your petitioners observe with extreme horror the condemnation to which they have been subjected without trial and without inquiry, and the manner in which their names have been mentioned in your honourable house."—The SPEAKER here interposed, and said that such a petition could not be received.—Mr BRIGHT asked whether under the peculiar circumstances the statements it contained should not be heard.— The SPEAKER said that, though this petition could not be received, it was quite possible for the petitioners to present another which could.

The nomination of the committee of inquiry on Conventual and Monastic Institutions having made, Mr Bowyer moved as an amendment that the order should be discharged. The hon, member enlarged on the insult which the appointment of the committee inflicted on the catholics of Ireland, and the sense of injury and wrong which it would implant among them at a moment when it was most important that all classes of the community should be satisfied and united .- Lord LOVAINE viewed the question as relating not to religious faith, but to the liberty of the subject. So long as it was possible for persons to be forcibly incarcerated in any establishment, investigation was indispensable.— Lord J. Russell doubted whether any sufficient cause had been shown for the appointment of the committee. Such a machinery should not be set in motion merely upon vague suppositions. But at present vagueness prevailed on every point. The evils it was sought to suppress were vague, the mode in which the inquiry should be prosecuted was vague, and the remedy that could be provided was vague. As for the secondary object of the committee—the discovery, namely of some means to bring monastic institutions within the scope of our legislation-he objected to any endeavour in that direction. The alternative from that proceeding must be to suppress monasteries or to legalise them. Setting before the house the disadvantages attending either course, the noble lord urged them not to meddle at all with the matter, believing that the narratives which had been related by the supporters of the motion belonged to the category of "cock and bull stories."— Colonel North questioned the justice of this definition, and detailed an instance bearing in his opinion a much graver aspect .- Mr DRUMMOND believed that popish aggression was still rampant in the United Kingdom, and that the conventual system was used as one of its instruments.-Captain Bellew supported the amendment .- Mr. CROSSLEY and Mr. NEWDEGATE defended the appointment of the committee.-Mr. FORTESCUE was convinced that the evils which must follow the inquiries of the committee would far overbalance any advantages that could accrue from them .- Mr. SPOONER

wondered that the Roman catholic representatives did wondered that the rooms are the expression of eagerly embrace the opportunity offered by the proposed committee, to disprove the serious charges brought against the institutions belonging to their church.—Colonel Blair and Mr. Packe supported the motion.—Mr. T. Chambers reminded the house that the appointment of the committee had been once voted after a long debate, and by a large majority. The proposal to rescind that vote he characterised as altogether unprecedented, and recapitulated some of the arguments by which he had originally supported his motion .- Mr. B. OSBORNE suspected that the motion, though apparently limited to inquiry, really veiled an attack on Roman catholicism, of which Mr. Chambers was the unconscious instrument. The parties by whom his proposal was supported, both within and without the walls of parliament, were inspired by deeper motives, which he called upon the loves to fewerster. he called upon the house to frustrate, as the trustee of religious liberty throughout the country. He supported the amendment in the name of expediency, as well as from a sense of justice.—Mr. WHITESIDE said that the question of property formed an important element of the inquiry which the committee would have to underthe inquiry which the committee would have to undertake, and this point of itself justified its nomination.—
Mr. P. O'BRIEN resisted the motion, which he believed to be designed for party purposes.—Mr. J. O'CONNELL vindicated the loyalty of the Roman catholics, which would endure even the affront of the proposed committee, but within the the third is a committee, but submitted that they did not deserve such a gratuitous insult.—Mr. BLAND, as a protestant and an Irishman, declared that the Irish protestants had not joined in the agitation for inquiry. They knew the working of the conventual system too well to wish to interfere with it .- Mr. GOOLD added his testimony to the excellent management and beneficial influences of the convents in Ireland. A confused discussion took place on two successive motions for adjournment, which were negatived. The house afterwards divided on the amendment discharging the order for the appointment of the committee. There appeared—for the amendment, 120; against, 177. The original motion then remained untouched, but the nomination of the committee was postponed to Thursday.

On Wednesday, March 29, the Marquis of BLAND-FORD moved the second reading of the Capitular Estates Bill. Property of very extensive value was, he said, to be dealt with by his proposed measure, the object of which would be to provide such modes of managing and administering it as at once to increase its annual product, and render it more available for the spiritual wants of the people. As the chief provision for obtaining this end he proposed to transfer the control of episcopal and capitular estates of the country to the Ecclesiastical commissioners, relieving the bishops altogether from that charge. A surplus revenue amounting to more than 550,000l. would he calculated be realised by the operation of this bill, and placed at the disposal of the commissioners for the augmentation of poor endowments.—Sir W. CLAY moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months, His objections to the measure were founded on a conviction that it did not go far enough. Its machinery was incomplete, and general scope inadequate enough for the important purpose it was designed to accomplish. What was of yet greater consequence it left untouched, the complicated acts, more than forty in number, which had been passed from the reign of Henry VIII. downwards, whose conflicting and perplexing enactments called loudly for consolidation.—Mr. HADFIELD seconded the amendment .- Mr. MOWBRAY opposed the bill, objecting to the principle of centralisation, and apprehending from it much disturbance of local interests and the ing from it much disturbance of local interests and the risk of imperilling, if not destroying, the security of church properties.—Mr. Hume considered that the bill was likely to do much good. Parliament had already decided that the estates of the church were public property, and the present measure carried out that principle.—Mr. GOULBURN pointed out some defects in the measure, which, when it came to be worked, might result, he feared, in rendering the stipends of church discipling in securious and unperiling. Mr. Humen we can dignitaries insecure and uncertain .- Mr. Horsman con-

against it. Faults of detail could be rectified in committee. The bill was calculated to extend the usefulmittee. The bill was calculated to extend the useful-ness of the established church, a purpose which every party in the house should combine in furthering.—Mr. LIDDELL regretted that no member of the government was present at the discussion of so important a question. -Sir G. GREY, observing that the ministers were detained elsewhere by very pressing duties, recommended the postponement of the debate.—Mr. HENLEY and Sir J. Young expressed their concurrence in this suggestion. After some further discussion the debate was adjourned.

Colonel HARCOURT, in moving for returns of the number of Married Women Belonging to each of the Regiments Ordered on Foreign Service, enforced the justice of providing liberally and permanently for the wives and children of soldiers sent abroad, especially in the case of those who had been married under leave of their commanding officers.—The SECRETARY-AT-WAR stated the arrangements which the War Office had made, or were making, for the benefit of the soldiers' wives and families. They had every wish to make wives and families. They had every wish to make ample provision for them, but were restrained in some degree by prudential considerations, being anxious to avoid encouraging improvident marriages.—The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Baines requested to be allowed to state some circumstances relative to his connexion with the Poor Law Board and the Settlement and Removal Bill. He had framed this bill, he said, upon the recommenda-tion of the committee of 1847, and had confined its provisions to the abolition in England and Wales of removal on the ground of settlement. When he was asked whether the bill would extend to Irish paupers in England, he bad replied distinctly in the negative. Two days before the day fixed for the second reading of the bill a memorial from Irish members of the house was presented to Lord Palmerston, praying that the opportunity might be taken to put the Irish pauper in England upon the same footing as to removal as the English pauper. A communication was made to the memorialists, that, in the opinion of the cabinet, their wish ought to be complied with—this communication being made without his (Mr. Baines's) being at all aware of it. He confessed that he felt somewhat hurt, but a little reflection served to convince him that no intentional disrespect was meant; and, if he had not arrived at that conclusion, he should have known his duty better than to have thrown up the important office he held at a time like the present. Yet, he could not help feeling that he was placed in a situation of great difficulty, more especially with regard to this measure. He had deputations inquiring his intentions as to the removal of Irish paupers, and he had repeated that it formed no part of this bill; whereas it appeared that the Irish members had construed the communication they had received into a pledge that the bill should include Irish paupers, and others had put the same construction upon it. He had always been of opinion, and was so still, that the Irish question was not ripe for legislation, and, holding this opinion, he could not help thinking that, if he retained his office, his efficiency and observator as a public servant might be greatly and character as a public servant might be greatly impaired, and the measure itself endangered. Acting upon this ground, and this alone, on Tuesday he resigned his office. Having read a letter from Lord Aberdeen, requesting him to suspend his decision, Mr. Baines went on to say, that he had reconsidered the matter, and determined to refer to two friends the question whether he could, with honour to himself, and without weakening his efficiency as a public servant, and without disadvantage to the public service, retain his office. They were of opinion that he could, and he had accordingly qualified his resolution, and consented to remain in office for the present.—Mr. FRENCH, on behalf of the Irish members, repudiated any intention of treating the right honourable President with discourtesy, when applying directly to the Home Secretary.

-Lord PALMERSTON paid a high tribute to the character of Mr. Baines, assuring him that his colleagues would consider it a great misfortune to them and to the dignitaries insecure and uncertain.—Mr. Horsman contended that the principle of the measure was sound, and had been left untouched by any of the objections raised the transaction than doing anything that could be

supposed to indicate the slightest want of that regard and respect to which he was so justly entitled. So far from its having been the intention of the cabinet that there should be a change in this bill, he had never for one instant considered that, with regard to Irish paupers, the change should be made in the same bill.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE thought, if the explanation of the noble lord was satisfactory to Mr. Baines (to whom he paid a warm compliment), it could not be so to the house .-Mr. PACKE likewise expressed a strong sense of the ability, industry, assiduity, and courtesy of the right hon, gentleman.—Mr. DISRAELI said, the statement of Mr. Baines had left his honour untouched, and congratulated the country upon his retaining an office in which he had acquired the public confidence while administering a most unpopular law. It was a remarkable circumstance, Mr. Disraeli added, that within twelve months five members of the administration had felt it their duty to resign office, and almost immediately to return to their posts. He thought some machinery might be devised by which these internal bickerings might be terminated without being divulged to the country. A court of arbitration might be difficult to construct; but he imagined that recourse might be had either to the youngest bishop or to some retired diplomatist, whose intervention might prevent the repetition of scenes always to be deplored.

The third reading of the Income Tax Bill having been moved, Sir J. PAKINGTON criticised the mismanagement of the public finances by the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, and contended that, while the budget was not proposed until the 18th of April, the government had received on the 15th of that month the most significant warning to prepare for war.—Mr. CARDWELL submitted that the negotiations in April last exhibited only a difficulty, by no means warranting the expectation of war. Briefly noticing the criticisms upon the financial policy of the government, he maintained that the income tax was not more unjust in its operation than other taxes, and that the reductions on tea and soap were beneficial in themselves, and not inexpedient under the circumstances in which they were proposed. The result of their policy had been to inaugurate a period of unexampled prosperity, and to give the country the pride of knowing that all the war expenses which the house had hitherto found it necessary to sanction, would be defrayed without adding to the burdens of the great masses of the people or to the amount of the national debt.—Mr. MALINS said his belief was that the finance system of the government was most burdensome and oppressive.—Mr. LAING pointed out the successful results of the remission of indirect taxes during the last ten years, and inferred thence that the great majority of the country would prefer a double income tax to retracing our steps by reverting to a system of indirect taxation.—Mr. Vansittart and Mr. Greaves censured generally the financial policy of the government. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The adjourned debate upon the nomination of the committee of inquiry upon Conventual and Monastic Institutions was resumed.—Mr. GOOLD moved that the name of Mr. T. Chambers, by whom the appointment of the committee had been originally proposed, should be contraded from the life of whether Mr. be omitted from the list of members. He objected to the hon. gentleman, because his views were extreme and his language offensive. The composition, of the whole committee was, he urged, partial and one-sided, comprising mee of only one way of thinking, who had already prejudged the question. The motion was seconded by Sir J. FITZGERALD.—A division was taken at once on the question that the name of Mr. Chambers should be retained. There appeared—ayes, 117; noes, 60.
Mr. Chambers's name was then ordered to stand upon the
list of the committee.—The second name, that of Mr. Walpole, having been proposed, Mr. Lucas moved, as an amendment, that the further nomination should be proceeded with that day six months. This amendment was seconded by Mr. D. O'CONNELL.—The personal qualifications of various proposed members of

discussion had lasted some hours the house manifested great impatience, which was met by the supporters of the amendment by a motion for adjournment, more than once renewed, and negatived, upon division. Ultimately their perseverance triumphed, and the debate stood

adjourned.
On Friday, March 31, Lord J. Russell moved the Address in Reply to Her Mayesty's Gracious Message, of which the terms have already been made public. Dwelling emphatically upon the vast responsibility of the task which the British government had undertaken, the noble lord recalled to mind that more than fifty years had elapsed since a notification such as that conveyed by the royal message had been communicated to the house and depicted in forcible language the advantages which forty years of peace had enabled us to attain. momentous change that was now inaugurated by the commencement of war called for the fullest explanations to show its cause and justify its conclusion. Lord J. Russell then entered into a detailed narrative of the events and analysis of the arguments and propositions with which the history of the last twelve months has been filled, and in which Turkey, Russia, and the Western Powers of Europe were all deeply interested. Upon every point he contended that proof was shown of a consistent determination on the part of the English ministry to discountenance the attempts of Russia, to repudiate her proffers and baffle her intrigues, at the same time that no effort was spared to accomplish a pacific solution of the difficulty. Showing how the question grew continually more intricate and threatening, he remarked that a last perplexity was added when the Sultan declared war against Russia, admitting, however, that the step must be considered justifiable, even by those who most regretted it. Russia, indeed was altogether in the wrong, and Turkey so much in the right as to have compelled the adherence of two powers— Prussia and Austria—who had long been closely united with the Russian emperor. Bringing his narrative down to the present moment, the noble lord stated the result of the last opportunity for repentance offered to the Czar, and urged that when it failed no alternative but war was lett, if they wished to maintain the equilibrium of Europe. Under these circumstances war had been declared, as announced by the royal message. It was an event of the utmost gravity, but reudered indispensable by considerations for the position of the country and the interests of England and of Europe, which would be imperilled by the aggrandisement of Russia. England could not stand aloof from all the disputes that might arise between the other European nations. She was sometimes bound by duty and by interest to become a party or an arbiter in those controversies. With respect to the allies that were to stand by our side in the contest, the noble lord stated once more that with France we had been and were in cordial communion. With Austria and Prussia the relationships were less satisfactory. Those powers had joined in recommending the Russian evacuate the principalities. But neither of them was bound by a convention or had ever given an assurance of joint action with the western powers. Prussia especially had evinced a narrow spirit, and regarded the question from a Germanic instead of an European point of view. Nevertheless he hoped for the best, knowing that the interests of Germany were identical with those of England and France, and trusting that the sovereigns of Germany would soon become awake to that truth. As to the prospects and the terms of peace, he ventured to say that the indispensable condition would be the full security of the Turkish empire, though of the exact manner in which that condition should be accomplished it was premature to attempt a prognostic. Meanwhile a convention had been agreed upon by England, France, and Turkey, wanting only a formal ratification, which specified the character and principles of the assistance to be afforded to the Sultan, and bound him in turn not to conclude peace without the consent of his allies.—Mr. without intending to oppose the address, the committee, and the general character of the body, announced his purpose of preferring a charge against the were remarked upon by Mr. Massey, Mr. Spooner, government which, if the house thought fit, he should Mr. J. Ball, Mr. Kinnaird, Mr. Goold, Mr. V. Scully, hereafter frame into a formal discussion, and carry to a Mr. Searjent Shee, and other members.—When the solemn vote upon their conduct. For this purpose he

referred at much detail to the last series of blue books on the Turkish question; arguing, first, that Lord J. Russell had not replied to the first proposal for the partition of Turkey with sufficient indignation; secondly, that Lord Clarendon, when he became foreign secretary, had treated that idea still more gently, expressing a readiness to discuss it further; thirdly, that secret and confidential despatches were communicated to the Times, even before they were known to the whole cabinet-a charge which he sustained by a variety of internal evidence and comparison of dates and phrases; and, fourthly, that the members of the cabinet were divided in their opinions and discordant in their speeches. He then criticised the course of the government towards Prussia and Austria, and towards Turkey itself, where their assumed friendship had taken very disagreeable shapes. Declaring his belief that their preparations for war had been late, and were still very deficient, and that their whole policy was vague, indefinite, and planless, the hon, member drew the inference that some perverse spirit thwarted their councils and frustrated their efforts, recommending them, as the only means of averting ultimate disgrace, to "throw the Jonah over-board."—Mr. BRIGHT wished to exonerate himself from any responsibility arising from a war in which he could not concur. He considered it neither just, wise, nor necessary, and cited a number of details from published despatches and other means for the purpose of supporting that conclusion. Turkey, be argued, was the centre of intrigues, and a scene of corruption. There was nothing in the demand of Russia which the Sultan ought to have refused, and would not have conceded, if he had not fancied that a war, with England and France for supporters, was advantageous to his interests. The British government and ambassador should have insisted on the acceptance of the Menschikoff ultimatum or the Vienna note. War would then have been averted, England saved from a terrible and costly conflict, and Turkey much more benefited in the end than by any battles we could fight for her integrity. Speaking on behalf of the special interests of this country, the hon. member upheld the policy of the strictest non-intervention. -Mr. J. BALL approved of the war, not for the sake of the integrity of Turkey, or the equilibrium of Europe, but in vindication of public justice. Fought for that object, the present contest would, he thought, furnish a lesson to the world from which future sovereigns might learn that, even among nations, honesty was the best policy.— The Marquis of Granby believed that the Emperor of Russia was not the only disturber of the peace of Europe. France had set the example of interfering with the internal administration of Turkey, and another cause of disturbance arose from the civil war carried on between the members of the cabinet .- Lord D. STUART wished to obtain from the governmenta more explicit declaration of their general objects in beginning war, and trusted that they would show more vigour in their acts now it was begun than in their councils heretofore. The proceedings in the Black Sea furnished, he feared, a bad specimen, showing little but dilatoriness and negligence, of which the enemy had taken great advantage. He hoped that no peace would be concluded before the claws of Russia had been effectually clipped .- Lord PALMERSTON submitted that a more appropriate occasion might have been found or made for criticising the details of past diplomacy, as some preceding speakers had done. He only followed their lead so far as to remark upon, and deny, the charge that cabinet secrets had been revealed to the newspapers. Looking at the question with a wide view, he observed that the agggressive policy of Russia towards Turkey was of long standing, had been steadily pursued, and could not be blamed if prosecuted without concealment, subterfuge, or fraud. But this, he contended, had not been the case in the recent transactions. reason why the particular moment was chosen by the Czar for his last aggression lay in the discordances then existing, or believed to exist, among the western powers. He speculated on the presumed impossibility of cordial union between England, France, and Austria. European difficulties were considered to be Russia's opportunity, and the occasion was seized for making another attempt at aggrandisement, at the expense of questions involved in these three bills, he observed, Turkey. Arguing, in reply to Mr. Bright, that the concerned not merely the convenience, but the character

demands of Russia struck at the very roots of Turkish independence, and that the events of the last year showed her condition to be the very reverse of that state of decadence which it had been accused of being, the noble lord proceeded to rebut the allegations founded on religious principles, and which charged the government with fighting the battles of Mahometanism against the Christians. The Mussulman was the only rule that could combine the scattered provinces and different sects of Turkey into one kingdom. But we were not contending on the question who should govern that empire, but who should not govern it, and to keep it from falling into the grasp of Russia. Declining to attempt a detailed definition of the "balance of power," he characterised it as common-sense, sagaciously exercised in self-defence, to avert hostility before it arrived at our doors. He could not concur in treating the question as one of mere profit and loss. Higher aims were before us, and the country was now arming to prevent the civilised world from falling prostrate at the feet of a single power-to defend the liberties of Europe and the independence of nations, Mr. DISRAELI supported the address, and cited a speech of Mr. Canning for the opinion that no dissent from the policy of a ministry or censure upon their conduct, should warrant the members of the opposition in obstructing measures taken for the defence of the country. Declaring his intention of following that injunction at present, the right hon. member proceeded to remark upon the dissonances which existed in the views of different ministers. There were evidently two opinions in the cabinet upon every branch of the subject. The epithets they applied to the war, the objects they indicated for it, the prospects they drew of its course and results, above all, their appreciation of Turkey and her possibility of future prosperity, were hopelessly irreconcileable with each other. Glaucing at the Nesselrode "memorandum" drawn up in 1844, he contended that it showed the existence, even at that early date, of an agreement between the Czar and the British government, involving nothing less than an absolute partition of Turkey, in which France was not admitted to a share. If not actually an agreement, that document amounted to one of those "gentlemanly understandings" which the Emperor Nicholas avowedly preferred, especially when dealing with an old friend. Was that memorandum ever answered, or its evident inferences disclaimed? Adverting to the more recent correspondence, Mr. Disraeli denied that the Czar could be charged with duplicity; his objects were avowed, and his language frank. If ambition and aggression were made offences, neither England nor France could come into court with clean hands. To prevent Constantinople from falling into the hands of Russia was a just cause of war; but Lord Aberdeen and that section of the divided cabinet who concurred with him in believing Turkey defunct or dying, could not reasonably call on the country to support them in conducting it. It was remarkable that the partition project, which had slept for nearly ten years, revived in the mind of the Czar a few hours after he heard that Lord Aberdeen had succeeded Lord Derby as Prime Minister. Mr. Disraeli then reverted to the despatches, from whose contents he drew the subject for copious strictures upon the language and conduct of the cabinet. He concluded by drawing a hypothetical sketch of a course of policy which he believed would have been more firm and successful in avoiding the fearful contingencies to which we were now committed. Lord J. Russell briefly replied to the various censures which had been passed upon the government in the course of the debate.—After a few words from Colonel SIBTHORP, the address was unanimously adopted, and, on the motion of Lord J. Russell, it was agreed that it should be presented to her Majesty

by the whole house.

On Monday, April 3, on the order for going into committee on the Bribery Bill, Mr. V. SMITH moved that the bill be referred to a select committee, intending to propose, if this motion were agreed to, that the bribery prevention bill and the controverted elections, &c., bill should be referred to the same committee. The questions involved in these three bills, he observed,

and honour of the house, and the provisions required great caution and deliberation.—This motion was seconded by Mr. DEEDES, and opposed by Lord J. RUSSELL, who said its adoption would be equivalent to postponing the measure until another session, since the bills would not come back from the select committee before May or June.—Mr. WALPOLE thought, on the whole, it was not advisable to send the bills to a select committee.—Mr. PHINN supported the motion for a reference, observing that not fewer than ten statutes were wholly, or in part, repealed by the bribery bill, and portions, upon which difficult questions had arisen, were incorporated in it—a process demanding careful consideration.—The motion for reference to a select committee, upon a division, was negatived by 146 to 76, and the house thereupon went into committee on the bill. Two of the clauses occupied the entire evening, and the chairman was ordered to report progress.

On Tuesday, April 4, Mr. FAGAN moved for leave to bring in a bill to make provision for the better government of the University of Dublin. He dwelt at some length upon the large revenues of that establishment, and their appropriation among officials, and not for the benefit of students, and especially objected that the advantages of the university were reserved for protestants, Roman catholics being excluded therefrom. He contended that this state of things was not what was designed by the founder, Queen Elizabeth; but, while he admitted the right of the protestants to retain Trinity college, he proposed that, in pursuance of the act of Charles II., chap. 2, a second college should be established, to be called the Queen's college, and to extend to students of all religious denominations the honours and advantages of such second college, Among the instances of the bad working of the present system he described it as operating to promote apostacy from Roman catholicism.—Mr. HAMILTON opposed the motion, maintaining that the chief merit of the motion, maintaining that the chief ment of the university was its protestant character, and that it had been expressly founded by a protestant sovereign for the education of protestant clergy. He defended the university, showed what it had done and would do, and denied that there was any excluding test except for candidates for divinity degrees. After a debate, in which the motion was supported by Mr. Hume and Mr. Fitzgerald, and opposed by Sir J. Young, Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Napier, and Mr. Butt, it was negatived without a division.

Mr. Bowyer moved for leave to bring in a bill to Amend the Law regarding Actions for Criminal Conversation, and the protection of women in such actions. He began by explaining the English law on the subject, which, he said, differed from the jurisprudence of all other nations, and after giving Blackstone's definition of it, he reminded the house that during the Commonwealth, adultery was made felony, an enactment afterwards repealed. The difference referred to was presumptive evidence that our law was wrong. The law of our own church and that of the Roman catholic church was against it, and foreigners constantly re-proached us with our present system, which made the honour of a matron a thing to be valued at pounds, shillings, and pence. He briefly dwelt upon the abuses arising out of our crim. con. actions, which had become an abomination to honourable men, who, however, were compelled to bring them in order to obtain further relief. Two courses were open to him for remedying the law; one being to make the offence of adultery a misdemeanor, a course which would have many arguments in its favour, but the house would probably not be prepared for so great a change. The other course, and that which he proposed, was no greater than was necessary. He proposed that no damages should be given in future in these actions, but that, on a verdict being given for a plaintiff, it should be lawful for the court to impose a fine on the defendant. But it might be a question in committee whether an indictment should not be substituted for an action. In the next place, he urged that, though, in these actions, the wife was on her trial, and the question was one of her ruin, she was not a party. The most abominable charges might be brought against her, enforced by all the eloquence of counsel, yet she was not allowed to call a

witness or to say a word in refutation. The husband was often fighting only for money, or merely desired his divorce; the defendant might not fear, or might even be proud of an adverse verdict; but it was a question of life and death to the impeached woman. Nay, it might help the defendant's case to blacken the character of the partner in his indiscretion, and sometimes there was collusion between the parties to the action. He took his stand on the general principle of jurisprudence, that no person ought to be condemned unheard, and he proposed that no action for crim. con. should be brought without notice to the wife of the plaintiff. She should have ten days to decide whether she would appear or not, and if she decided that she would, she should have the same notice of all proceed-ings as the defendant. She might appear on the trial, have witnesses and counsel, and all other advantages the defendant possessed. She would be made in some sort a defendant, and, if she could not clear herself, might place her conduct in a more favourable light than had the case been heard behind her back. Collusion would thus be rendered more difficult. These, he said, were the provisions of his bill, and he urgently recommended this very grave and important subject to the consideration of the legislature .- Mr. COBDEN seconded the motion.—Mr. FITZROY, regretting the absence of Lord Palmerston, said that the change proposed in the existing law was so large that in assenting to the introduction of the bill, government was not at all pledged to its principles. But the state of the law was confessedly so unsatisfactory, that it was very desirable that the house should have an opportunity of discussing the subject .- Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

Sir W. SMIJTH brought under the consideration of the house the case of Sturgeons, the Hay Contractors, recently accused of fraud in regard to the hay supplied to the army, and whom Sir William declared to have been innocent, and to have been much injured by the imputations, and he retorted with an allegation of mismanagement on the part of the Deptford victualling-office and the Admiralty.—Mr. B. OSBORNE assented to the production of all correspondence, but thought that the Sturgeons' friends had better have been satisfied with a qualified statement he had made, that he acquitted those parties of known fraud. But he went into details to show that they had been highly blameable. They had sent in the worst of hay of any parties, bit of it-fifty-eight loads-had been sent back. It had been foul, mouldy, and full of dust, and utterly unfit for horses. The very officials whom Sir William Smijth charged with mismanagement had been the parties who exposed the culpable conduct of the Sturgeons .- Colonel DUNNE confirmed the statement that had hay had been supplied to the army, and he hoped that punishment would fall on whatever party had been guilty of the crime. He took the opportunity of expressing a hope that it was not true, as had been stated, that our army in the East was to be entrusted to a Turkish commissariat .- The SECRETARY-AT-WAR stated that all due preparations had been made for the troops, and that there was not the least reason for any alarm on the subject .- Sir W. SMIJTH gave notice that he should move for a committee on the affair of the

Sturgeons.

Sir T. ACLAND moved for copies of instructions issued to the commanders of the ships engaged in the Search for Sir John Franklin. He besought government not to send out peremptory orders to the expedition to return until those engaged were assured that they could do no more towards their object.—Sir J. Graham said that, unusual as was the course, he thought, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, he should best consult the feeling of the house by assenting to the production of the instructions. He explained that he should have failed in his duty had he not imposed some limit to the dangerous service, which had now lasted nearly five years. Stating in detail the conditional orders that had been sent for the return of the ships, he added that there could hardly be a lingering hope now left of the safety of Sir John Franklin and his gallant companions.—The motion was agreed to.

The motion was agreed to.
On Wednesday, April 5, the second reading of the Middlesex Industrial School Bill was moved by Lord

R. GROSVENOR .- Lord D. STUART opposed the measure, which, he contended, subjected to the control of the magistrates and of the Bishop of London an institution, whose expense would have to be defrayed by the rate-payers of the county. The subject of reformatory schools was too important to be dealt with by a local bill, and he moved that the second reading should be taken that day six months.—Considerable discussion ensued, turning chiefly on the point whether the general principle involved in the measure could be properly included in a private bill. Ultimately, however, the amendment was withdrawn, and the bill passed the second reading.

Mr. EWART moved the second reading of the Libraries and Museums Bill, and, after recapitulating some of the benefits that had arisen from the act passed for the establishment of free libraries, of which 3,000 towns had taken advantage, explained that the intention of the present measure was to enlarge the facilities afforded under that enactment. It was now proposed to extend the act to places governed under the improvement act, or by select vestries, to include Scotland and Ireland act, or by select vestries, to include Scotland and Ireland within its provisions, and to enable the authorities to increase the rate to a penny in the pound, and to purchase books and works of art.—The rating clause was objected to by Mr. Henley, Mr. Spooner, and Mr. Miles. Mr. Hume and Mr. Brotherton supported the bill.—Mr. FITXROY, on behalf of the government, stated that he should oppose the provision for giving local authorities power to lavy. vision for giving local authorities power to levy an increased rate, unless the consent of two-thirds of the ratepayers was made necessary to the validity of the step.—After a few words from Mr. M. MILNES in defence of the bill, a motion for adjourning the debate was made by Mr. Spooner, but negatived upon a division by a majority of 134 to 4.—An amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months, was then moved by Mr. Fitzroy, and after a miscellaneous discussion a division was taken, and the amendment agreed to by 88 votes against 85. The bill is consequently lost.

The second reading of the Property Disposal Bill having been moved, Mr. Phinn opposed the measure, considering that it went too far. In dealing with the property of nuns he would consent to place the inmates of convents on the same legal footing as married women. He did not think it right to assume, as was done by the present measure, that every transfer of property executed under those circumstances was actually fraudulent.—Mr. FAGAN complained that the promoters of the bill were violating their agreement to postpone its further progress until the committee ordered to be appointed for the purpose of inquiry into conventual establishments had presented their report.—Lord PALMERSTON coincided in the belief that such postponement had been promised. He objected to the bill also upon principle. Its preamble was unnecessary and offensive and its provincious would not accessible the offensive, and its provisions would not accomplish the whiteside and Mr. Napier; opposed by Mr. Whiteside and Mr. Napier; opposed by Mr. Keogh and Mr. R. Phillimore; and the debate was adjourned to Wednesday next.

to Wednesday next.

On Thursday, April 8, Mr. George Henry Moore moved for a select committee to inquire into the Appointment of Henry Stonor to the Office of a Judge in Victoria, the said Henry Stonor having, in 1853, been reported to the house of Commons as guilty of bribery. In support of his motion Mr. Moore said he was not striking at Mr. Stonor personally; he was an examined at the high end set at the low. Mr. Stonor has aiming at the high and not at the low. Mr. Stonor has been hardly used; and if, instead of sacrificing Mr. Stonor, the Duke of Newcastle, or even Mr. Frederick Peel, had resigned, he would have been satisfied! Mr. Moore then made an elaborate attempt to prove that Mr. Stonor was "steeped to the lips in the corrupt practices for which Sligo is notorious;" citing unprinted election committee reports; and affirming that Mr. Stonor had been appointed, not "in spite of" but "in consequence of" the acts of bribery he had committed. In fact, the appointment was conferred on him because he had transferred his influence to a junior the egis of the law, but the fullest benefit being given Lord of the Treasury. Mr. Moore brought accusations to the public in regard to traffic both of passengers and against Mr. Bowyer for urging him to be silent about of goods. And he believed it would also be for the

Mr. Stonor; and Mr. Gore Jones, who had obtained the post of income-tax collector by betraying his employer. Mr. Frederick Peel had condescended to be the mouthpiece, and the Duke of Newcastle the instrument, of a certain party. He did not believe the story of Mr. Peel, that Mr. Stonor's testimonials had not been examined: he must have had higher influence with the Duke of Newcastle than his packet of testimonials.—Mr. GLADSTONE seconded the motion; but severely rebuked Mr. Moore for the wanton insults he had heaped upon Mr. Stonor and others, the affected compassion he had shown, and his departure from the general rule of sedulously avoiding the introduction of recriminatory matter in a motion for inquiry. He had brought forward a charge which, if he did not prove it, would recoil upon himself. The sole responsibility of the distribution of patronage rests upon the executive government; and the colonial secretary earnestly hoped the house would make no difficulty in granting the committee. The Duke of Newcastle had appointed Mr. Stonor in total ignorance of his connexion with political corruption, and on no ground of political recommendation; and Mr. Gladstone gave the charge of Mr. Moore the unqualified denial of an English gentleman whose word was never doubted. On the part of the government, he had only to request that the committee might be granted; and that, to divest the nomination of the suspicion of political partisanship, it should be named by the General Committee of Selection.—Mr. DRUMMOND hoped the house would reject the motion altogether. It was an attempt to bring down into the hody of the house the scenes that have occurred in the Irish Corruption Committee up-stairs .- A warm debate ensued, in which several members took part; and in the course of which Mr. J. D. FITZGERALD proposed to limit the inquiry to the appointment of Mr. Stonor. Mr. Henry Herbert and Mr. Thomas Duncombe supported Mr. Drummond. Mr. Stuart Wortley, Mr. Peel, and Mr. Sidney Herbert, urged the house to agree to the motion. Mr. Fitzgerald having withdrawn his amendment, the original motion was carried by 115 to 37.

Mr. CARDWELL moved for leave to bring in a Bill Mr. CARDWELL moved for leave to Jing in a yard for the better Regulation of the Traffic on Railways and Canals. He stated the provisions of the measure but partially. There are 232 incorporated railway companies authorised to construct 12,688 miles of railways, and the province of the province of the construct of the province of the of which 7686 are open; the number of passengers in one year had been 95,000,000, and the persons employed 80,000; and the capital authorised to be raised was 356,000,000l, the capital actually raised 264,000,000l; and that the receipts for the last year were 16,700,000%. These great interests under separate management require the attention of parliament. The committee of last session recommended that there should be a greater uniformity of system in parliamentary procedure with respect to railway companies; that the more complete fusion of capital into one company ought not to be sanctioned, but that sort of combination known as working arrangements should be encouraged; and that the concession of running clauses should be discontinued, and means provided for settling disputes by arbitration. Mr. Cardwell described how the conflicting regulations of companies interrupt the continuous course of transit both for traffic and passengers. He proposed to give railway companies power to enter into combinations and to make agreements with one another, for the purpose of bringing the whole of the railway system into harmony and union. The bill would also contain a power of arbitration, to be conducted under the Board of Trade, on the appeal of persons aggrieved by infraction of the bill, in order to protect the public, and with an appeal to the superior courts, and power in them to enforce their decrees. It was not intended to take power to vary and alter the tariffs of charges established by railway companies. The object of the committee had been to establish uniformity of arrangement, and so to carry out the law that the railways might become what the common roads were, the Queen's highway; and that in the kingdom there should be but one system of railbenefit of the companies.-After some remarks generally favourable to the bill, leave was given to bring it in.

On Friday, April 7, the motion for the second reading of the Oxford University Bill having been read, Sir W. HEATHCOTE recognised the friendly intention of the bill, and the soundness of the principle on which it was based. He should vote for the second reading, reserving for the committee any objection he had to urge on its details .- Mr Byng approved of the measure, believing that a change in the university system was become absolutely necessary, and noticing that one solitary measure for improvement only had been adopted by convocation, and even since that was virtually revoked.—Sir J. PAKINGTON observed upon the complicated nature of the bill, but expressed his readiness to pass the second reading, and urge his amendments when it came to be committed. Much of his objection to the measure had been allayed by the judicious selection of the members who were to constitute the proposed committee, although he still considered the powers they were to exercise extraordinary and arbitrary. The right honourable baronet proceeded to indicate various particulars in which he thought that the government project required modification. In the course of his observations he complained of the scrious inroads to be effected under the bill upon the self-government of the university, the rights of private property, founders' intentions, close fellowships, and the collegiate system. He appealed to Lord J. Russell to infuse a more conciliatory spirit into his bill, so as to carry with him the sympathies of the university and remove the sense of injustice which its members now could not help feeling .- Mr. BLACKETT gave credit to Lord J. RUSSELL for much courage in issuing the university commission, and venturing to invoke legislative interference with those seats of learning. In the measure now before them, however, he found a lamentable falling off; and believing that the university required a far wider measure of reform, entered upon a minute examination of its system, to show how restricted and inefficient were the educational purposes upon which its capabilities were lavished. Nothing but total re-construction would cure the evils that pervaded the present organisation.—Mr. Phillimore, Mr. Warner, and Mr. Vernon supported the bill.—Mr. ROUNDELL PALMER expressed a general approbation of the measure, but objected to some of its details.—Mr. GOULBURN also approved of the principle of the bill.—Mr. HENLEY apprehended much danger from the bill, and feared that it would ultimately lead to the separation of religion and learning .- The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, briefly noticing the strictures passed upon the bill during the debate, said that they almost entirely related to matters of detail, and he therefore postponed replying to them until the details of the bill came to be settled in com-mittee. Referring to the demand urged by Sir J. Pakington for a more conciliatory measure, he pointed to the empty state of the benches, as proving that change in that direction was hardly wanted. They had, in fact, conciliated all interest out of the debate, and almost all the members out of the house. The bill, he proceeded to argue, did not destroy the collegiate system, but extended it. Their object was to introduce a far more free, elastic, and comprehensive scheme of education than now existed at Oxford. In attempting this, they did but revert to the ancient plan, and restore the original spirit of the institution. It was the hand of the government that forged the fetters which the hand of the government was now interposing only to remove. This was the principle of the bill. It had not been inpugned, and he considered it unimpugnable. Upon the working clauses he would be read to work the great way to the considered it unimpugnable. be ready to meet objections in the committee. Meanwhile he cursorily alluded to a few of the criticisms that had been offered, exhibiting the futility of some, and remarking that others were of so conflicting a character that they neutralised one another. Complaints had been made of the predominance of the clerical element in the university; but it was most inexpedient to attempt to regulate such a matter by legislative interposition. The result must be left to the natural tendencies of society, and these, as was shown by the character and managers

of other educational establishments, undoubtedly ran in the direction of committing to members of the clerical body the instruction of the majority of the rising generation. Respecting the alleged infraction of founders' intentions, he maintained that the endowments were chiefly intended for the promotion of learning; that even the local or family restrictions were designed for no other end, and that by throwing them open the real object of the founder was carried out with no greater change of plan than was justified by the change of cir-cumstances. The bill was emphatically an emancipation bill, releasing Oxford from the fetters that restricted her utility, and enabling her to adapt her magnificent endowments to the enhanced wants and more liberal spirit of the age .- Mr. WALPOLE viewed the measure as being stringently compulsory, and condemned the provisions, which, if they removed impediments in one direction, built them up again in another. He con-demned also the attempt to supersede the tutorial by the professorial system, and the violation of the conditions under which endowments had been bequeathed. The only bill that could justly be enacted was an enabling one, and such he contended would be sufficient as well as just.—Lord J. RUSSELL briefly vindicated his measure. Experience showed that the university would not commence in earnest the work of reform; the colleges by themselves could not; and the interference of the legislature became necessary. He then narrated the proceedings of the commission, justified its appoint-ment, and eulogised the results of the inquiry it conducted. Upon that inquiry the bill was founded, and the noble lord recapitulated and defended the principal alteration which it was designed to accomplish .- The bill was then read a second time without a division.
On Monday, April 10, Lord J. RUSSELL, in answer to

Sir E. DERING, who inquired whether it was his intention to move the Second Reading of the Reform Bill on the 27th of April, said that he would make a statement on the subject this day.

On the motion for going into committee on the Bribery Bill, Lord J. Russell signified the assent of the government that the measures on this subject should

be referred to a select committee.

The house then went into committee on the Colonial Clergy Disabilities Bill, which consists of a single clause, designed to indemnify the "metropolitan of any province or the bishop of a diocese," for attending meetings for the regulation of ecclesiastical affairs .-Mr. DUNLOF moved to omit the words in inverted commas, and to substitute "bishops and clergy." His object was to prevent according to the clergy of the church of England any status not belonging to them by law .- The SOLICITOR-GENERAL assented to the amendment.—Sir J. PAKINGTON dissented, and considered that the amendment was calculated to deprive the church of England of its just distinction .- The committee divided, and the amendment was carried by 81 to 34 .-Several other amendments were proposed and discussed at much length. Ultimately the chairman was ordered to report progress, leaving the first clause still unsettled The house was counted out, on a motion of Mr.

FRENCH on the Judgment Execution Bill.
On Tuesday, April 11, Lord John Russell, in moving the adjournment of the house to the 27th inst., proceeded to announce the Intentions of Government regarding the Reform Bill. When, he observed, Lord Aberdeen formed his cabinct, he declared to those who joined him that measures of reform were part of his policy, and they accepted office with that undertaking. He mentioned this because it had been stated, in an invidious manner, that his personal honour alone was connected with this measure, whereas from the moment of Lord Aberdeen's declaration the question regarded the whole cabinet. He then adverted to the introduction of the measure, which he saw no reason to consider inadequate, based on wrong principles, or carried too far. It was brought in at a time when war was probable, though peace was not impossible, and while that great question was before the house he had proposed to adjourn the subject. Recapitulating the arguments he had then used as to the non-necessity of postponement on the ground of the war, he said that he still saw no reason to alter the opinion he had then expressed.

But, war having been declared, it became the duty | of the government to consider whether it was advisable to proceed. But the bill doubtless attacked many interests, and alienated many friends, and they had to consider the prospect of being able to carry it. There was indisposition in the house to go on with it, and it had been met in the country, not with disapprobation, but with indifference as regarded its immediate passing, and there had been an almost entire absence of demonstrations and petitions in its favour. Its principle was generally approved, but at present, from inattention to the subject, neither the house nor the country was qualified to give an opinion on the details; therefore the government had thought it unwise, as regarded the general interests of the country or of reform, to press the second reading. He saw force in Mr. Disraeli's objection to members sitting in the house while it was not known whether a bill for the disfranchisement of their constituents was to be proceeded with or not. It was inconvenient that her Majesty should twice have been advised to recommend parliamentary reform, and that in neither session had the subject been taken into serious consideration. He would not accept the excuse that government had already done its duty in laying the measure before the house, deeming that under ordinary circumstances they would be bound to do all in their power to carry it. But he urged that greater inconvenience would result from any other course, for they could hardly proceed with it without intimating that if defeated they would resign; and they considered that, having just brought down war messages from the sovereign, they should not shrink from their post, and decline the responsibility of carrying on the war. But as regarded the interests of reform, he said that government held themselves as bound to measures of reform as when they entered office, and when the proper opportunity of again bringing forward the measure should occur, they would be ready to embrace its not holdeline the measures. be ready to embrace it, not pledging themselves, of course, to the same details, which they would be able to reconsider. His lordship proceeded to say that a case had not occurred in our constitutional history of ministers undertaking a great war and at the same time initiating a reform measure of magnitude. He expected that the course he had announced would be exposed to the taunts and sarcasms which were the legitimate weapons of opposition, and of these he would not complain; but, he said, as regarded the real friends of reform-[At this point Lord John's feelings overcame him, and as he used the word "suspicion" in reference to his motives, his utterance was choked, and the sentences which he struggled to pronounce were the sentences which he sauggreu to produce the evidently given through tears. As soon as this was perceived, loud and cordial cheers, renewed and repeated, broke out from nearly all points]—Lord John proceeded to say, that if he had done any good to the cause of reform, he deserved some confidence, and if he had not that confidence, he could be of no use to the country, and could not retain office. He had, however, taken the course which he had thought the right one, and he expressed a hope that he should be supported. Lord John, speaking to the last under strong emotion, resumed his seat amid renewed cheering .- Sir E. DERING said that the house was under the deepest obligation to the noble lord for having extricated them from a position of difficulty. The house and the country would do full justice to his lordship's motives in introducing the bill, and not less to the sacrifice he had made. and the moral courage he had shown, in withdrawing it -Mr. Hume expressed sympathy with the feelings of Lord J. Russell, and perfect conviction of his sincerity. He denied, however, that there was any indifference on the subject in the country, and asserted that the absence of demonstration arose from the confidence felt in the government. On review of the objections to any other course, he reluctantly gave his consent to that now proposed, and added that he was perfectly satisfied with the assurance Lord J. Russell had given as to the re-introduction of the measure.—Mr. BRIGHT, after some rather irregular comments on former debates on the subject, said that Lord J. Russell was not bound to be a political Samson, and perform impossibilities. He repudiated the war policy which had necessitated this

course, but the house was precluded from making any objections to it. As regarded the alleged indifference of the country, he endeavoured to show that the country had seen no apparent earnestness on the subject; the newspapers and reviews had dealt in various ways with the bill, and Lord Palmerston's resignation and return, in connection with the measure, still further perplexed the question, and the bill was looked on as a political conundrum. He took that opportunity of examining and censuring various features in the bill, and ended by warning the opposition against supposing that the people did not demand reform, for war taxation would make their demand still more urgent, and he counselled Lord J. Russell to give them a simple and a generous measure .- Mr. LABOUCHERE, Lord JOCELYN, and Sir H. Vane approved of the course taken by the government.—Mr. DISRAELI thought that the government had arrived at a sound and satisfactory conclusion, and that the country was to be congratulated thereon, and said that he should indulge in none of the taunts and sarcasms which had been anticipated, for, after the address of Lord John Russell, no acerbity could be manifested. After an expression of great respect for his lordship, whose character and conduct were precious possessions of the house, he said that the mode in which Lord J. Russell had announced an evidently painful determination was in every way worthy of him. But while entirely satisfied with the course which was to be adopted, he proceeded to demand how, as the influences to which Lord J. Russell had adverted had existed all through the session, ministers had felt justified in introducing this measure? Parliamentary reform was virtually the changing of the depository of power in the state, and when such a measure was introduced by a minister, every person who was told that he had not, and ought to have, the franchise, became aggrieved if the measure were not proceeded with, and thus a dissaffected class was produced, while dislike was created among those who were to be disfranchised, and thus our authorities and institutions were weakened. And this was done on the eve of war. Examining the arguments of Lord J. Russell, he asked how his lordship arrived at the fact that the house was unwilling to discuss the subject, when no opportunity had ever been given for such discussion? Was the indispo-sition on Lord J. Russell's own benches—he would not say his own bench, as they must not approach a taunt; and now they had an assurance that the cabinet was a reforming one? The indisposition was entirely on his own side. Mr. Disraeli then urged that at their accession to office the government were making warlike preparations against France, and he charged them with having formed their administration on reform principles, and having given reform pledges at a time when our foreign relations were even more perilous than The moral he deduced was, that too much levity had been displayed, for party purposes, in dealing with questions of organic change. Parliament seemed pretty well agreed to help government out of an awkward predicament, and he hoped there would be found more cantion in giving pledges for the future, that the course of postponement which had been intimated to night would not be adopted, and that the subject would alto-gether be allowed to drop. Statesmen's pledges, he reminded the reformers, did not bring reform any nearer, for it could not be obtained without the sanction of the country. He thought it would have been more statesmanlike not to have embarrassed the government with any new pledges on the subject for party purposes, and any new preuges on the surject on party purposes, and to animate followers.—Sir G. Girry, after a warm tribute to Lord J. Russell, said that he had not understood any new pledge to be given by that nobleman, who had only amply vindicated the sincerity of the government in their effort to redeem the pledge which had obtained for them the confidence of the country. -The SECRETARY-AT-WAR said that Mr. Disraeli had misrepresented Lord J. Russell, and he denied that the condition of the country, at the time of the accession of government to office, did not materially differ from what it now was. In further reply to Mr. Disraeli, he said that tranquillity was one thing and apathy another, and that the mind of the country was not capable of taking in two great excite-

ments at once. The whole heart and mind of the nation was divided between the Baltic and the Danube. -After some observations from Sir J. PAKINGTON and Mr. Macgregor, Lord John Russell expressed his gratitude for the manner in which his statement had been received, and the motion for adjournment was

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, having laid the financial balance sheet on the table, made an explanatory statement respecting the Revenue of the Year now Closed, the Condition of the Public Balances, and the Unfunded Debt. An examination of the balance sheet would show that there was an increase of 749,000%, on what he had estimated on the 6th of Match, but this did not arise from any substantial change of circumstances, one portion of the excess arising from income tax, and the question being only one of the time of money arriving at the Exchequer, and the other portion was from the Customs revenue, from an exceptional cause—the anticipated reduction of the tea duties. The excess of income over expenditure was 3,524,000*l*.; on the 6th of March he had estimated the surplus at 2 854,000*l*., but for reasons which he showed, he proposed that the present surplus should be taken at 3,000,000l. The result was satisfactory, as indicative of the condition of trade and industry, and of the people, the more so that trade must have suffered some contraction, or at least retardation of progress, by political events. Moreover, last year we had remitted 2,600,000l. of taxes and laid on others; but while the former operation, that of relief, had entirely taken effect, the receipts from the latter had only partially come in. He then adverted to the state of the public and said that on the 5th April, 1853, there was in the exchequer 7,859,000*l.*, while on the same date in 1854 there was 2,778,000*l.*, or a decrease of 5,081,000*l.*, and he showed how this sum had been applied, in part of a much larger amount, in paying off funded debt, advances for public works, and reduction of the unfunded debt. He entered into an explanation on the subject of the deficiency bills, in order to remove the false impression on the minds even of well-informed persons, that these represented the accommodation given by the bank to the government, and proved that they were a mode of showing when certain charges became effective. He stated that, having taken legal advice as to his competency to do so, he had taken measures for regulating the mode of issuing these bills, and thereby, instead of the amount being 5,800,0002, it had been reduced, up to the preceding day, to 2,800,000%, subject, moreover, to a cash deduction. Under the present extraordinary circumstances he thought that this amount ought to be reduced, which in other times might not be necessary, but he reiterated that it was this last sum only which represented the amount of bank accommodation, and that the larger sum was but a matter of account. There was nothing more erroneous than the supposition that the demands of government had tended to restrict the means of the London money market, the exact contrary, as he showed, being the case; the disbursements of the government having added to the loanable capital of the country 8,000,0001., while what had been withdrawn was, up to yesterday, 2,129,000%. He next disposed of a belief that there was some unwritten compact with the bank, made in 1844, to the effect that demands were not to be made on the to the effect that demands were not to be made on the bank in regard to the deficiency bills, and stated that there was on the contrary, a full and carefully drawn agreement, providing that if there were a diminution of the public balances below what was usual, the bank was to have a claim on the government for interest, and if there were an excess, the government would have a claim to share the profit. He then went to the consideration of the unfunded debt, and stated the amount of Exchequer bills which government was allowed to issue at 17,774,000*l*. and the actual issue at 16,600,000*l*., so that they were short of the maximum they were entitled to issue by the sum of 1,174,000*l*. He expected to have to make no further demand for authority, and probably might not even have to issue all that had been granted. He referred to the satisfactory state of public credit, which he illustrated by reference, first, to the price of

public securities here in comparison with that of foreign securities; and, secondly, to the price of our funds now, as compared with what it had been in former times. In years of peace, and not of extraordinary distress, Consols had gone much lower than they had been at the close on the preceding night, namely 884. He made a similar comparison in the case of Exchequer bills. He closed his statement by summing up the points he had sought to establish, namely, that the state of the revenue was satisfactory, that the demands of the government on the bank ought not to inspire fear, that there had been no diminution of commerce in consequence, that the unfunded debt was moderate in extent. and that public credit was in a state which might well make us feel thankful, considering the existing circumstances. He moved that the balance-sheet should lie on the table.—After some comments by Mr. DISRAELI, Mr. T. BARING, and Mr. LAING, the motion was agreed to .- The house then adjourned for the Easter recess.

PROGRESS OF BUSINESS.

House of Lords,-March 27th,-Royal Message respecting War with Russia.

31st .- Address in reply to the Royal Message April 3rd.—Her Majesty's Answer to the Address —Church Building Acts Amendment Bill read a second time, and re-ferred to a Select Committee —Testamentary Jurisdiction Bill committed

4th —Bills of Exchange Bill read a second time.—Chimney

Sweepers Bill referred to a Select Committee
6th — Arbitration Law Amendment Bill read a second time,
—Scottish Rights, Lord Egilnton's motion withdrawn.
7th — Unauthorised Negotiations with Foreign Powers, Lord Camphell's Bill read a first time.—Testamentary Juris-

diction Bill read a second time. 10th.—Real Property Conveyance Bill read a first time. 11th — Scotch Bankruptcy Bill read a second time.—House

adjourned to 27th inst.

adjourned to 27th inst.

House of Commons.—March 27th.—War with Russia, Royal
Message —Settlement and Removal Bill, debate on second
reading adjourned to 28th April.—Church Buildings Acts Continuance Bill reported.—High Treason (Ireland) Bill reported.

—Ministers Money Bill reported

28th.—Holyhead and Dublin Mails, Mr. Herbert's motion

negatived. 29th -Episcopal and Capitular Estates Bill, debate on

second reading adjourned to 8th April.

30th.—Messrs. Sturgeon's Petition not received as irregular.

-Income Tax Bill passed. 21st .- Address in answer to the Royal Message.

April 3rd —Bribery Bill in committee.

4th.—Hay Contract, Mr. Osborne's explanation —Dublin University, leave to bring in a bill refused to Mr. Fagan.—

Oriminal Conversation, leave given to Mr. Bowyer to bring in a bill.—Slave Trade, returns ordered.

5th —Middlesex Industrial School Bill read a second time.

5th — Middlesex Industrial School Bill read a second time,
—Public Libraries, leave refused Mr. Ewart to bring in a bill.
—Property Disposal Bill, debate on second reading adjourned.
6th.—Mr. Stonor's case—Railway Management, leave given
Mr. Cardwell to bring in a bill
7th —Oxford University Bill read a first time.
10th —Railway Trafile Bill read a second time—Colonial.

ergy Disabilities Bill in committee.-Ventilation of the

House, Mr. Spooner's motion for an experiment agreed to.

11th.—Postponement of the Reform Bill, Lord John Russell's statement.—Public Balanees, Chancellor of the Exchequer's statement.—House adjourned till the 27th inst.

THE Declaration of War with Russia was published in the London Gazette of the 28th ult. It is as follows: -" It is with deep regret that her Majesty announces the failure of her anxious and protracted endeavours to preserve for her people and for Europe the blessings of The unprovoked aggression of the Emperor of Russia against the Sublime Porte has been persisted in with such disregard of consequences, that, after the rejection by the Emperor of Russia of terms which the Emp-ror of Austria, the Emperor of the French, and the King of Prussia, as well as her Majesty, considered just and equitable, her Majesty is compelled, by a sense of what is due to the honour of her Crown, to the interests of her people, and to the independence of the States of Europe, to come forward in defence of an ally whose territory is invaded, and whose dignity and independence are assailed. Her Majesty, in justification of the course she is about to pursue, refers to the transactions in which Her Majesty has been engaged. The Emperor of Russia had some cause of complaint against

the Sultan with reference to the settlement, which his Highness had sanctioned, of the conflicting claims of the Greek and Latin churches to a portion of the Holy Places of Jerusalem and its neighbourhood. To the complaint of the Emperor of Russia on this head justice was done: and her Majesty's ambassador at Constanti-nople had the satisfaction of promoting an arrangement to which no exception was taken by the Russian Government. But while the Russian Government repeatedly assured the Government of her Majesty that the mission of Prince Menschikoff to Constantinople was exclusively directed to the settlement of the question of the Holy Places at Jerusalem, Prince Menschikoff himself pressed upon the Porte other demands of a far more serious and important character, the nature of which he in the first instance endeavoured, as far as possible, to conceal from her Majesty's ambassador. And these demands, thus studiously concealed, affected not the privileges of the Greek Church at Jerusalem, but the position of many millions of Turkish subjects in their relations to their sovereign the Sultan. These demands were rejected by the spontaneous decision of the Sublime Porte. Two assurances had been given to her Majesty: one that the mission of Prince Menschikoff only regarded the Holy Places; the other, that his mission would be of a conciliatory character. In both respects her Majesty's just expectations were disappointed. Demands were made which, in the opinion of the Sultan, extended to the substitution of the Emperor of Russia's authority for his own, over a large portion of his subjects; and those demands were enforced by a threat: and when her Majesty learnt that, on announcing the termination of his mission, Prince Menschikoff declared that the refusal of his demands would impose upon the imperial government the necessity of seeking a guarantee by its own power, her Majesty thought proper that her fleet should leave Malta, and, in co-operation with that of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, take up its station in the neighbourhood of the Dardanelles. So long as the negotiation bore an amicable character her Majesty refrained from any demonstration of force. But when, in addition to the assemblage of large military forces on the frontier of Turkey, the ambassador of Russia intimated that serious consequences would ensue from the refusal of the Sultan to comply with unwarrantable de-mands, her Majesty deemed it right, in conjunction with the Emperor of the French, to give an unquestionable proof of her determination to support the sovereign rights of the Sultan. The Russian government has maintained that the determination of the Emperor to occupy the Principalities was taken in consequence of the advance of the fleets of England and France. But the menace of invasion of the Turkish territory was conveyed in Count Nesselrode's note to Rechid Pacha of the 19th (31st) May, and re-stated in his despatch to Baron Brunnow of the 20th May (1st June), which announced the determination of the Emperor of Russia to order his troops to occupy the Principalities, if the Porte did not within a week comply with the demands of Russia. The despatch to her Majesty's ambassador at Constantinople, authorising him in certain specified contingencies to send for the British fleet, was dated the 31st May, and the order sent direct from England to her Majesty's admiral to proceed to the neighbourhood of the Dardanelles was dated the 2nd of June. The determination to occupy the Principalities was therefore taken before the orders for the advance of the combined squadrons were given. The Sultan's minister was informed that, unless he signed within a week, and without the change of a word, the Note proposed to the Porte by Prince Menschikoff on the eve of his departure from Constantinople, the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia would be occupied by Russian troops. The Sultan could not accede to so insulting a demand; but when the actual occupation of the Principalities took place, the Sultan did not, as he might have done in the exercise of his undoubted right, declare war, but addressed a protest to his Allies. Her Majesty, in conjunction with the Sovereigns of Austria, France, and Prussia, has made various attempts to meet any just demands of the Emperor of Russia without affecting the dignity and independence of the Sultan; and had it been the sole object of Russia to obtain security for the enjoyment by

the Christian subjects of the Porte of their privileges and immunities, she would have found it in the offers that have been made by the Sultan. But as that security was not offered in the shape of a special and separate stipulation with Russia, it was rejected. Twice has this offer been made by the Sultan, and recommended by the Four Powers: once by a Note originally prepared at Vienna, and subsequently modified by the Porte; once by the proposal of bases of negotiation agreed upon at Constantinople on the 31st of December, and approved at Vienna on the 13th of January, as offering to the two parties the means of arriving at an understanding in a becoming and honourable manner. It is thus manifest that a right for Russia to interfere in the ordinary relations of Turkish subjects to their sovereign, and not the happiness of Christian communities in Turkey, was the object sought for by the Russian government; to such a demand the Sultan would not submit, and his highness, in self-defence, declared war upon Russia: but her Majesty nevertheless, in conjunction with her Allies, has not ceased her endeavours to restore peace between the contending parties. The time has, however, now arrived when, the advice and remonstrances of the Four Powers having proved wholly ineffectual, and the military preparations of Russia becoming daily more extended, it is but too obvious that the Emperor of Russia has entered upon a course of policy which, if unchecked, must lead to the destruction of the Ottoman Empire. In this conjuncture her Majesty feels called upon, by regard for an ally, the integrity and independence of whose empire have been recognised as essential to the peace of Europe, by the sympathies of her people with right against wrong, by a desire to avert from her dominions most injurious consequences, and to save Europe from the preponderance of a Power which has violated the faith of treaties, and defies the opinion of the civilised world, to take up arms in conjunction with the Emperor of the French, for the defence of the Sultan. Her Majesty is persuaded that in so acting she will have the cordial support of her people; and that the pretext of zeal for the Christian religion will be used in vain to cover an aggression undertaken in disregard of its holy precepts, and of its pure and beneficent spirit. Her Majesty humbly trusts that her efforts may be successful, and that, by the blessing of Providence, peace may be re-established on safe and solid foundations.

The same Gazette contains an additional Declaration respecting Neutrals, and Orders in Council to be observed during the war. The Declaration states, that the Queen " having been compelled to take up arms in support of an ally, is desirous of rendering the war as little onerous as possible to the Powers with whom she remains at peace. To preserve the commerce of neutrals from all unnecessary obstruction, her Majesty is willing for the present, to waive a part of the belligerent rights appertaining to her by the law of nations. It is impossible for her Majesty to forego the exercise of her right of seizing articles contraband of war, and of preventing neutrals from bearing the enemy's despatches, and she must maintain the right of a belligerent to prevent neutrals from breaking any effective blockade which may be established with an adequate force against the enemy's forts, harbours, or coasts. But her Majesty will waive the right of seizing enemy's property laden on board a neutral vessel unboard. enemy's forts, harbours, or coasts. on board a neutral vessel, unless it be contraband of war. It is not her Majesty's intention to claim the confiscation of neutral property, not being contraband of war, found on board enemy's ships, and her Majesty further declares that, being auxious to lessen as much as possible the evils of war, and to restrict its operations to the regularly organised forces of the country, it is not her present intention to issue letters of marque for the commissioning of privateers."

The Orders in Council are three in number. The first is technically termed an order of general reprisals; and it is a formality which usually precedes the commencement of hostilities between maritime Powers. Its effect is, to authorise her Majesty's fleets and ships to seize "all ships, vessels, and goods, belonging to the Emperor of All the Russias, or his subjects, or others inhabiting within any of his countries, territories, or dominions, and bring the same to judgment" in the Courts of Admiralty "duly commissionated to take

cognizance thereof." Special instructions are to be prepared, directing these courts to proceed to adjudication and condemnation, "according to the course of Admiralty and the law of nations, in the case of all captures made under the authority before given;" and corresponding instructions will be forwarded to the maritime tribunals in our colonies and foreign possessions. The second Order enjoins "that no ships or vessels belonging to any of her Majesty's subjects be permitted to enter and clear out for any of the ports of Russia, until further order," and it also lays an embargo on "all Russian ships or vessels whatsoever now within, or which shall hereafter come into, any of the ports, harbours, or roads, within her Majesty's dominions, together with all persons and effects on board the said ships or vessels "-subject, however, to a very important reservation contained in the Order which immediately follows, and which allows to all Russian merchant vessels in any ports or places within her Majesty's dominions, six weeks for loading their cargoes and taking their departure. Permission is also granted to all Russian vessels which, prior to the date of the Order, may have sailed from any foreign port, bound for any place within the British dominions, to enter the port of their destination, to discharge their cargoes, and to depart "forthwith" free from all molestation. This privilege is, of course, not extended to ships having on board officers in the military or naval service of the enemy, articles contraband of war, or despatches pro-ceeding from or addressed to the Russian government. The remaining Order gives directions for the distribution of prize-mone

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has issued proposals for a Loan of Six Millions for which tenders are invited. The loan is to be taken upon Exchequer bonds, in three sets, of 2,000,000%, each, respectively redeemable on the 8th of May in 1858, 1859, and 1860; the whole to bear $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest.

A Treaty of Alliance between England and France has been signed at London and ratified at Paris. object of the alliance of the two powers is stated to be the re-establishment of peace between the Emperor of Russia and the Sultan on a permanent basis, and the preservation of Europe from the dangers which have disturbed the general peace. For this purpose, and in order to secure the Ottoman dominions from foreign invasion, the English and French governments agree to combine their military and naval forces in a manner sufficient to accomplish the result they have in view. They bind themselves not to accept any proposition for the cessation of hostilities against Russia, without having communicated to each other the nature of such overtures. They distinctly disclaim all exclusive advantage to themselves from the events which may arise, and they invite the rest of Europe to co-operate with them in an alliance destined solely to protect the public interests of

The Supplementary Gazette of April 14th contains two Proclamations; the first commands that the 26th April shall be observed throughout England and Ireland as a day of humiliation and prayer; "that so both we and our people may humble ourselves before Almighty God, in order to obtain pardon of our sins, and in the most devout and solemn manner send up our prayers and supplications to the Divine Majesty, for imploring His blessing and assistance on our arms for the restoration of peace to us and our dominions;" and directs the archbishops and bishops of England and Ireland to prepare a form of prayer suitable to the occasion, to be read in all churches, chapels, and places of public worship. The second proclamation commands that the same day be observed in Scotland as a day of humiliation and prayer; and orders that the proclamation be published at the market-cross of Edinburgh, and all other places

The banquet given by the Lord Mayor at the Mansien House on Easter Monday, had a political character, and was distinguished by a remarkable Speech from Sir Hamilton Seymour, the late ambassador at the Russian court. Sir Hamilton acknowledged the toast "the diplomatic service of the country." After returning thanks, he said he would have been content to sit down at once, being altogether unaccustomed to address large

assemblies, but that he had a long story to tell. confidence they had reposed in him was due, not to the individual, but to the system of diplomacy adopted by the British government. That system is remarkably simple. It consists in a man keeping his eyes as wide open as he could, and in writing home observations, not such as were most likely to please the English government, but such as they appeared to be to the man himself. That was the system universally adopted by English diplematists; but, unfortunately, it was not followed abroad. In particular, it was not adopted by the Russian government; and the consequences were what we have all some that a but a consequences were what we have all seen. Had the Russian government followed the same practice, he believed that none of the present evils would have come to pass. But, un-fortunately, a contrary course was adopted; for nothing could be more inexact, nothing more false, than the notions with regard to Europe in general that were circulated through Russia. What did they write with circulated through Russia. What did they write with regard to the provinces of Turkey? They wrote that nothing but the greatest horrors prevailed; that the priests were murdered at the altar; that the Christian temples were burnt; that the grosscst sacrileges were everywhere committed; things that made his hair stand on end, till he found that he could not trace a single word of truth in the whole relation. What did they write from Constantinople? They wrote that that interesting invalid the Sultan got worse and worse; that his flesh and his appetite were quite gone; and that his obstinacy was such that he refused to take the prescriptions which the Imperial physician was good enough to send him. What did they write from London? They wrote that John Bull was a very material fellow; that he was immersed in the Three per Cents; that he was very fond of the creature comforts; and that he was most unwilling to interrupt his present flow of prosperity by meddling with affairs with which he had no direct concern. So much for England. He must say here that he was not alluding to mere diplomatic correspondence-to the despatches of prince this or of count that—but to general reports sent from the country. What did they write from France? Why, they represented that country as having hardly escaped from one revolution or political change, and as being only bent upon avoiding another; that the men of commerce were intent upon realising large fortunes; that the government was Imperial in its sympathies; and above all, the idea of a close connexion between England and France was treated as a myth—as a thing to be talked of but never to be realised. It might be asked, what was the English minister about? But the English minister was a very small man. He did what he could, but his voice was small; for it was not what was said to the Emperor of Russia in the English language that availed anything, but what was said to him in the Russian language; and Sir Hamilton was persuaded that if there had been any one among his advisers of courage or of character sufficient to tell his Majesty the exact truth, his Majesty would never have followed his present unfortunate course. The result was, that England is plunged into a war with a people having many sympathies with England, which not only purchases half the produce of Kussia, but pays for it beforehand. There are many kind hearts among that people, and many friendly hands, which he should be glad again to shake when the present mists of prejudice have been dispelled. But if they had lost an old ally on one side, the circumstances of the case had wiped away centuries of jealousy and hostility with regard to another country the French nation. In every language there are words of peculiar significance and importance. Thus, when they say in England that a man behaves himself like a gentleman, they bestow upon him the highest compliment, and they mean that such a man would not only fulfil but would go beyond his engagements. Now, in the French language, the words "loyal" and "loyauté" have the same significant meaning; and in speaking of the French cabinet he must say, that, as far as his own powers of observation had gone, those terms were peculiarly applicable to the acts of the French government. As far as he had been able to observe, nothing had been more loyal—nothing more marked by loyauté
—than the proceedings of the French government. He

did not wish to go into any personal affairs, but there was one slight circumstance which occurred to himself, and which he thought, as regarded the conduct of the French government, had not attracted the attention it deserved. Among the arts that were used-dodges, he believed, is the modern word-to separate the English and the French governments, the Russian cabinet meted out a very different treatment to the English minister to what was awarded to the French minister. For instance, Sir Hamilton received one fine winter's morning the agreeable intimation that his back was more agreeable to the government than his face; that his passports were ready; and that it was desirable he should set out from St. Petersburg as soon as possible. Nothing of the sort was done to the French minister. But it happened that this little act was foreseen and discountenanced at Paris; and it so happened, that when the French minister heard of this, acting upon his instructions, he wrote to the Russian cabinet, requesting that a similar passport might be made out for him: and so off he went. At the close of his speech, Sir Hamilton hoped they would excuse any tinge of asperity that might have appeared in what he had said. Many of them, in travelling, had experienced the discomfort, when arriving at a station, of finding that they had left an umbrella or a carpet-bag behind them; and they would therefore excuse any annoyance felt by a poor traveller like himself, who had left behind him the whole of his luggage, and who therefore naturally felt a little excitement on the subject. This sally was received with great cheering and laughter. Among the other speakers was Lord John Russell, who, in acknowledging, in Lord Aberdeen's absence, the toast of her Majesty's Ministers, deprecated hasty criticism of the conduct of our naval

and military officers. A meeting was held at Manchester on the 19th inst., called by Mr. Urquhart as a demonstration of Hostility to the Policy of the Russian War. Mr. Alderman Heywood was in the chair, and several thousand persons were present. The business of the meeting was confused. It was resolved "that it is not safe to enter into a war without a thorough knowledge of its circumstances,"although the mover of that resolution was not permitted to speak. It was proposed by Mr. William Coningham, "that it is time for the British people to begin to comprehend its external relations." Mr. Absolom Watkin proposed an amendment, declaring that the war is just and necessary; asserting that the power of Russia is dangerous and must be reduced; and expressing a desire for the restoration of Poland, Italy, and Hungary, as independent states. After much noisy discussion, meeting cut short further proceedings by carrying both resolution and amendment. A letter was read from Mr. Bright in answer to an invitation to attend the meeting. Its substance is contained in the following passage. After saying that he differs from Mr. Urquhart in every point save in the condemnation of the war, and that therefore his presence could not be of any use, he proceeds; "It is a melancholy circumstance that the English public, not expecting and not reflectingaccepting with a childish simplicity the declaration of statesmen, whose only present bond of union is a partnership in the guilt of this war, and relying on the assertions of a press more anxious for a trade in newspapers than for truth-should give their sanction to proceedings as much opposed to their own interests as they are to every principle of morality. Our countrymen fancy they are fighting for freedom, because the Russian government is a despotism. They forget that the object of their solicitude is not less a despot; their chief ally but the other day overthrew a republic and imprisoned or expatriated the ministers of a freely-elected parliament; that they are alternately coaxing and bullying Austria whose regard for freedom and justice Hungary and Italy can attest, to join them in this 'holy war'; and that the chief result of their success, if success be possible, will be to perpetuate the domination of a handful of the followers of Mahomet over many millions of Christians throughout the provinces of European Turkey. There was a time when it was fashionable to have sympathy for Greece; now, Athens

years ago, English Liberals wished success to the insurrection in Italy, and to the war for independence in Hungary; now the efforts of the Greeks for freedom are pronounced ill-timed, -as if we, who are sending our fleets and armies to perpetuate their subjugation to the Turks, were the best judges of the moment when their fetters should be struck off. I shall say no more, for indeed I had not intended to say so much. From this letter, and from conversation with you on more than one occasion, I think you will see that I have a fair reason for absenting myself from your meeting. The people, or a portion of them, are drunk with a confused notion of fighting Russia; they confound the blowing up of ships and the slaughter of thousands with the cause of freedom, as if there were some connexion between matters so wholly apart. I cannot hope to change this feeling, and I fear you cannot. Time and experience alone will convince them, perhaps when too late, that a great national crime lies at their door. The time will come when history will record what English treasure was expended, and what English blood was shed, for an object in which England had no real interest, and for an object, too, which the very states-men who advised it knew could not possibly succeed. I have spoken my sentiments on this painful question in the House of Commons; my constituents are gene-rally acquainted with them; and therefore I feel it the less needful for me to take part in the meeting of tomorrow.

The Norwich Town-Council, on the 19th, unanimously agreed to an Address to the Queen on the declaration of war against Russia. The speeches made on the occasion indicated an energetic determination to support the government in the conduct of the war. One councillor, Mr. Tillett, said he feared the struggle would be a very protracted one, as it would ultimately be found to be a conflict concerning the whole of the religions of Europe.

NARRATIVE OF LAW AND CRIME.

A REMARKABLE trial for Murder has taken place at Edinburgh. William Smith, a surgeon at Kirkton St. Fergus in Aberdeenshire, was charged with the murder of William M*Donald. The evidence was entirely circumstantial. William M*Donald resided and worked on the farm of his mother, at Burnside, near Kirkton. He was a widower, but anxious to marry Mary Slessor, a farm-servant; and he only waited for money and a farm. He was on intimate terms with the accused; and left his home on the evening of the 19th November last, saying he had an appointment to meet Dr. Smith at six o'clock. That evening, shortly after half-past seven, Fraser, the bellman of Kirkton, on his way to ring the eight o'clock bell, saw a flash and heard a report in the direction of Dr. Smith's field. M'Donald did not return home that night; and, alarmed at his absence, his brother Robert set out in search of him next morning. He took his way towards Dr. Smith's, The path led through a field by the side of a cross-ditch to Dr. Smith's field. On going through the gap in the hedge, Robert M'Donald found the body of his brother, in the ditch under the hedge, with a wound in his cheek, a little blood on the face, and a pistol lying by the body. He at once went to Dr. Smith's, but found that he was from home. Shortly after, however, Smith and Pirie, the village farrier, came up; and Smith said, "He's shot himself,"—suggesting at the same time that the pistol might have gone off by accident in the pocket of his jacket. Suspicion soon fastened on Dr. Smith. appeared that he had effected three insurances upon the life of M Donald—two for five years, and one for one year; the last, for 9991. 19s., expired on the 24th November, five days after the murder of M Donald. In the policies of all these insurances it was a condition that they should not be vitiated in the event of snicide. Dr. Smith, in his judicial declarations, stated that they were effected at the desire of his uncle-one William Milne; that he knew nothing of the terms of the fashionable to have sympathy for Greece; now, Athens is to be occupied by English and French troops, if a insured by these policies on M'Donald's death, in constrong anti-Turkish feeling is manifested there. Five sequence of his having died by his own hand. With

respect to the pistol, evidence was offered to show that Dr. Smith had purchased one, in August last, like that found on the ground; and that he had purchased two ounces of gunpowder on the 19th of November, ostensibly for mixing an ointment. A packet of gunpowder was found in Smith's house by the officers; it was short of two ounces by a quarter of an ounce; but it was shown that in opening it the officers spilt some, and the servant of Dr. Smith deposed to finding some on a plate after they had left the house. It was also shown that William M'Donald had purchased in September, 1848, from Mr. Gray, the brother of the Provost of Peterhead, a pistol similar to that found by the body; and Mr. Gray expressed his belief that it was the same pistol he had sold. The main question was one of time. Where was Dr. Smith between half-past seven o'clock and eight o'clock on the evening of the murder? Dr. Smith's own account is not disputed, except in one important item. He declares that he had no appointment to meet M'Donald; that about six o'clock he went to the "mause" on professional business, and returned to his own house soon after seven; that he dug up some flower roots, occupying his time until about five-and-twenty minutes to eight; that he then went to Miss Anderson's, and remarked the time, 7:35, on her clock. Staying with her a few minutes he went to Pirie's, and subsequently to Mrs. Manson's, and back again to Pirie's, leaving that house about half-past eight in company with Reid and Taylor. The important item in this account is that Smith was at Miss Anderson's at twenty-five minutes before eight; that he drew her attention to the fact, and the hands of the clock did mark twenty-five minutes to eight; but Miss Anderson swore on the trial that the clock was a quarter too slow. That left fifteen minutes unaccounted for. exhibited no signs of guilty consciousness at the discovery of the body. In summing up, the Lord Justice Clerk remarked, that at an early period of the trial he had taken up the impression that unless more evidence were brought than appeared likely, there was not enough to infer the guilt of the prisoner, or to substantiate the fact that a murder had been committed. Since hearing the whole case, that impression had been strengthened and confirmed. The jury deliberated about ten minutes, and then returned a verdict of "Not proven." Questioned by the bench, the foreman said that the verdict was the result of a division; there was a minority for a verdict of "Guilty." The crowd slightly hissed the announcement, and Dr. Smith was taken out of court by a private door to evade the mob.

The trial of Richard Hugh Smyth, alias "Tom Provis," took place at Gloucester on the 1st inst. The circumstances of this case have already been fully detailed. (See Household Narrative for August last, p. 183.) The charges against him were that he had feloniously forged a codicil to the will of Sir Hugh Smyth, Bart., with intent to defraud, and that he had uttered the said forgery. There was another indictment for perjury, committed on the trial of "Smyth v. Smyth," at the last Gloucestershire assizes. The forgery charge was first gone into. The prisoner had retained Mr. Gelinger Symons to defend him, but that gentleman had thrown of the brief, and the prisoner complained to the court of this treatment, saying he must now trust entirely to his God and the judge and jury. The evidence was a repetition of the facts by which Sir F. Thesiger so completely demolished Smyth's case last year. The bought Bible, which had been passed off as the family heir-loom, the forged seal, and all the apparatus of fraud, as conspicuous as on the former trial. The interest, however, of last year was utterly wanting on this occasion; every stage of the proceedings leading to the foregone con-clusion of the prisoner's guilt. Smyth, however, made an original defence. In a long and rambling speech he contended that he had not forged the documents, nor could he be charged with the uttering, because they had been produced in court by his solicitors, and not by himself, and as to forgery, he had heard it laid down by a learned judge at the Old Bailey, that to copy the names of men who perhaps never lived, or who, at all events, must long since have been dead, was no forgery. He had been justified, both by the laws of nations and the customs of civilised society, in what he had done;

for nations resorted to arms, and did all manner of evil to support what they conceived to be their own; and he asked, did any one now dare charge Bonaparte as a murderer, because, in prosecuting his claim to his own, he had caused the deaths of numerous persons? He was found guilty of forging and uttering the deed, and, upon being called up for sentence, snivelled for mercy on account of his wife (a young creature as beautiful as an angel) and his four small children. The learned judge expressed his concurrence in the verdict of the jury, who would have found it impossible to come to any other conclusion than that at which they had arrived, and, remarking upon the enormity of the prisoner's offence, sentenced him to be transported for twenty years.

Colonel Gordon, of the Royal Artillery,-a distinguished veteran, in his sixty-seventh year,—Died Suddenly on the 15th March, in a Railway-carriage between Stafford and Crewe. After the interment, circumstances came to light which led to the exhumation of the body and a coroner's inquest. It appeared that Colonel Gordon left London for Aberdeen on the night of the 15th; he travelled in the mail-train, as a third class passenger. In the same carriage with him, but in another compartment, was a man drunk, who annoyed the other passengers by his bad behaviour. At Stafford, a passenger complained; whereupon Inspector Saunders took the offender out of the compartment in which he had so misbehaved, and wished to put him into that occupied by Colonel Gordon. The Colonel protested against the intrusion, and offered his card; the Inspector answered him insolently, seized him by the shoulders, and said he should leave the carriage: eventually the drunken man was admitted. Colouel Gordon intimated an intention of prosecuting the inspector for an assault, and asked the names of three fellow-passengers as witnesses, but did not take down their names: he seemed as if he were going to sleep; presently his head began to droop, and when the train arrived at Crewe he was dead. This was the evidence of three passengers who sat with the deceased. Saunders and other officials denied that the man put into the compartment was drunk. He "walked into the carriage with his hands in his pockets." A guard said it was "not unusual to find third-class passengers who had taken a few glasses of liquor." Sir John Liddell, who made a post-mortem examination, ascribed the death to a longstanding disease of the heart: any sudden excitement would be likely to cause death. The jury returned a verdict of "manslaughter" against Saunders. Saunders was put on his trial, at Chester Assizes, on the 6th inst, Evidence similar to that given at the inquest was adduced. When Sir John Liddell was cross-examined, he said the Colonel's life was at all times in great peril. His death might have arisen from the excitement which took place previously to the prisoner's laying hands upon him: it might have followed in the course of half an hour. The Judge—"Can the jury, after that, say that the death was caused by the violence of the prisoner?" Mr. M'Intyre said, after that intimation he would not press the case: and a verdict of acquittal was recorded. Mr. Justice Crompton said, he could not say that they had any right to turn Colonel Gordon out of the carriage, or to put in a drunken man; but these were questions which they could not decide, not having heard the other side of the case. But it struck him that the conduct of the railway officials was not justifiable.

At the Central Criminal Court on the 8th, Lewis

At the Central Criminal Court on the 8th, Lewis Bossy, a gentlemanly-locking man, was tried for a misdemeanour—Uttering a False Diploma of the Royal College of Edinburgh. Mr. Bossy is a licentiate of the Apothecaries' Company; when in business as a general practitioner he exhibited in the surgery what purported to be an Edinburgh diploma of "M.D.," entitling him to act as a physician; and he has since been appointed physician to some life-insurance offices, the managers believing he was really what he represented himself to be. However, they were led to make inquiries at Edinburgh; they discovered that Mr. Bossy's diploma

Edinburgh; they discovered that Mr. Bossy's diploma was a forgery; and hence this prosecution. The case was fully made out. When arrested, Mr. Bossy admitted that he had never been examined at Edinburgh, but said he had purchased the diploma of a person who represented that he could obtain it for him on his

writing a treatise; he penned a treatise on diarrhœa, and paid 23l. when he received the diploma. His counsel urged the probability of this explanation—diplomas are advertised and sold. The accused, he said, was a man of skill. Dr. Guy Babington, Dr. Hanley, and other gentlemen, gave hima high character for honour and integrity. The jury pronounced him guilty, but strongly recommended him to mercy. Mr. Baron Martin said he fully concurred in the verdict, and commented on the necessity of stopping any such practice as this. But he only inflicted a nominal sentence—two days' imprisonment; which entitled the

prisoner to be immediately discharged.

Three men, Grant, Quin, and Coomey, were Executed at Monaghan on the 10th inst., for the murder of Thomas Bateson. Few scenes preceding an execution have been so striking and unusual. All three were in the best spirits, and bade farewell to wives, children, and friends, with the greatest cheerfulness on both sides. Three Roman Catholic priests attended them. On the morning of the execution, the reporter of the Northern Whig says that he saw them in prison. They were walking in a yard, having partaken of an excellent breakfast, two smoking, and all exhilarated. When pitied, Coomey said he never felt so happy; he was sure of meeting his Saviour! Quin said he would not accept a reprieve if it came. The sub-sheriff said he was sorry to see men in their position. "Sorry," said one of them in a tone of surprise: "why, it is glad you should be, sir." He then asked them if they had any statement to make to him in relation to the offence for which they were to die? "No," said Coomey, "our nand Grant were first taken to the scaffold. Quin said, "Hell cannot now scare us;" and, addressing the hangman, "He's doing the best job ever done for us." At their request the priests blessed them; and one said, "Remember the penitent thief on the cross: in one moment you'll be in heaven." Upon which Quin exclaimed, "Mary, mother of God! receive us; prepare heaven for us." Grant said nothing. When they were heaven for us." Grant said nothing. When they were heaven for us." Grant said nothing. When they were heaven for us." Grant said nothing. When they were heaven for us." Grant said nothing. When they were heaven for us." Grant said nothing. When they were heaven for us." Grant said nothing. When they were heaven for us." Grant said nothing. When they were heaven for us." The drop fell, and the culprit died without a struggle, amid the frantic shouts and cries of the multitude below.

A shocking case of Starvation of a Child has occurred at Southampton. G. C. Elmes and Mary Ann Wake were indicted at the Southampton quarter session, on the 11th, for neglecting to give sufficient food for the support of Emily Lavinia Elmes, a child of the age of eleven years, and for beating her. The male prisoner, who is a compositor, was left a widower, with two female children, about three years since. Two years ago he went to lodge with Wake, who is a widow, with a grown-up family residing with her. The two children of the gran were proposity treated for a time the father taken. man were properly treated for a time, the father taking his meals with them. After a time he took his meals with the woman, and thenceforward regularly cohabited with her. The two children were then much ill-treated; one of them escaped, and is now the inmate of a local charitable institution. The other girl, the younger of the two, was from that period subjected to a system of close confinement and ill-treatment. She was not allowed to have the slightest intercourse with children of her own age, but was confined in a room, the blind of which was always kept close drawn, her father taking her a scanty allowance of dry bread only, and positively denying her any drink whatever. In the recent winter months the treatment was rendered much worse. was then placed, during the day, in a cold, damp, dirty, washhouse, opening upon the yard, with a hrick floor, and without any article of furniture upon which she could rest herself. When unobserved she stole out into the yard, and drank some water kept in a bucket there and when Wake saw her she beat and drove the child back again into the cold kitchen. The consequence of this inhuman treatment was, that the child became a mere skeleton, broke out in sores, had chilblains upon her feet, and an ulcer upon one of her legs. The neighbours heard her continually beaten, and were disturbed by her cries and entreaties for mercy. This continued

until the Rev. Mr. Norton, the curate of the parish, heard of the matter; he went to the house of the prisoners and found the child, whom he could scarcely recognise, so altered was her appearance from the fine healthy child who had formerly attended his school. Information was given to the board of guardians, who procured a justices' warrant, obtained possession of the child, and had the prisoners apprehended. The medical officers could not discover the slightest trace of organic disease; on the contrary, under humane treatment, she rapidly gained strength, and is now in a fair way of perfect recovery. The jury found Elmes guilty of neglect and assault, and convicted Wake of an assault. The Recorder sentenced Elmes to be imprisoned one year, and Wake six months.

A Seizure of Stolen Property to the Amount of 10,000l. as been made in Houndsditch. The police having has been made in Houndsditch. The police having been informed by Mr. Bateman, of Cary-lane, that he had discovered that a quantity of wool which had been stolen from his house was in the possession of Mr. Chadwick, of Monkville-street, City, an officer at once proceeded thither, and took Mr. Chadwick into custody, and seized 87 lb. of wool, the property of Mr. Bateman. Upon being examined before the Lord Mayor, Mr. Chadwick satisfactorily proved that he had purchased the property of a Moses Moses, a general dealer in Houndsditch. Moses was apprehended, and not being able to give a straightforward account of the possession of the wool, was remanded, and Chadwick was dis-charged. After Moses was in custody the police proceeded to his house and there discovered several waggon-loads of goods, among which was nearly the whole of the plate and jewellery stolen a short time since from Mr. Alexander, of Hatton Garden; cloths, bareges, and alpacas, stolen from Hargraves, of Gracechurchstreet; a large quantity of skins, the produce of the robbery of Messrs. Self & Co., of Bermondsey; portmanteaus and carpet bags stolen from various railway stations; bales of Manchester goods, gold and silver plate, &c. Above a waggon and a half of goods have already been identified by the persons from whom they were stolen, and the police are actively engaged in tracing the rest. On the 13th inst., Moses, and a person named Chadwick, who was supposed to be his accomplice, were examined at the Mansion House, when the latter was discharged, and the former remanded for further evidence against him upon one of the charges, and he was fully committed upon another. A waggon would hardly contain the property seized by the police at the prisoner's house, and already identified as the produce of recent burglaries and robberies. A vast number of articles, consisting of pieces of scarlet damask, black and crimson cloth, doeskin, silver mustard pots, gold rings, &c., have not been identified.

On the loth inst. Catherine Savill, a married woman residing at Camberwell, Drowned her Infant while labouring under a fit of insanity. A girl who acted as servant to the child's parents found the body lying in a basin of water. The child, a baby of four months, had been dead at least three-quarters of an hour. In the meantime the wretched mother had proceeded to her husband's place of occupation in Finsbury-square, and the moment he saw her he had a presentiment that something had occurred, and asked her what was the matter? She replied, "George prepare yourself for the worst—I have destroyed the baby." He asked her how she had done it, and she said she had drowned it in a pail of water. The Jury returned a verdict of "Wilfful murder" against the woman.

A man named Goodal, residing in the village of Milford near Derby, has Murdered one of his Children. He was living apart from his wife, they having separated about two years since, on account of his bad conduct. On the 18th inst. he went to his wife's house, after the two youngest children were in bed. While the woman was occupied with some work in the garden, she heard one of her children make a strange noise. She ran up stairs, and met her husband coming out of the bedroom. She said, "My baby is crying;" to which he replied, "Your baby is in heaven." He went down stairs, and she went into the bedroom, and saw the child lying on the bed bleeding. She shrieked out "Murder," and ran down stairs. An alarm was raised,

and Goodall, who was found sitting on a sofa, was secured by a neighbour. The murdered child was a stetled by a neighbour. The interfect of this was a little girl, one year and a half old. On searching the prisoner's pockets two razors, 14l., and a quart bottle with some liquor in it, supposed to be poison, were

George Cowell and ten other persons were brought up for trial at the Liverpool Assizes under an indictment for Unlawfully Conspiring to Intimidate and Obstruct certain Workpeople at Preston, preventing them from accepting employment. Application was made by the counsel for the defendants for time to prepare their defence. The Attorney-General for the County Palatine opposed the application, on the ground that the great importance of the case required a speedy decision. Mr. Justice Cresswell agreed that the trial ought to take place as soon as possible; but as many persons would not think the trial satisfactory if it were hurried on, and the defendants had not had much time to prepare for defence, he ordered the trial to be postponed till the next Assizes.

At the same Assizes, William Caitcheou, late cashier of the North-Western Railway Company at Liverpool, was tried for *Embezzling* the moneys of the company. Part of the money he seems to have applied to his own use-he said he had lent it to a friend; part he had use—he said he had lent it to a litent; part he had sent to Gaolen, the anditor of the company in London. On this indictment he was found guilty. He was then indicted along with Gaolen, Gaolen pleaded guilty, and the prosecutors did not press the case against Caitcheou. Gaolen had a salary of 600%; he had entered into large speculations, was unsuccessful, and the two prisoners together had misappropriated 10,000l. of the company's funds: Caitcheou had a salary of 150l., and he seems to have been led into wrong-doing by his superior officer Gaolen. Mr. Justice Cresswell sentenced Gaolen to be transported for fourteen years, and

Caitcheou to four years' penal servitude.

At the Bodmin Assizes, James Holman was tried for the Murder of his Wife, at Crowan. Two lives were sacrificed, for the unfortunate woman was far advanced in pregnancy. One night Holman ran to some neighbours and said his wife had been murdered; her body was found lying, face downwards, on the hearth—the face among the ashes; the front of the head had been beaten in by repeated blows. After a time, when he had been taken into custody on suspicion, Holman said he found his wife drunk; she threw a billhook at him; he pushed her, and she fell on a "brandis" or trivet, which caused her death. A hatchet was lying near, and some blood got upon it; he feared this might get him into trouble, and he threw it down a well: this statement was made after the hatchet had been discovered. The victim was a sober and industrious woman. Holman was supposed to have killed her with the hatchet. He had foretold her early death, and proposed to marry her sister when it happened. His counsel pleaded for a verdict of man-slaughter only; but the jury pronounced the crime a murder. The judge passed sentence of death, without hope of mercy.

At Norwich Assizes, Peter Ashcroft and John Latham were tried for Manslaughter, by Causing a Fatal Collision on the Norfolk Railway, in January last. The trial arose out of the disaster near Harling station, where six lives were sacrificed. The line had been where six lives were sacrificed. The line had been blocked up by snow: the down-line between Harling and Thetford was clear; Mr. Howard, inspector of permanent way, left orders that Briggs should pilot all trains both ways on the down line: Mr. Ashcroft, general superintendent, and Mr. Latham, an inspector of permanent way, arrived from Norwich with a train of labourers; Briggs told them his orders; they, as they believed the up line was obstructed with snow, said they would proceed on that line to clear away the drift. While their train was going at a good rate, it encountered one on the same rails under Mr. Howard's care, the up-line having been cleared sooner than was expected: the collision ensued. At the close of the case for the prosecution, the Chief Baron intimated that the worst offender was not in the dock-Howard. He commented in very strong terms on what he could not but deem an apparent mockery of justice on the part of but deem an apparent mockery of justice on the part of the 30th of November. It was during this time that those who, in order to obtain for themselves the the transaction occurred which gave rise to the suit.

character of enforcing railway regularity, and punishing offenders against it, had selected two men at the bar as their victims, but had omitted to include Howard, who, whatever might be said of the conduct of Ashcroft and Latham, ought most indubitably to have stood at the bar to answer for the deaths of the persons killed the bar to answer for the deaths of the persons killed on this occasion, either alone or in conjunction with Ashcroft and Latham. Whether the prisoners at the bar ought to have been placed there at all, was for the jury to say; but he could not help observing that they were on their proper line, and that, relying on the strict adherence of Howard both to his own orders and to the general rules of the company, it did not seem to him that they ought to be made responsible for the lamentable consequences which had ensued from a course of conduct on the part of that officer which was so totally unjustifiable in him and unexpected by them. The prosecuting counsel said, after such an opinion had been given by the judge, he was prepared to withdraw from the prosecution; but he urged in Mr. Howard's behalf, that he had been placed in great difficulty, and that he had believed the up-line was closed by snow. Without hearing counsel for the defence, the jury gave a verdict of "Not guilty;" which was received with a burst of applause. A verdict of acquittal was taken with regard to several other indictments against the two officials.

Early on Sunday morning, the 16th inst., the house of a man named Fisher, at Millhouse, near Sheffield, was Blown up by an Infernal Machine. Fisher is a seythemaker, and lives in a very secluded place. He and his wife were alarmed, about one o'clock on Sunday morning, by an explosion which was afterwards found to have greatly shattered the house. The roof had been lifted bodily, the ceilings of two rooms brought down, the window of the back bed-room blown out, and the door carried away with the stanchions. The "infernal machine" was a tin can, filled with gunpowder, the lid fastened down, and a fuse inserted in it. A ladder was found reared against the wall, near the back bed-room window, and by its aid some one had reached the window, broken a pane, and then thrown the machine into the room. A similar attempt was made the same morning at another house, but the damage done was not so serious. The refusal of the persons occupying the houses to join a trades' union is the conjectured cause of these diabolical

At the Kingston Assizes, four days were occupied with the trial of a case respecting the validity of the Will of the late Duchess of Manchester. The following were the circumstances: the duchess was the daughter of General Bernard Sparrow and Lady Olivia Sparrow. The marriage was solemnised in October, 1822. The duke-then Lord Mandeville-was heir apparent to the family estate of Kimbolton, in the counties of Huntingdon and Bedford. The duchess had the absolute title don and Bedford. The duchess had the absolute title to two estates in the north of Ireland of the clear value of 14,000l. a-year, and by her marriage settlement a life interest in these was given to the duke. The duchess, however, retained the absolute right of disposal over this property in any way she pleased at her death. Four children were born of the marriage—the present Lord Mandeville, Lord Robert Montagu, Lord Frederick Montagu, and Lady Olivia Montagu, and Lady Olivia Montagu, and Lady Olivia Montagu, now by marriage Lady Ossulston. In the year 1843 the duchess made a will, by which her property was disposed among her own children, according to the scheme usual in such cases, to the sons and their issues successively, with remainder over to the daughter in default of those. After the period named, it appears that two of the sons, Lords Robert and Frederick, gave their mother serious cause of anxiety. In the summer of 1848 the duke and duchess were at Tunbridge Wells with their daughter, and the duchess was in a very precarious state of health. They were then joined by Dr. Verity, an old medical attendant of the family. The duchess afterwards went to London and to her mother's house at Brampton, where she became worse, and expressed an earnest wish to be removed to Kimbolton Castle. At this place she arrived on the 30th of September, and died two months afterwards, on

On the 1st or 2nd of October she had a recurrence of the malady from which she had previously suffered, but the attacks were of a still severer character. She was seized with strong convulsions, and there was no doubt at this time she had acute mania, and that shortly afterwards there were symptoms of inflammation of the brain. She remained in a dangerous state for some time, and undoubtedly for several days was of unsound mind. A few days before her death—that is, in October, 1848—(as appeared from the duke's evidence) he was with his wife, and she suddenly said to him, "Mandy" (the short word she used for Mandeville), "I am not satisfied with my will. I do not wish Lord Frederick to have so much power, neither do I wish the children to be independent of you." She repeated this more than once, whereupon the duke, having taken his measures, said to her, "Would you have any objection to leave me the Irish estates, with the understanding that I am to carry out your wicker?" Sir Excluding That I am to carry out your wishes?" Sir Frederick Thesiger told the jury that the duchess appeared to be delighted with the suggestion. The duke despatched his steward to a solicitor in a neighbouring town for the draught of a will in blank. The will was to give absolute property in everything the dying wife possessed to her husband, with nothing but a moral trust that he would carry into effect the wishes she had expressed to him with regard to the disposition of her property. Subsequently the blanks were filled up, and the will was executed by the Duchess in the presence of the Duke's steward and Dr. Verity, the family physician. "The Duchess was in a recumbent position," said Dr. Verity, "and when she put her hand to the paper it shook very much, and she addressed me and said, 'I shall want your assistance,' and I then steadied her hand. The position of the Duchess at the time, and the circumstances under which the signature was made, will account for its appearance; it is evidently a nervous signature." The Duchess's mother, Lady a nervous signature." Ine Duchess s mother, Leap Olivia Sparrow, was at the castle at the time, but it does not appear that anything was said to her about the will. This last fact, however, was accounted for from the circumstance that there had been previous misunderstanding and ill-feeling between the husband and the mother-in-law. It was they who were the real opponents in the suit. The Attorney-General, who contested the validity of the will, in the course of his crossexamination and by evidence of his own, succeeded in showing, with very painful precision, that the unfortunate duchess was mainly out of her mind during the last weeks of her life. She might have had lucid intervals and in one of these the will may have been executed. The jury thought they had evidence enough before them to justify them in arriving at that decision. It appeared that she thought persons had set the house on fire; that she had just been delivered of a child; that the Queen was in the room with her, &c. The three most celebrated lunatic physicians of the day gave a strong opinion that the lady could not have been in a state of mind to dispose of her property. "From what I have heard of the symptoms exhibited by the deceased lady," said Dr. Sutherland, "I believe that there must have been a disorganisation of the brain, and that the delusions which have been spoken to by the witnesses could not have been occasioned by the opiates that were administered, but were evidently the results of mania." this opinion both Dr. Mayo and Dr. Conolly concurred. These gentlemen, however, spoke from description—they had not seen the patient. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, establishing the second will. A serious Mutiny has occurred on board the American

clipper the Sovereign of the Seas, which arrived in the Thames from Melbourne on the 19th inst, with 35,000 ounces of gold. On the 17th of March a quarrel took place between two of the steerage passengers and one of the crew. The mate interfered, and ordered the seaman on deck, but he refused and became abusive; when he was put into irons by direction of the captain. After a few minutes, all the crew mustered aft, and demanded of the captain the immediate release of the

bayonet; in the scuffle four men were wounded. of the men had weapons in their possession, either a belaying-pin, crow-bar, or knife, and their conduct was of such a character as to create alarm for the safety of the ship. After being driven forward, they still refused to return to their duty, and mustered in the forecastle. The captain, perceiving the serious nature of the case, consulted with the chief cabin and a large number of the steerage passengers, which resulted in their arming themselves, and aiding the captain in seizing the ringleaders. Six were picked out, and they had been placed on one side of the deck, when a man named Hall stepped forward from the remainder of the crew, and urged them not to stand by and see their shipmates put in from, but to stand up for them. The captain, seeing the man making towards him, cautioned him not to move a step; if he did, he would blow his brains out. He persisted, when the captain in raising a pistol, it by some means got discharged, and the contents passed through the legs of the third mate-Mr. Myers, a German-wounding him severely. Hall, with the rest, were immediately seized and dragged down below, where they were securely ironed.

A coroner's inquest was held on the 24th inst., touching the death of Mr. R. Daly, an elderly gentleman, a retired West India proprietor, who was Found Hanging from a bed-post on the previous Sunday morning. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Buckley, a friend of the deceased, that they had been intimately acquainted for the last thirty wears. He had been formerly in the that they had been intimately acquained for the last thirty years. He had been formerly in the receipt of an income of 4,000%, per annum; but in consequence of the depreciation of late years of West India property, he had been in very straitened circumstances. He resided with his sister, but not being able to meet his rent day, a warrant of distress had been either threatened or put in. He was in an almost frantic state for some time past, and upon the landlord, the Rev. Mr. Hardy, of Pimlico, hearing of his actual condition, that gentleman at once gave him a full acquittance of his arrears. His life was assured for 7002 in the Indisputable Life Policy Company, and a fragmentary kind of letter addressed to the company, stating that he would be unable to pay any more premiums, was found upon his desk. A portion also was addressed to a solicitor to whom he owed a large sum of money, but not greater than he would have been able to have paid had he lived a year longer. The jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

In the Arches Court, on the 25th inst., a suit was tried, brought by the Rev. Edmund Roberts, rector of Paul's Cray, Kent, against his wife Elizabeth Ann, for a Divorce by Reason of Adultery. The parties were married on the 12th of July, 1836, and Mrs. Roberts had been the mother of nine children, six of whom were alive, the youngest having been born after the parties had separated. In the spring of 1852 Mr. Roberts engaged a young man named J. Mowatt, as assistant tutor, and it was pleaded that an improper intimacy soon afterwards sprang up between this person and his wife. It was alleged that they had been seen kissing and embracing each other, and that on several occasions they had been alone together. That in August, 1852, while Mr. Roberts was in Ireland, Mrs. Roberts came to London with Harriett Whittleton, her companion; that they were joined at their lodgings by Mowatt, and that they afterwards paid a visit to Bath in company. On behalf of Mrs. Roberts the existence of any indecorum was utterly denied, and the various acts of attention which she was proved to have shown to Mowatt were attributed to a mere feeling of compassion, excited by his delicate health. Mowatt's interviews with her were explained by a statement, that he was engaged in a somewhat angry correspondence with his friends, whom he had offended by renouncing Wesleyanism for the Church of England, and that he used to consult her upon such correspondence. His visits to London and Bath were also explained by a statement that he demanded of the captain the immediate release of the and bath wet steeps, and that he merely escorted himself, as also did the officers, and then proceeding Mrs. Roberts, whom business called to those places, on deck, ordered the men forward; they refusing, he, Sir John Dodson now delivered sentence, and after an with his officers, drove them back at the point of the leaborate examination of the pleas and evidence on both sides, he declared that in his opinion the charge of sufficient guarantee that no trains were nearly due. adultery had been substantiated, and pronounced for

An Action of Damages against the Eastern Counties Railway was tried in the Bail Court on the 25th inst. It appeared that the plaintiff, Mr. Mould, had the habit, on holidays, of amusing himself by going into the country and catching birds, for which purpose he took a rather complicated machine with him, and on Easter Monday last year he went to Stratford. On returning in the afternoon he went to the Stratford station, and, according to his version, one of the porters opened the door of a dog-box and told him to put his cages in there. While he was doing so the train went on and he was knocked down and severely injured. He was confined to his bed for nine weeks. His surgeon's bill was 51. 15s., and the damage done to his bird-catching machine was 3l. 15s. The plaintiff was perfectly soher at the time of the accident Witnesses were called in support of the plaintiff's case. The defence was, that the accident was entirely the result of the plaintiff's own negligence and rashness. He had opened the door of the train whilst it was still in rapid motion, and the train caught his machine and knocked him down between the carriages and the platform. The judge having summed up, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, 1001.

NARRATIVE OF ACCIDENT AND DISASTER.

A FATAL Railway Accident happened on the 10th inst. on the London and North-Western line, between Mossley and Stalybridge. The train went off the rails, and fell across them, causing the death of Wainwright, the driver, and serious injuries to Hellam, the stoker, and one of the passengers named Schoeps. Wainwright and Hellam were, after the accident, discovered under the tender. Wainwright had some of his ribs broken and forced into his lungs, so that he survived only a few hours. Hellam had one leg cut entirely off, one of the engine wheels passing over him, and he sustained a fracture of the other. Mr. Schoeps, a German commercial traveller, sustained a fracture of one leg, and a dislocation of one of the hip-joints. An inquest on Wainwright's body returned a verdict of "accidental death.'

Another fatal Accident occurred on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway on the 11th. heavy coal train was proceeding through Clarborough tunnel, four miles from Retford, on its way to the south, followed by a light goods train. The tunnel being full of steam, the driver of the latter did not perceive the train before him, and dashed into it. His engine, after smashing the guard's van to atoms, mounted on the top of the coal train, and then turned over on its side. driver was killed on the spot, and his body had not been extricated on Tuesday night. The fireman was taken up almost lifeless from the scalds and wounds he had received. The guard whose van was smashed escaped, he having got out to signal back the approaching train, and sheltered himself in one of the niches in the side of the tunnel. An inquest was held on the bodies of the engine-driver and stoker, and a verdict of "accidentally killed " was returned, the jury observing, however, that it was the duty of the directors of the line to have proper signalmen at the east end of the tunnel, where the accident took place.

A scrious Railway Accident happened on the 22nd inst., on the Lancashire and Yorkshire line. The Barnley branch of that line is crossed at Crigglestone, on a dead level, by the high-road. A watchman is consequently obliged to be located at this portion of the line in order to keep the gates closed against the high road traffic when any trains are due. This watchman was not at his post, and while absent from duty, a spring cart, the property of Mr. John Wood, butcher, of Wakefield, and having two of his boys driving it, approached the railway to cross the line towards Wakefield. The boys knew the regulations of the company, having frequently travelled on that road previously in the execution of orders, but the absence of the watchman was to them a

They therefore proceeded across the line. The spring cart was drawn by a pony, and it had no sooner got fairly upon the rails than a heavy luggage train dashed up, and in a moment the pony was struck by the engine and cut to pieces, fragments of the poor animal being dragged ome sixty yards up the line. Its harness was entirely cut to ribands. The force of the collision was so great as to cut the shafts clean off. The two boys were left sitting in the body of the vehicle quite uninjured, if we except the rough shaking they experienced from the collision. How they escaped being thrown becomes a matter of wonder. It is only to be accounted for on the supposition that the train was proceeding so quickly as to separate the horse from the vehicle at a single stroke by cutting through the obstacle.

by cutting through the obstacle.

A Collision, with Loss of Life, has taken place in the Channel. On the night of the 24th, the American ship Gazeteer, Captain Watlington, off Holyhead, came in contact with the French brig, Père Grenet, from Santunda, and carried away her jibboom and chafed her bows. The brig was towed into the entrance of the Huskisson Dock in a sinking state, with loss of foremast and other damage. One of the crew of the Père Grenet was killed by the collision, and another and a boy were

drowned.

The Board of Trade reports of Railway Accidents in 1853, specially inquired into by the Board's own officers, The numhave been printed as a parliamentary paper. ber of accidents which occurred in the United Kingdom was 103; and of these 76 underwent special investigation. Besides 305 persons who lost their lives, 449 were injured. The list includes 64 passengers killed and 300 injured; and of these 36 lost their lives, and 280 were hurt from causes beyond their control. The aim of the official reporters is to detect the causes which led to these results. It appears from the table of contents, that during the year, ten investigations were called for on the Great Northern line, eight on the London and North-Western, six on the South-Eastern, nine on the Midland, one on the Great-Western, one on the Eastern Counties, two on the London and South-Western, three on the London, Brighton, and South Coast, five on the Lancashire and Yorkshire. Inquiries varying from one to two occurred on other lines. The causes of the 76 accidents are ranged under different heads, but the following is the sum-5 from purely accidental circumstances, 11 from accidental and other causes combined, 28 from the negligence of inferior servants, 32 from undue economy, and inefficient and defective discipline.

Seventeen reports upon accidents which have occurred between January 1 and February 28 of the current year, appear as a separate paper. Thirteen of the accidents arise from collisions; and the results of the investigations point to the same causes as those more formally

put forth in the report for 1853.

SOCIAL, SANITARY, AND MUNICIPAL PROGRESS.

THE thirty-ninth anniversary dinner of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution took place on the 8th at the Freemasons' Tavern; Mr. Benjamin Disraeli in the chair. About one hundred and sixty gentlemen par-took of the feast; and the subscriptions of the evening, including a legacy of L870l from the late Mr. J. R. Durant, amounted to 2,392l.

The annual dinner in aid of the General Theatrical Fund was given on the 10th; Mr. Monekton Milnes in the chair. Mr. Buckstone, Mr. T. P. Cooke, Mr. Albert Smith, and Mr. Tom Taylor, made speeches suitable to the occasion; and a sum of 5002 was sub-

scribed, 1001. of which came from the Queen.

An important notification by the General Board of Health on the subject of the Cholera is published in the London Gazette. After warning the local authorities and the public against placing a false security in the present apparent disappearance of this epidemic, and urging the necessity of being prepared for its visitation, the board proceed to specify the proper precautionary measures to be adopted. One consequence (they say) of the neglect of the proper period of preparation is that,

in the actual presence of the epidemic, some of the most powerful predisposing causes of the disease cannot be removed without the risk of increasing the evils intended to be remedied. Cleansing operations, which at all times require caution, are then hurriedly and precipitately resorted to, and are sometimes performed in such a manner as to produce positive aggravation of the disease. In some instances, cesspool matter has been discharged even into the kennels of the streets, and the contents of foul ditches, in a state to give off poisonous exhalations on the slighest agitation, have been spread on the banks close to habitations. The board deem it necessary again to caution local authorities against such a culpable mode of proceeding, which even in ordinary seasons would be attended with imminent danger, but that danger is greatly increased at an epidemic period. Though accumulations of filth may be removed with perfect safety, with the proper use of disinfecting substances, and under the superintendence of persons of competent knowledge, yet in an epidemic season the emanations from decomposing animal and vegetable matter acquire so much potency, that at that time it is better to leave large collections of foul refuse undisturbed, and to cover them temporarily with layers of quicklime or of fresh earth. Wherever it has not been already done, an efficient scavenging staff should be immediately organised and kept in unremitting action. The mortality from the epidemic in towns well-scavenged has in some instances been only one half of that in ill-scavenged towns, both being in other respects in similarly imperiect sanitary condition. The board would urge on local boards of health, whose works under the Public Health Act are the most advanced, the great importance of hasten-ing on the completion of such operations as are necessary for the abolition of cesspools, and the substitution of the water closet apparatus; by laying down, wherever possible, especially in epidemic districts and localities, impermeable and self-cleansing house-drains, and by providing ample supplies of water. Hitherto, almost exclusive attention has been given to the construction of main sewers, but experience has shown that these alone, without systematised connection with self-cleansing house-drains and ample supplies of water, are of little avail in the prevention of disease; but that where foul cesspools have been the principal sanitary evil, as from house to house these have been filled up, and the watercloset substituted, the outbreak and spread of fever and other forms of zymotic disease have been at once arrested. At the same time that these works are proceeded with, the damp and miry surface in front and at the back of houses should be removed by paving. There are instances in which this single improvement has apparently protected the inhabitants of courts and streets from the recurrence of ordinary epidemics. A flagged surface further affords the means of more effectual cleansing by the hose and jet. Paving may be done in many instances without waiting for the completion of drainage works, and where the principle has been adopted of draining from the backs of houses instead of through them into sewers in the front streets, there will be comparatively few instances in which it will be necessary, on the completion of the works, to break up the pavements, in order, to put in house drains. No external works, how-ever perfect, can prevent the operation of the causes of disease which arise from residence in dwellings untit for human habitation, such as underground kitchens and cellars, in which no families can maintain health. Nor can the most perfect external works stop the diseases caused by internal filth and overcrowding.

A complaint by Mr. Westerton, churchwarden of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, against certain alleged Puseyite Practices in the Performance of the Service, has attracted much attention. The complaint was first made to the incumbent himself, the Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddell; but he having paid no further attention to it than simply acknowledging its receipt, the complainant presented a memorial to the Bishop of London. The practices complained of were these—that the choristers, with the clergy carrying vessels used in the service of the church, march in a kind of theatrical procession from the vestry to the "high altar," approaching it with bows, genuflexions, and incurvations; that they boy to a massive cross and with nucle ceremonial

place the vessel near the altar; that the service is "intoned" with much emphatic gesticulation and bowing; that a cross has been placed on the altar; that a credence-table has been set up; that vessels and robes such as are used by the Roman Catholic priests are borne and worn by the clergy; that bonquets of flowers and "other foreign Imppery" or placed about the church; that the offertory or alms-money is appropriated for the purchase of this "meretricious trumpery;" and that candlesticks are set upon the communion-table. The bishop has answered the memorial, discussing the complaints seriatim. He states that Mr. Liddell did not introduce the several practices and innovations set forth in the memorial, but that he "continued them as he found them, with the exception of a few observances which were discontinued" at the bishop's request. The bishop also states that Mr. Liddell has assented to his request that he would discontinue the procession of the clergy bearing the vessels and elements of the holy communion; it is "a distinct imitation of the practice of the Romish Church." With respect to the bowings, genuflexions, and gesticulations, the bishop observes that Mr. Liddell denies the correctness of Mr. Westerton's statement; and the bishop himself, and "a confidential person," sent on purpose to the church, did not observe any such gesticulations. The bishop does not approve of any such gesticulations. The history does not approve of the practice of "intoning," but he would "rather hear the prayers well intoned than badly read." What Mr. Westerton designates as the "high altar" is not an altar at all, except in a figurative sense of the word. It is not of stone, but wood; not fixed, but moveable; when the bishop consecrated the church, its height did not attract his notice; it is now the property of the parish, and the bishop does not think he has the power of directing its removal. Candlesticks he would rather not see in parish-churches, but he "is not prepared to order their removal when they have been placed there for several years." He considers the cross objectionable; but when he wished it to be removed, he was told that its removal would wound the feelings of the congregation: yet he certainly wishes it were removed: and he would be glad if the parishioners would agree to its removal without his authoritative sanction. He sees no objection to a credence-table and the use of flowers, but is opposed to their being paid for out of the offer-tory collections. At the close, the bishop dwells on the fact that the parishioners have acquiesced in the practices in question for a long time; and he infers from the crowded congregations that they are not offensive to them. At the usual meeting for the election of church wardens on the 18th inst., Mr. Westerton's re-election was opposed, and Mr. Thomas Davidson was nominated was opposed, and Mr. Inomas Davidson was nonmated in opposition. Put to the poll at once, the numbers were—Westerton, 203; Davidson, 200. The vestry unanimously adopted a resolution authorising the removal of the super-altar, the credence-table, the cross, and the candlesticks; protested against paying the washing and choristers out of the alms-chest; and recorded its strong disapproval of the "procession," and the practice of intoning the service.

An important improvement is said to have been discovered in the Making of Bread. Two Frenchmen, named Martin and Moriam, obtained from the Marylebone board of guardians the use of the bakery of the workhouse in order to perform an experiment. They assert that they can produce 150 four-pound loaves from a sack of flour, now producing only from 90 to 100. The bread so made has been tested by chemical authorities in France, and they report that it contains all the qualities of the best bread, and nothing prejudicial to health. The plan is a secret known only to its inventors. The experiment was made, and was perfectly successful. Two sacks of flour, under seal, were issued by the workhouse authorities. One was worked up by English bakers, and produced 90 leaves, weighing 360 pounds. The other was worked up by the French bakers, upon the new principle, and yielded 134 leaves, weighing 520 pounds. It is admitted that the experiment was fairly performed. Many scientific men were

ing it with bows, genuffexions, and incurvations; that they bow to a massive cross, and with much ceremonial mediation between the employers and workmen having

failed. The operatives of Stockport struck on the 13th inst, in consequence of the masters having revoked the 10 per cent. granted some time ago. The number of men on strike at Stockport exceeds 10,000. Before this strike Preston drew about 2001. a week from Stockport, a supply which must now cease. At present, however, the weekly income of the Preston men keeps up to about 3,0001.

According to the parliamentary returns on the subject of the *Post Office*, there are in the United Kingdom 986 post-offices and 6,612 receiving-houses for letters; 1,810 of these post-offices and receiving-houses are money-order offices. The number of letters which pass through the post office department in the course of a year is nearly 400,000,000. The number of miles which mails travel over railways in a year is about 7,000,000. The length of the English ocean mail lines is 55,000 miles. The English ocean mail packets traverse 1,600,000 miles annually. The number of money orders issued yearly is 5,000,000. The number of applications for missing letters during twelve months is nearly 10,000. The net revenue of the Post-office is now above 10,000. The net revenue of the Post-office is now above 1,000,000. a year, and the cost of management 1,400,000. ; the payment to railway companies for conveying mails is 330,000. a year, and to steampacket companies \$50,000. The amount of money orders issued annually is nearly 10,000,000., and the yearly revenue derived from commission on money orders is \$0,000. The value of property contained in missing letters during twelve months is about 200,000.

PERSONAL NARRATIVE.

HER MAJESTY and Prince Albert have forwarded to the secretary of the Royal Naval School, at New Cross, 500l., to constitute the Prince of Wales a life governor, which confers upon his Royal Highness during his life the privilege of always having one pupil in the school for gratuitous board and education—such pupils being necessarily the sons of naval or marine officers.

Prince Gholam Mahomed and his son, son and grandson of Tippoo Saib, have arrived in England. The object of the Prince's visit is to get his pension settled on his grandson. He speaks English fluently. His physiognomy is very peculiar-almost Jewish in appearance. He is dressed magnificently: his cloak is something like a cardinal's, with inwoven gold; his cap is like that of a catholic ecclesiastic high in rank, with a star of glittering diamonds in front.

Mrs. Chisholm has sailed for Australia, to join her

husband at Port Philip.

The Rev. Robert Scott, Prebendary of Exeter, Rector of South Luffenham, and one of the authors of the Scott and Liddell Greek Lexicon, has been elected Master of Balliol.

Mr. Bryan, a preacher of the Baptist denomination, of some standing among the sect at Oxford, has conformed to the Church of England. He was confirmed last week at Thatcham, near Newbury, by the Bishop of Oxford.

Colonel Rose, late secretary of the British Embassy at Constantinople, has been appointed her Majesty's Military Commissioner in the French expeditionary army. Colonel Rose's previous services have rendered army. Colonel Rose's previous services have rendered him fully conversant with the warfare and politics of the East.

Sir James Graham has received the appointment of "Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the first class of Knights Grand Cross" of the Order of the Bath.

Colonel Perronet Thompson has been again placed in the list of Colonels, from which he was excluded in 1846. Mr. Henry Unwin Addington has resigned his office as Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which post he had held since March, 1842. Mr. Addington had been for many years in the diplomatic service. He is succeeded by Mr. Edmond Hammond, who entered the Foreign Office in 1824, and has been a clerk of the first class since 1841. Mr. Addington has been appointed

a Privy Councillor. Dr. Kitto has been afflicted by a paralytic stroke, which has entirely unfitted him for literary labour. An appeal has been made to the public for aid for his

family. Mr. Holford, a rich American merchant who resided in the Regent's Park, and who died recently, has left his large fortune to the Prince of Wales!

Obituary of Dotable Persons.

The DUKE OF PORTLAND died on the 27th of March, at Wel-

beck, in his eighty-fifth year.

The Right Hon. Henry Hobhouse died at Harpsden House,
Somerset, on the 13th inst., in his seventy-eighth year.

Alderman Hooper, of the ward of Queenhithe, died on the

LADY ELIZABETH ASHBURNHAM died on Easter Sunday, in her ninety-first year.

Mr. John Wilson, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, died in that city on the 3rd inst., in his sixty-ninth year.

his sixty-inith year.

M. Fraser, curé of St. Nicholas des Champs at Paris, died lately, at the age of ninety. He witnessed most of the scenes of the first Revolution, and has lived for forty years in one of the most turbulent quarters of Paris. He was universally beloved and respected.

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

THE intelligence received during the month from the West Indies, British America, the Cape of Good Hope, and Australia, is unimportant.

The Overland Mail has brought dates from Bombay to March 14. The news from Burman partakes of the usual character. Disturbances have broken out in the province of Bassein, hitherto tranquil. That two Burmese noblemen had raised the population at the northern extremity; that Major Fytche had marched against them with such forces as he could collect; and had found, fought, and defeated them, killing one of the chiefs in a hand-to-hand encounter. While he was absent, Bassein itself was threatened; but swiftly returning, Major Fytche also attacked and routed the dacoits, or "patriots" as the disaffected are now beginning to be called. Other collisions between the troops and these dacoits are spoken of. In one encounter two officers, Captain Geils and Lieutenant Grant, were wounded. But all was reported quiet at the date of the last advices; although "the army of Ava" is still maintained on a war footing.—Fighting has occurred whomed. But all was reported the date of the last advices; although "the army of Ava" is still maintained on a war footing.—Fighting has occurred between the Persians and the people at Abbas Bunder, leader of the Opposition, voted, on the 29th March, an a place in the Persian Gulf. The authorities at Muscut address of loyalty to the Queen, containing the had sent assistance to Abbas.—Report speaks highly of following passages. "Though far removed from what

the success of Dr. O'Shaughnessy in laying down the electric telegraph; and it was thought probable at Bombay that the line of communication between Calcutta and Loodiana would be completed before the mail reached England.

Gold, it is said, has been found in Ceylon. It appears that six sailors from Australia, navigating the ship Faithful, on arriving at Colombo, asked leave to go "prospecting." From "the features of the country," they were sure gold existed. Having obtained leave, they went inland and washed some of the sand of the Maha Oya, at a spot about thirty-two miles along the Kandy road. Here they found gold. As it was half-suspected they were hoaxing the Cingalese public, Mr. Macartney, the superintendent of the police, was sent to the spot, and he reported that after washing two pans of earth, "very many minute particles of gold" were found.

may be the theatre of war, your Majesty's loyal subjects in Nova Scotia will regard with grave solicitude the operations of your Majesty's forces by sea and land; and your Majesty may be assured that, wherever the national flag is borne, their sympathies will follow it, and that, in triumph or disaster, the efforts of its gallant defenders will ever be marked with deep interest sion."

in this portion of the empire. Should the land forces now in this province be required elsewhere, your Majesty may rely upon the loyalty and devotion of the militia of Nova Scotia, who, until the return of peace in Europe, will defend their own country, and protect your Majesty's forts and arsenals from foreign aggres-

THE RESERVE TO THE RE NARRATIVE OF FOREIGN EVENTS.

relates to the Progress of the War in three different quarters: on the banks of the Danube; in the Black Sea and on its shores; and in the Baltic. Since the passage of the Danube by a portion of the Russian troops, no great military operations appear to have taken place; the Russians being occupied in strengthening their positions, and Omer Pacha in preparing to attack them; but it is said that he defers any important move-ment till the arrival of the English and French troops to his aid. The accounts from this quarter, as usual, are confused. The latest intelligence worthy of credit is, that on the 16th inst. a sharp engagement took place before Kalafat, between the Russian and Turkish forces. The Russians were driven back as far as Maglovitz, with a loss of nearly 500 men. The Turks had 14 men killed and 33 wounded.

An account from Constantinople dated the 14th inst. states Odessa has been bombarded by the combined fleets, and that the Russian batteries surrendered after a gallant resistance. The town is said to have been partly destroyed. This is not confirmed, though an attack on Odessa must have taken place before this time. Odessa was declared to be in a state of blockade on the receipt of the declaration of war by the admirals, who were cruising before that place. Great preparations have been made for resisting an attack. All the principal ports in the city are occupied by strong detachments, and patrols pass through the streets day and night. The men appointed to the batteries are all at their posts. At night every householder is required to place a light before his dwelling. Tubs of water are provided at the corners of the streets, and the people are warned to make similar provision against fire in every story of their houses. The government has bought up all the corn which had accumulated in Odessa; a great part of it is on its way to the Dobrudscha, and some to Bender. There are (it is stated) 300 ships in port, of which 260

Despatches from Vienna state that Silistria has been bombarded since the 14th. Though partly in flames it held out, and had not surrendered up to the 19th.

A part of the French and English troops of the Eastern expedition have arrived at Gallipoli. At the time of the last accounts their number was about 5,000; but it must have since greatly increased. Complaints are made of the unhealthy situation, and the uncomfortable condition of the British troops; the French, who arrived first, have secured almost all the scanty

accommodations the place could furnish. The Baltic fleet, under Sir Charles Napier, when last heard of, was at Gothland. The ships had taken a great number of Russian prizes, merchant vessels. A letter from an officer of the Duke of Wellington, which has appeared in the newspapers, gives an exciting account of the reading of the declaration of war, and of its reception by the fleet: " April 4th .- At noon to-day the Old Duke looked as if he was dressed for a holiday; she was covered with flags, forming a general signal to tne fleet, which had anything but a holiday signification -it was the Commander-in-chief's declaration of war, and ran, word for word, as follows. 'Lads! War is declared, with a bold and numerous enemy to meet. Should they offer us battle, you will know what to do Should they other us battle, you will know what to do with them. Success depends on the precision and quickness of your fire. Also, lads! sharpen your cutlasses, and the day is your own.' The Blenheim, Captain the Honourable F. T. Pelham, immediately answered, 'Ready and willing;' the Neptune, Captain Smith, 'Ready;' and every ship manned her rigging

THE most important part of the foreign intelligence | and gave three such cheers as are seldom heard in those waters. Ourselves and all the ship's company were then called upon deck, and Commodore Seymour read then called upon deck, and Commodore Seymour read the signal to us; and the men were beginning to follow the example of the other ships, when the old Admiral came forward, and, leaning over the poop-railing, said —'Now, my lads, you have just heard what the com-modore has said to you; and all I have to say is, you must be cool and collected—don't throw your shot away. A shot fired in the air or the water is of no use. Make every one of them tell. We have quite a different system now to what we had in the last war. I have no doubt some of you have been in action before, but it will be different to what you have been accustomed to. Admiral Chads showed you the other day that a shell bursting between decks is not so dangerous as you imagine; and if one comes on your deck, you must lie down, and it won't hurt you more than the common splinters of an ordinary action. Should we meet the Russians' fleet at sea, as I dare say we shall, you well know how to dispose of them. We will now man the rigging, and give three cheers for the Queen, God bless her! The men rushed to the rigging, and gave three times three for the Queen and one cheer more, and three for the Commander-in-chief. This was followed by the rest of the fleet; and peal after peal came floating over the waters, until the most distant sounded like the echo of the other. Hands were piped down, men under punishment were forgiven, and an extra glass of grog given each man at supper time."

The British Commander-in Chief, Lord Raglan, and the Duke of Cambridge, spent some days at Paris, previous to the setting forward to join the troops. A series of brilliant fêtes was given in their honour, and glowing descriptions are given of their dining with the Emperor, with Lord Cowley, and with M. Drouyn de Lhuys; of their visits of inspection to the barracks of the Regiment of Guides, to the Louvre, to the Opera, and to the grand waterworks at Versailles. "Partant pour la Syrie" has alternated with "God save the Queen;" and "Vivent les Anglais!" has been blended with "Vive l'Empereur!" On the 17th, the Empress gave them a fête at the Elysée, newly, hurriedly, and magnificently decorated for the occasion. The principal entrance was ornamented with carpeting and light-blue cloth; an awning of blue and white was raised above carpeted steps, bordered with shrubs; in the gardens, coloured lanterns, arranged in fanciful groups, hung in the trees, and festoons of lights stretched across the paths. The Palace was illuminated by thousands of wax tapers; and a great and distinguished company, including the Emperor and Empress, the British officers, and great state officials, throughd the rooms. The imperial couple retired at one o'clock, but dancing continued until

daylight. On the 22nd, Lord Raglan sailed from Marseilles for Malta, where he was waited for by three battalions of the Guards. Marshal St. Arnaud still remained at Marseilles. The Duke of Cambridge went by the way of Vienna, in order to be present at the marriage of the Emperor.

The accounts from Vienna and Berlin throw no light on the policy of Austria and Prussia. The Austrian army stationed along the Turkish frontier is stated to be 200,000 strong.—The marriage of the Emperor of be 200,000 strong.—The marriage of the Emperor of Austria with the Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria, was solemnised on Sunday, the 23rd, with great pomp and splendour. In honour of the occasion, the state of

siege in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom was abolished: all persons convicted of offences against the person of the sovereign were pardoned, and others under accu-sation set at liberty. A limited amnesty has been granted to persons convicted of political offences.

The dates from New York are to the 12th inst. On the 10th, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Dean laid before the house the following resolutions in reference to the position of the United States in the present European struggle:-" Resolved-That in the war which now seems impending in Europe, it is the duty, as well as the manifest interest of the government of the United States, to observe and maintain a strict neutrality between all the belligerents; and in the event of a war, the rights of our citizens and the security of our commerce demand the maintenance of the principle heretofore asserted and strenuously contended for by this government, but not hitherto admitted or established as the law of nations, that free ships make free goods, except as to articles clearly known as contraband of war, and that the neutral flag protects from unreasonable search and seizure, the ships bearing it, and also that neutral property on board a vessel of any of the

belligerents, is not subject to seizure and confiscation. Resolved-That the President of the United States be requested, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate to this house whether any, and, if any, what arrangements have been made, and what correspondence has taken place, between this government and any of the governments of Europe to establish the foregoing principles as international and to protect the neutral commerce of the United States, in the event of a war between any of the Powers of Europe. After some discussion, the resolutions were referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

The spirit of incendiarism, says one of the New York papers, appears to be destroying property by wholesale in Philadelphia. Eight or ten fires occurred there between sunset on the 8th and daylight of the 10th, most of which were ignited by the hands of incendiaries. One man was killed and two or three injured by being run over by engines; 26 horses were burned to death, and various dwellings, stores, stables, and lumber-yards were consumed. During the period alluded to false alarms were of frequent occurrence, and fire companies were continually racing through the

streets, and coming into collison.

NARRATIVE OF LITERATURE AND ART.

THE new publications of the last month have been singularly few, and have hardly embraced any book of real importance. Doctor Waagen's Treasures of Art in Great Britain is in some degree the reproduction of a former work, though now enlarged to three goodly octavos by so many interesting additions in every part, as fairly to claim the consideration due to a new production. Not its least valuable feature in this form is its ample classified index, which is so arranged that the number of pictures by any famous artist in our English collections is at once ascertainable, together with the public gallery or private mansion in which they will be found. And of the results, as compared with the artpossessions of any other country, Englishmen have no reason to be ashamed; for it would seem that there are not only naturalised amongst us two hundred and forty Vandycks, and one hundred and forty-eight Rubenses (a fact rendered less marvellous by the consideration that these great masters could profit by the help of pupils), but, of works that must have been the unassisted production of single hands, no less than seventyassisted production of single names, notes than seventy-two Ruysdaels, ninety-one Cuyps, a hundred and fifteen Rembrandts, a hundred and forty-seven Tenierses, and so on in like proportion. Another book which claims mention, though not absolutely new in all its contents, is a collection of the Remains of the late Edward Copleston D.D. Bishop of Llandaff, to which Archbishop Whately has prefixed some reminis-cences of his friend's life, which are chiefly interesting for their incidental illustration of the Oxford Tractarian heresy and its abettors. A third work of some importance, but of which the substantial part ranks with the oldest literature on record, is a new edition of Herodotus, with a commentary by the Rev. J. W. Blakesley, which appears in the valuable classical series edited by Mr. George Long and Mr. Macleane. To these publications may be added, another curious and learned volume by the Rev. Charles Forster on the One Primeval Language; a volume on the Laws of War affecting Commerce and Shipping, by Mr. Byerley Thomson; two works, of what must be called sentimental history, translated from the popular French volumes of Bungener, one on Julian, or the Close of an Era, the other on Voltaire and his Times; a volume in something of the same manner by a Roman Catholic writer, Mr. Jones Barker, illustrative of three several periods of English history before and since the Reformation, called the Three Days of Wensleydale; a translation of a popular German lecturer's Historical Survey of Speculative Philosophy from Kant to Hegel; two volumes by Mr. Chorley, partly old and partly new, of recollections and criticisms connected with Modern German Music; a volume, by an Officer of the Fusileers,

on Russia and the Russians, comprising an account of the Czar; and the first portion of an enlarged and greatly-enriched edition of Mr. A. K. Johnston's justly celebrated Physical Atlas.

A few other new editions issued during the past month

may also perhaps claim mention, in the absence of more direct novelties. Among them have been, a prettily illustrated and cheap edition of Doctor Stanley's illustrated and cheap edition of Doctor Stanley's Familiar History of Birds; new volumes of the respective editions of Gibbon, in the "British Classics" of Mr. Murray and Mr. Bohn; the commencement of Coroper, both in Mr. Gilfillan's edition of the English poets, and in Mr. Bell's very pleasing annotated edition; cheap volumes of Madame D'Arblay's Diary, and Miss Strickland's Queens; the first four-shilling volume of a dvodeeino edition of Hume and Smollett with the continuation by Mr. Hughes; new illustrated volumes of M. Thiers's French Revolution; another and more compactly printed edition of another and more compactly printed edition of Companions of my Solitude; and "March" editions of those gigantic revelations of London, the Commercial Directory by Watkins, and the still more surprising Post Office Directory of Kelly. The principal works of fiction have been a collection

of tales by Miss Mitford, with the title of Atherton; a one-volume story by Mr. Gwynne called Nanette and one-volume story by Mr. Gwynne called Nanette and her Lovers; another called Jalie by Emilie Carlen; the completion of Mr. Lever's Dodd Family Abroad; a two-volume novel by Mrs. Moodie, Flora Lyndsay; a novel "of the world's struggles," or the Great Highway, by Mr. Fullom, in three volumes; and, in the same form, Phemie Millar, by the author of the "Kinnears;" and Aubrey, by the author of "Emilia Wyndham." There have also been several volumes of verse, of which it will suffice to mention Mr. Frederick Tennyson's Days and Hours, and Mr. Theodore Martin's translation of Oehlenschläger's tragedy of Correggio. And finally, in the form of pamphlets, the various subjects have been discussed of the Monitorial System at Harrow, by Lord Galloway; the Chemistry of Common Life, by Mr. J. F. W. Johnston; the dwellings of the London poor, or Homes of the Thousands, by Mr. Godwin; the University of Oxford Reform, by Mr. Neate, Sir John Awdry, and Mr. Justice Patteson, Rational Gymnastics, by Doctor Roth; the Routes to Australia, with relation to commercial and postal interests; the Fluctuations of the Money Market, by Mr. Joplin; Railway Legislation; the Nunnery Question; Decimal Coinage; the Electoral System; the Curability of Consumption; the Czar Unmasked and other topics of the War, in pamphlets endless; the Augmentation of Small Livings by a Clerical Income-Tax; and the Civil Service Reform.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

BULLION MARKET.

Bullion in Bank of England on 15th inst., £13,510,873.

LATEST LONDON PRICES.

Gold, stand., per oz. £3 17 9 | Silver bars, stan. per oz. 5 1g Do., dust, 3 16 0 | Mexican dollars, ...

LATEST COMPARATIVE VALUE OF GOLD IN FOREIGN MARKETS TO LONDON PRICE.

Paris 0.58 prem. | New York 0.58 disct.

STOCKS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Latest.
Three per Cent. Consols Three per Cent. Reduced Three and a Quarter per Cents. Long Annuities, Jan., 1860 Bank Stock, 8 per cent. Exchequer Bills, June India Bonds	\$9\\\ \$8\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	85½ 85¾ 86¾ 41¼ 209 2s. dis. 7s. dis.	\$7\$-\frac{1}{4}\$ \$6\frac{1}{4}\$\frac{3}{6}\$ \$7\frac{5}{6}-\frac{1}{2}\$ \$4\frac{3}{4}\$ 209-11\frac{1}{2}\$ par 4pm 5s,dis.p.

Paid.	RAILWAYS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Latest.	Receipts since Jan. 1.
100 all 100 100 all 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1	Brighton & S. Coast Blackwall	99 5324 57 128 914 87 734 614 964 774 594	93 7½ 50½ 52½ 11 80 83 70¾ 57½ 93 54½	97½-8 8-¼ 52¾-3 55-6 12½-¾ 90-1 85½-6½ 72½-3 60½-¾ 96½ 77-½ 58¼-¾	154,799 17,730 201,781 279,035 74,638 253,944 295,543 250,675 726,047 171,075 363,561
100 100 100	South-East. & Dover York, Newc., & Ber. York & N. Midland	60 65½ 46¼	568 60½ 42	50½ 64-5 45-6	209,771 392,952
	- c to - r midding	104	1-	10-0)	

FOREIGN LIST,-LATEST PRICES.

FUNDS.

Belgian 4½ per cent. 824
Brazilian 5 per cent., 96
Chilian 6 per cent., 100
Danish 4 per cent., 100
Danish 4 per cent., 100
Dutch 2½ per cent., 57½
Dutch 4 p. cent. cert., 54-f
French 4½ per cent., 24½
Peruvian 3 per cent., 24½
Peruvian 3 per cent., 37½
Russian 5 per cent. 48-4
Portnguese 4 per cent. 87½
Russian 5 per cent. 915 Russian 5 per cent., 913 Spanish 3 per cent., 364 Sardinian 5 per cent., 785

RAILWAYS.

Gd. Cent. of France, 6 East Belgian Junct. 1-14 Luxembourg, 54 Northern of France, 30 Norwegian Trunk Pref. 8 Paris and Orleans, 41-3 Paris and Lyons, 12 pm. Paris and Rouen, 32-4 Paris and Strasbourg, 29 South of France. West Flanders, 3-4 West of France, 2½ p.m.

COLONIAL SHARE LIST.-LATEST PRICES, BANKS.

MINES.		
Australasian	1-3	dis
Australian		
Do. Cordillera		
Do. Freehold	8-4	,,
Brit. Australian	\$ 8	,,
Colonial Gold	중-1등	19
Port Philip	4-5	,,,
South Australian	20	pm

Australasian 72 to 4 Eng. Scott. and Aust. $1\frac{1}{4}$ -1 dis. Ind. Aust. and China $\frac{1}{4}$ dis. Lond. Chart. of Aus. 3 p.m. South Australian . . . 37 Union of Australia .. 63 to 64

RAILWAYS.

East Indian 21 prem.
Do., Extension 3 dis.
Ind. Peninsula 3 pm.
Madras dis.
Quebec and Rich-
mond

STEAM COMPANIES.

Anstralasian Pacific 154	
Australian Royal Mail 13	
Eastern Steam Navig	
General Screw St. Ship 12	
Penins. & Orient. St. Nav. 55-7	

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

Australian Agricultural,	374	North Brit.	Austral
Van Diemen's Land	104	Peel River	Land .
South Australian Land	33-5	Scott. Aust	. Invest

lian, 1.p. $\frac{1}{2}$ pm. $\frac{1}{2}$ pm.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETS. CORN-IMPERIAL WEEKLY AVERAGE.

Week ending-	Week Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
Mar. 25 April 1 — 8 — 15	8. 78 75 73 78	d. 4 0 5	8. 38 37 36 36	d. 6 8 2 10	8. 27 26 26 26 27	d. 5 10 11 6	8, 53 53 48 44	d. 2 1 9 0	8. 45 44 44 45	d. 0 1 3 7	47 45 43 42	d. 9 7 1 8

LATEST LONDON MARKET PRICES.

Malting	ale, per o Barley	,,	40-	\$. 0 72 -41 -33
Wheat,	White,	"		-88
Flour-		_		

Town made, persk. 66-70 Country household 55-64 American, per barl. 37-43

Pigs ... , 4 0 -4
Wool, per lb.—
South Downs... 1 1-1

 Skentish fleeces 1
 4-1
 6

 German Elect.
 3
 6-5
 6

 Australian
 1
 3-2
 3

 Cape
 0
 7-1
 10

 Spanish
 1
 2-2
 1

METALS.

Copper, Cakes, p. ton, 126l. Iron, Pigs, 3l. 16s. to 4l. 15s.; Rails, 8l. 5s. Lead, English Pig, 25l. 10s. Steel, Swedish Keg, 18l. 10s. to 10l. Tin, English block, 124l.; Banca, 124l.; Spelter, 32l. Zine, 321.

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, per cwt.—Irish, 53s. to 62s.; German, 64s.

BEEF—Mid. to prime, p. 8 lb., 3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.; 1rish India, per tr., 160s.; Hambro', 140s. American, 135s. to 150s.

BUTTER-Best fresh, per lb., 13d. to 15d.; Dorset, per cwt., 96s. to 108s.; Dutch, 100s. to 112s.

CHEESE-Cheshire, HEESE—Cheshire, per cwt., 58s. to 72s.; Dutch, 58s.; Wiltshire, 52s. to 68s.

Hams—York, 70s. to 75s.; Irish, 64s. to 70s.; West-phalia, 60s. to 68s.

MUTTON-Mid. to prime, per 8 lb., 3s. 10d. to 5s.

POTATOES, per ton, 130s. to PORK, per 81b., 3s. to 4s 8d.

VEAL, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.

Hay... per load 3 15 to 5 5 5 Clover.. , 3 10 - 6 0 Linseed cake, per ton, 11l.; Rape cake, ditto, 7l.

Bones, ditto, 4l. 10s. Hops.—Kents, 100s. to 140s.; Sussex, 90s. to 126s.

Sussex, 90s, to 120s.

POULTRY—Capons, 3s.—4s.;

Fowls, 2s.—2s. 9d.; Chicks, 2s. 0d.—3s.0d.; Ducks, 2s.—4s.; Geese, 5s. 6d.—7s.; Turkeys, 4s. 6d.-8s.; Pigeons,

Sil Sd., 4c. — Market, 96 lb., $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ — $3\frac{3}{4}d.$; do., do., 50 lb., $2\frac{3}{4}d.$; do., Calf-skins, 10 lb., 5s. 6d.; do., Horse-hides, 6s.; Ox and Cow horns, per 123, 23s. — 83s. Rough Tallow, 458. Gd.

OILS.

Gallipoli, per ton, 61l.; Sperm, 108l.; Pale Seal, 43l.; Rape, 45l. to 46l.; Cocoa-nut, 50l. to 52l.; Palm, 48l.;

Tallow — Australian, Beef, 62l. to 66l.; Y. C, 64l.

GROCERY.

Cocoa, per cwt., Trinidad, 31s. to 40s.; Bahia, 26s. to 27s. Coffee, per cwt.—Ceylon Native, 44s. 6d. to 45s.; Do., Plantation, 62s. to 80s.; Modes 70s. to 75s. cha, 70s. to 78s.; Jamaica, 61s. to 85s.; Java, 52s. to 55s. Costa Rica, 57s. to 78s. Rice, per cwt.—Carolina, 23s. to 25s. 6d.; Bengal, 13s. to

to 258. 6d.; Bengal, 138. to 148.; Patna, 16s. to 20s. SUGAR—Barbadoes, per cwt., 33s. to 39s. 6d.; Mauritius, 33s. to 38s.; Bengal, 37s. to 40s. 6d.; Madras, 30s. to 33s.; Havannah, 35s. to 40s.

Do. REFINED—Grocery lnmps, 44s. to 48s.; Bastards, 27s. 6d. to 34s. 6d.; Crushed, 32s. to 32s. 6d.

TEA, per lb. (duty 1s. 6d.)— Congon, 11d. to 2s. 0d.; Souchong, 1s. to 2s. 6d.; Hyson, 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.; Assam, 1s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.

EMIGRATION RECORD. DEPARTURES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1854.	Australian Colonies.	British America.	United States.	Other places.	Total.
To February 28 March	6,313 4,711	192 633	14,757 21,310	440 209	21,702 26,863
To March 31	11,024	825	36,067	649	48,565

CURRENT RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT TO THE AUSTRALIAN PORTS PER SAILING VESSEL.

From	Cabin.	Inter- mediate.	Steerage.	Goods per 40 Cubic feet.
London Liverpool The Clyde Belfast	£45 to 65 45 — 50 35 — 45 45 — 50	£30 to 36 20 — 30 20 — 25 20 — 30	£20 to 24 16 — 18 15 — 18 14 — 18	£4 10 to £6 5s. 4 — 5 4 — 5 4 — 5 4 — 5

THE

HOUSEHOLD NARRATIVE

OF CURRENT EVENTS.

1854.7

FROM THE 27TH APRIL TO THE 29TH MAY.

PRICE 2d.

NARRATIVE OF PARLIAMENT AND POLITICS.

Easter holidays, on the 27th of April.

In the House of Lords, the Earl of Ellenborough called attention to the Neglect Evinced with Regard to the British Forces at Gallipoli: no preparation having been made, according to the letters published in different newspapers, for the arrival of the troops, and very insufficient provision afforded for their accommodation. It was stated that the sick had not a mattress to lie upon, and that they were literally without blankets. The noble earl asked who was responsible for what had occurred?—The Duke of Newcastle denied the correctness of the statements on which the noble earl's complaint was founded. The troops had been received by the inhabitants in the most friendly spirit, and accommodated as well as the locality rendered possible. He (the Duke of Newcastle) was satisfied that the commissariat departments of the allied armies had done their utmost to provide sufficiently for the troops as they arrived. He had received several letters to show that not only was the best accommodation possible provided, but that the Turkish authorities had done their utmost to render the position of the troops as comfortable as circumstances would allow. The noble duke concluded with an advice to newspaper correspondents to make sure of their facts before giving them currency.—The Earl of HARDWICKE referred to occasions on which the government had been misinformed. In particular, a question to the noble earl, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, had been answered by an assertion that no Russian ships had left Sebastopol and entered the Black Sea; yet it afterwards appeared that such had been the case.—The Earl of CLARENDON explained that his answer had been based on a despatch from Admiral Dundas himself, stating that the report rested solely on the word of an American captain, who, it was proved, could not have been in a position to see the ships. It was true that some Russian vessels had appeared off the Circassian coast, and had cleared and destroyed several forts before they were ordered away by ships belonging to the combined fleets. This, however, took place on March 16th, before war was declared; and the conduct of the Russians showed rather that we were the masters of the Black Sea.— After some further remarks, the subject dropped.

On Monday, May 1st, Lord Sr. Leonards called attention to a case arising out of the New Ticket-of-Leave System. A man, sixty years of age, was convicted at Edinburgh, and condemned to seven years' transportation. He was sent to Dartmoor, remained there seventeen months, and then obtained a ticket-of-leave. Under this prescription to the properties of the seventeer months, and then obtained a ticket-of-leave. leave. Under this permission, he was sent back to Edinburgh; and there he committed a new felony, upon proof of which he forfeited his ticket-of-leave, and was remanded to his former place of imprisonment. When remanded to his former place of imprisonment. When committed, he made a statement, of which this report has been published:—"The prisoner, who eried bitterly on being removed from the dock, told the officers who had charge of him that he was driven to commit the felony in question by starvation. The authorities of Dartmoor prison sent him back to the scene of his former disgrace; where, consequently, he failed to get employment. Wherever he went in Edinburgh he was marked many, and even if he obtained a situation, the a marked man; and even if he obtained a situation, the

BOTH Houses of Parliament re-assembled, after the aster holidays, on the 27th of April.

In the House of Lords, the Earl of Ellenborough or drown a man than subject him to this system. It was desirable that this subject should be reconsidered by the government with reference to the mode of employment and the means of existence for the persons so discharged .- The LORD CHANCELLOR said he would obtain information with regard to the case from Lord Palmerston. He threw doubts on the statement of the prisoner. Until he heard it authenticated, he could never believe that a man having a ticket-of-leave should be obliged and compelled to resort to the scene of his former delinquencies.—Lord St. Leonards said the act enables the Crown to grant the ticket-of-leave on such conditions as it may think fit .- Lord CAMPBELL

joined in condemning the alleged practice.

On the motion of Earl Granville to go into committee on the Income-tax Bill, a discussion arose which had very little reference to the tax itself. Lord Granville prefaced his motion by a brief statement in vindication of the budget of last year from antecedent attacks of Lord Derby; and in still briefer terms described the present bill, as a simple measure, merely enacting that during the first half of the current year double the half-year's income-tax should be paid. One reason for doubling the tax in the first half-year is, that as direct taxes cannot be collected for six or nine months, the whole charge might be received in the current year; and another, that circumstances might make it necessary to double the tax for the second half of the year.—Lord Brougham repeated the objections he has often before expressed against an income-tax. Of all taxes that can be imposed, except taxes upon food, taxes upon knowledge, and taxes upon the administration of justice, an income-tax is the worst. But as we are unfortunately plunged in war, he feared it is not only necessary to continue but to increase the tax; and on that ground he assented to the motion.—
The remainder of the discussion consisted of attacks on, and defences of, the general financial policy of the government; and the bill went through the committee

without a word of remark.
On Thursday, May 4th, the Ticket-of-Leave System was again brought under notice. Lord ST. LEONARDS cited a letter from the Rev. T. Sutton, chaplain of York Castle, addressed to the Times, declaring on the faith of prisoners' statements, that "discharged prisoners." are constantly watched by the police, and every impediment thrown in the way of their obtaining employment"; and on Mr. Sutton's own, that in some instances their companions in crime "are bribed by the police to decoy them again into the commission of crime," in order that the police may get a job. Lord St. Leonards trusted that was not the case, and hoped the statement would be fully investigated.—The LORD CHANCELLOR concurred in thinking that there must be an inquiry. He promised to lay on the table copies of the instructions given to the police with regard to persons receiving

tickets-of-leave.

On Friday, May 5th, in answer to a question respecting the Bombardment of Odessa, Lord CLARENDON stated that the news had been received by the Admiralty that morning, in a telegraphic despatch from Mr. Fonblanque at Belgrade, dated "4th May, 6.45 p.m." police made it their business to inform his employer of He read the despatch to the House:--"Admiral Dundas

that a division of steam-boats of the combined squadrons destroyed, on the 22nd of April, the Imperial mole and the Russian ships at Odessa. The mole of the quaranthe Russian ships at Odessa. The mole of the quarantine, the foreign ships, and the city itself, have not been injured, great care having been taken with respect to private and neutral property. The Pasha of Belgrade stated yesterday, that the great powder-magazine had been blown up; that the land batteries had been entirely destroyed; and that the loss which had been sustained by the allied fleets did not exceed 8 men killed and 18 men wounded." Lord Clarendon added "I am further informed that the fleets immediately. "I am further informed that the fleets, immediately after the attack on Odessa, sailed towards Sebastopol." (This information was received with much cheering.)

On Tuesday, May 8th, Lord Campbell moved the second reading of the bill for Prohibiting Unauthorised Negotiations with Foreign Powers. He cited, in support of his measure, the dicta of sundry authorities upon the law of nations, and pointed to the example of the United States, by whose code the acts he designed to prevent were punished by fine and imprisonment. The provisions of his bill were less severe; but after referring successively to the deputations sent by the Irish insurrectionists to M. Ledru Rollin, by the City of London corporation to the President of the French, and by the Society of Friends to the Czar, he submitted that although the motive might sometimes be good, the acts themselves were inexpedient, and ought to be prohibited .- Lord LYNDHURST opposed the bill, questioning whether many of the acts which came within its scope, could be considered offences against the law of nations. Many proceedings of undoubted benefit would also be prevented by its operation, as an instance of which he mentioned the interference lately made by British subjects on behalf of the Madiai.—The Earl of Shaftesbury concurred in condemning the measure. There were many cases in which British subjects must feel bound in conscience to attempt an interposition, and could not be prevented, except by an act of intolerable tyranny.—The Earl of Ellenborough observed that the right of interference laid down by the noble earl might be carried to an inconvenient extent.-The Bishop of OXFORD agreed in this opinion. At the time when the slave trade was still in existence such a bill as this would abridge the means of pleading on behalf of the oppressed negro, and be a check on the extension of civilisation and humanity. Instances did occur in which it would be inconvenient for the government to come forward, as a government, whilst it might be desirable and useful to bring the sympathy of a large body before the sovereigns of other states.—Lord BEAUMONT objected to the bill.—The Earl of ABERDEEN said he should feel unwilling, out of respect for the noble and learned lord, to vote against the second reading; at the same time he felt that the objections urged against the bill were so numerous and weighty urged against the bill were so numerous and weighty that it could not possibly pass without great and extensive alterations. He advised Lord Campbell to CLANKICARDE concurred: but Lord Campbell refused to withdraw the bill.—A division was called, but none took place, the bill being read a second time, and ordered to be referred to the committee, now sitting, on Campas I we Proceedings. Common Law Procedure.

On Thursday, May 11, the Earl of Ellenborough put several questions to the government, in relation to the Conduct of the War. With respect to the transport service, a sum of 3,096,000l. had been voted by the House of Commons for this purpose, whilst only 27,000 men and 5,000 horses had been moved to Turkey. In 1808 the conveyance of 49,000 men and 6,696 horses to the Peninsula cost only 2,800,000l. Making allowances for the depreciation of currency and other circumstances, he stated that the sum just voted for the transport service was 1,100,000% more than the amount in 1808, when greater bodies of men and troops were moved. He wished for details on this subject. He also inquired in what manner the troops in Turkey were to be paid, sceing that the currency of that country was depreciated to the extent of $82\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Another inquiry he made was, what provision had been made for affording the in the last war. But a great part of the money having means of movement to the army in Turkey, to enable been paid over to the association, it was thought that to

announces, through her Majesty's Consul at Varna, it to execute the operations required from it?-The Duke of NEWCASTLE replied to the first question, that any statement of details would be attended with injury to the public service, and that as most of them involved matters of account, it would be impossible to produce them, even if it were expedient. But at the proper time the fullest information would be laid before parliament. As to the payment of the troops, an experiment was being made to pay them in English sovereigns and silver; and, of course, means would be adopted to remedy any inconvenience which might arise from the peculiar condition of Turkey in this respect. Relative peculiar condition of Turkey in this respect. Relative to the means of movement possessed by the army, he affirmed that they would be sufficient in point of quantity, and that, though of course they would not be equal to those in this country, no difficulty was anticipated in this respect. In conclusion, the duke mentioned that the health of the travers in Calling is a sufficient of the country of the countr that the health of the troops in Gallipoli was most satisfactory: for, out of 5,300 men, only 20 were sick on the 1st of April last; and the medical department of the army was in the highest state of efficiency.

The Earl of MALMESBURY asked whether the government bad received from Admiral Dundas an official account of the Bombardment of Odessa; and whether it was intended to inform the public of the events of the war as they occurred?—The Duke of Newcastle replied that a despatch had been received this day from Admiral Dundas respecting the bombardment of Odessa. The details had already appeared in the newspapers; and he would only add that the despatch and its enclosure gave a most positive denial to the allegation of the Russian authorities that the flag of truce had not been fired upon. The despatch and its enclosures would be published in the Gazette to-morrow; and the government would publish from time to time, in the same way, any important information which they might

On Monday, May 15th, the Bishop of Oxford presented a petition from the town of Aylesbury, praying for an alteration in the mode of carrying Capital Punishments into effect, and wished to know whether there was any prospect of the government taking the subject into consideration.—The Earl of ABERDEEN was indisposed to give any countenance to the prayer of the petitioners.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE moved an address to the Crown, in reply to a message respecting the Militia, praying her Majesty to call out the whole or such part of the militia as her Majesty might think fit.—After some observations from Lords GREY and DERBY, who, admitting the propriety of the step about to be taken with regard to the militia, insisted on the necessity which existed for carrying it out with the least possible appearance of a breach of faith towards those who had enlisted in the militia, the address was agreed to.
On Tuesday, May 16th, the Nuisances Act Amend-

ment Bill passed through committee, and was reported on the motion of Lord Shaftesbury

The Benifices Augmentation Bill was read a third

time and passed.

Lord BROUGHAM then brought before the House the subject of Taxes on Law Proceedings, and, after a speech of great length, moved a series of seven resolutions, condemnatory of the existing system of levying those taxes or fees in the County Courts—The Lord Chan. CELLOR, though he agreed on many points with Lord Brougham, still thought there were considerations which rendered the adoption of these resolutions inexpedient .- Lord BROUGHAM having replied, the resolutions were negatived without a division.

On Thursday, May 18th, the Duke of NEWCASTLE stated, in reply to a question from Lord St. Leonards, that large sums had been collected in the churches and elsewhere, upon the day of humiliation, for the relief of the Wives and Children of the Soldiers now on active service in the East . In the first instance, the government deemed it desirable to give more of a national character to the distribution of the funds so collected than would be the case by means of a voluntary association. It had, therefore, been intended to issue a royal commission to dispense the funds, as in the case of the patriotic fund

issue a royal commission under such circumstances would be to enter upon a species of rivalry with the voluntary association which would certainly be misunderstood. That intention had therefore been abandoned. But if a general action took place, the government would issue a royal commission for the distribution of whatever funds might be collected for the relief of the

widows and children of those who fell.

The Duke of ARGYLL, in moving that the house go into Committee on the law of Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill, explained at some length the changes which the select committee had made in the bill, and also in the Powers of Leasing (Ireland) Bill.—The house then went into committee on the Landlord and Tenant Bill; and on the preamble, the Marquis of CLANRICARDE said his objections to the two measures had neither been removed nor diminished by the changes had neither been removed nor diminished by the changes which had been made in them by the select committee. He objected to the principle upon which they were founded, because it violated every lease, contract, or agreement now in force between the landlords and tenants of Ireland. He should not, however, move their rejection; but he trusted that if they came back from the other house with amendments, sufficient time would be given for the consideration of those amendments between the property of the consideration of those amendments between the property of the consideration of those amendments between the property of the consideration of those amendments between the property of the consideration of those amendments between the property of the consideration of those amendments between the property of the consideration of those amendments between the property of the consideration ments by their lordships .- The Earl of WICKLOW vindicated the bills, and said they were substantially the same which the government to which the noble marquis himself belonged intended to have proposed .- Lord St. LEONARDS said the law of landlord and tenant bill was calculated to be a very useful measure. It was the result of a compromise, which was absolutely necessary if the question was to be settled. He disapproved, however, of nine-tenths of the leasing powers bill, and amidst some applause, said there ought to be no difference, in the law relating to real property, between England and Ireland.—Lord CAMPBELL and Lord BEAUMONT having stated objections to the landlord and tenant bill, the LORD CHANCELLOR pointed out the irregularity of discussing the principle of the two bills in committee.—The consideration of the clauses was then proceeded with.—All the clauses were agreed to without any material amendment. The leasing powers bill also passed through committee.

On Friday, May 19, Lord Malmesbury having inquired into the circumstances under which some Russian Prisoners were Released by the British Admiral of the Black Sea Fleet, the Duke of Newcastle stated that the sailors in question were not in the pay of the Russian government, but were taken in private vessels. He had no official information that they had been actually released. Admiral Dundas had opened a negotiation with the Russian commander at Odessa for an exchange of prisoners against some English sailors belonging to trading ships detained in that port, but had received from General Osten-Sacken a polite note, intimating that he had no authority to enter into such a

transaction

On Friday, May 26, several inquiries were put by Lord Clankicarde respecting the recent Diplomatic Transactions connected with the Russian and Turkish question.—The Earl of Clareddon's tated that the negotiations between Austria and Prussia had been kept secret from the Western Powers until the resulting treaty had been ratified. That convention was then communicated to the British government, and also the Vienna conference, by whom it was taken into consideration, together with the treaty just concluded between England, France, and Turkey, and a protocol combining the two conventions was drawn up and signed by the representatives of the Four Powers on the 23rd inst. That document would be laid before parliament in the course of a few days. To further queries, he replied that no treaty between Russia and Bokhara, Khiva, or Persia, had come to the cognisance of the British ministry, nor had they any reason to doubt the sincerity of the professions made by the Shah of Persia

of perfect neutrality.

The third reading of the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill having been moved, the Earl of CLAN-CARTY moved an amendment, omitting the clause by which compensation was given to tenants for past improvements. This amendment underwent considerable

discussion, and was carried to a division, but negatived by a majority of 41 to 10. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The Leasing Powers (Ireland) Bill was also read a third time and passed. An amendment proposed by Lord MONTEACLE, limiting to 21 years (instead of 31, as originally fixed in the bill) the term for which lifetenants could grant leases, was adopted after some debate, and a division in which the numbers stood—For the original clause, 17; for the amendment, 20.

The motion for going into committee on the Manning the Navy Bill was accompanied with some explanations of its purport by the Duke of Newcastle. The Earl of Ellenborough, the Earl of Hardwick, and other peers, expressed some objections to the measure upon certain points of detail, especially as regarded the supervision of navy agents. Ultimately the house went into committee on the bill pro forma, upon the understanding that another opportunity should be taken for discussing its provisions.

In the House of Commons, on the 27th of April, the committal of the Oxford University Bill having been moved, Mr. HEYWOOD proposed as an amendment, that the bill should be referred to a select committee. The existing system, he contended, contained a multiplicity of evils, some of long standing, others of gradual growth, and arising from the changes in the social and educational condition of the country, and demanded a much more extensive reform than was contemplated in the present measure. He believed there was too large a clerical element in the congregation, and that if theo-logical subjects were to be discussed with the representatives of the press present, it would soon grow into a convocation of the clergy. The bill in his opinion, was also open to objection on the ground of injustice towards private tutors.—Mr. Newdbgate supported the amendment, because he believed that a great many members of the house were unacquainted with the real constitution and privileges of those ancient corporations. It was no trifling matter to deal with an ancieut corporation against its will, and this was the first time for many years that parliament had been called upon to interpose its authority against the self-government of the university.—Mr. EWART supported the bill, of whose general tendency he expressed a warm approval, although he regretted that it comprised no provision for the admission of dissenters to the universities .- Mr. HORSMAN enlarged upon the vast importance of the subject, and insisted on the necessity of giving it a deliberate consideration. He feared that the measure had been framed without a due appreciation of all its evils or capabilities. These he exhibited by tracing the career of an university student, and argued that the results showed how deplorably the opportunities afforded by those institutions were misused and left unimproved. The knowledge obtained therein whether relating to classical, philosophical, or theological subjects, was of the most inefficient description, insomuch that England produced no text-books upon any one of those branches of study, but was forced to derive them from Germany. The Germans not only surpassed us in those pursuits which were peculiar to their own system, but also in those which we claimed as peculiar to our own. While the English student devoted himself almost exclusively to Greek and Latin, leaving science to the German, it was still notorious that the latter supplied us with all the most improved working editions of the classics. All the great commentators are German. The bill had been brought forward in a right spirit, but there was not that thorough relation between its principle and several of its clauses that he could wish to see. He was told that all the existing deficiences would be remedied by the new constitution to be given to the university, upon which point he had very considerable doubt. It appeared to him to turn on a comparison of the old Hebdomadal Board with the new Hebdomadal Council. The old board was composed of the senior fellows, but the new council was to be elected practically by the tutors, because the majority of the congregation were tutors. Under the present system it was the tutorial element which was the abuse, and yet the new constitution left the tutors to reform

themselves. Another point was the professorial system, about which a difference of opinion existed, arising, he about which a universice of opinion existed, arising, he thought, from misconception. The professorial system was the old system at the university in its golden days, when it was the embodiment of the learning and progress of the age, and it was with the decline of that system that had come the decline of the university. England was a country in which christianity found a refuge. Her universities were the bulwarks which result withstand the did of infidility now greenwarding. would withstand the tide of infidelity now overspreading the nations of the earth. He admitted that the Bill promised to do much good, even though it left much more undone .- The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER had listened with pleasure, not unmingled with regret, to the speech of the hon. member. He believed that the hon. member had expressed himself with perfect good feeling and sincerity of intention, without passion or prejudice; but still he thought that he had somewhat exaggerated the defects alluded to, and it seemed to him (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) that the dangers were far from being so bad as they had been portrayed. While the shortcomings of the universities had been exaggerated, the erudition of their members had been as much undervalued. The practical defects of the system were of a far less aggravated character, and were, as he contended, with considerable detail, to be dealt with by the bill, in a manner that promised to provide practical remedies for each of them. Alto-gether, he submitted that the principle of the measure was sound, and that no reason had been measure was sound, and that no reason had been shown for delaying its progress in committee. The inevitable consequences of the amendment must be to suspend the bill altogether for the present session.—Mr. Hadfield denounced the measure, which he attributed to a compromise between members of the govern-ment, to the prejudice of the dissenters.—Lord J. RUSSELL condemned the illiberal spirit manifested by Mr. Hadfield, and declared that the compromise he had assumed was as unfounded as the principle of his speech was uncharitable.—Mr. HENLEY supported the motion, thinking it was likely that the bill would come out of the select committee in a less objectionable shape.-Mr. MIALL retorted the charge of illiberality upon the bill, which, he said, had been framed to conciliate the good will of the episcopal bench, while it excluded dissenters. He supported the motion, which would afford an opportunity to tender evidence regarding the provisions of the bill, and to discuss them fairly.—Mr. DISRAELI thought the motion was not on the face of it an irrational one, and that the objection of Mr. Gladstone was not on the whole satisfactory. If the reform of the English constitution could be delayed, it was not unreasonable to ask on fair grounds to delay the consideration of the reforms of the university. But he denied that a reference of the bill to a select committee would be necessarily a postponement either of the measure of the government, or of any measure that the select committee might recommend. He objected to the bill, not because it attempted to reform and reconstruct an ancient institution, but because it might lead to changes, not only in the structure, but the administration of the university, which struck unnecessarily a fatal blow at the self-government, the freedom, and the independence of the university. Of the changes introduced by the bill, the private halls and the revival of the professorial system would, in his opinion, end in disappointment, while the dealing with the collegiate property was neither more nor less than an appropriation clause. If the changes produced no results, the measure would furnish standing ground for future and more dangerous assaults, and there was a morbid desire on the legislature to deal there was a morbid desire on the legislature to deal with the institutions of the country, which was not shared by the people. He adverted, in conclusion, to what he characterised as an extraordinary argument used by Mr. Horsman, that this bill should pass and Oxford be reformed, because, from the state of religious opinion in Germany, christianity was in danger.-Mr. BRIGHT said, it seemed to him that two principles had been at work in the formation of this bill, which was the result of a compromise between them, and he thought it was a question whether a cabinet that could be stowed.—Sir J. Graham replied that the Ann not agree on the fundamental principles of a measure should bring it forward. He felt a repugnance to assist voyage, but that Sir G. H. Seymour's property was

in the tinkering amendment of an institution from which, though national, he, as a dissenter, was excluded, and with which he had no sympathy. He should support the motion for referring the bill to a select committee, believing that its postponement for a year would be cheaply purchased by the expulsion from it of that compromising spirit by which the government bills were now so often emasculated .- Mr. V. SMITH observed that the question was placed upon a false issue, if it were represented that the motion for referring the bill to a select committee involved the admission of dis-senters to the university. The dissenters would gain nothing by such a reference; it was for the house to decide the question of their admission, which he had always supported .- Mr. BLACKETT should vote, though reluctantly, for referring the bill to a select committee. The more he considered the bill, the more he was convinced the house was not in a condition to appreciate its results or its operation upon the university. satisfied that the bill would emerge from the committee in a very different shape.—Mr. W. J. Fox protested against the division upon the amendment being taken at a division upon the question as to the general admission of any class of persons to the university.—Upon a division the motion of Mr. Heywood was negatived by 172 against 90.—Mr. HENLEY moved that the committee on the bill be postponed for a week.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER resisted this motion, which was negatived, upon a division, by 160 against 101.—The house then went into committee on the bill, but, after some conversation, the chairman was ordered to report progress and to sit again on Monday.

On Friday, April 28th, a number of questions

addressed to members of government, on topics connected with the Conduct of the War, elicited information of considerable interest. Replying to Mr. D. O'Connell, Sir J. GRAHAM regretted that it had been found impossible to place roman-catholic chaplains on board her Majesty's ships of war .- To Lord D. STUART, Lord J. RUSSELL stated that Servia was not yet occupied by Austrian forces, nor was any such event anticipated .-Mr. D. Seymour was informed by the SECRETARY at WAR that every care had been taken to provide for the comfort and accommodation of our army in the East. All statements to the contrary were greatly exaggerated, if not wholly erroneous.—Mr. Cobden, in moving that the house should on rising adjourn to Monday next, adverted to the treatment of the Greeks in Turkey, and inquired whether any papers would be laid before parliament regarding the insurrection of the Greek christians, explanatory of our present relationship with the court of Athens.—Lord J. Russell hoped that the papers relating to this subject would very soon be ready to be laid on the table. When produced, he regretted to say, they would show the commission of great atrocities on both sides. These acts were but the natural consequence of the extreme irritation that had arisen between the christian and mahometan population, and which had been stimulated by the policy of Russia. There was also ample evidence to prove that the government of King Otho had fomented the insurrection by every means in their power,-Mr. Bright contended that the interest of the Anglicised Greek and the Greek subjects of Turkey were closely connected, and that the injuries inflicted on the latter would seriously affect both.—Mr. LAYARD defended the policy of the Sultan towards the Greek residents in his dominions, and eulogised the tolerance which the Porte had constantly exercised. Passing on to remark upon our military preparations, he accused the government of serious negligence with regard to many practical details of both services.—Sir J. GRAHAM viudicated the government, especially with respect to the operations in the Black Sea, requesting the house not to take for granted all the narratives given in the St. Petersburg Gazette. - Mr. M. GIBSON referred to embargoes, blockades, and the treatment of neutral ships. He dwelt upon the case of the Ann M'Alister, trading vessel, now detained at Cronstadt, and on board of which the effects of Sir. G. H. Seymour were said to

accorded to neutrals, he feared that they might somewhat interfere with the vigorous action of the belligerents, but remarked that they had been prompted by a beneficent spirit, which Russia had fully reciprocated. A happy triumph had thus been secured for the cause of humanity, in mitigating the horrors of war, so far as they fell upon peaceable traders. In con-clusion, Sir J. Graham confessed to an insurmountable objection to the system of licences .- The house then

went into committee of supply, and passed a resolution authorising the issue of 16,024,100l. exchequer bills. On Monday, May 1, the house went into committee on the Oxford University Bill. Mr. Horsman raised a debate on the first clause, which named and appointed the commissioners,—the Bishop of Ripon, the Earl of Ellesmere, Mr. Justice Coleridge, the Dean of Wells, and Sir John Awdry. He moved that the appointment of the commissioners should be postponed; urging, that their duties would be of the most arduous kind, but that it was questionable whether the Bishop of Ripon, for instance, could be a practical working member, absorbed, as he is with the duties of his diocese; while it was notorious that Sir John Awdry is opposed to diverting any portion of the college funds to university purposes.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL defended the course proposed by the government: the bill, he said, conferred extensive powers, and it would not be wise to confer those powers until it were determined to whom they should be intrusted; many persons would be reconciled to the bill when they saw the names of the commissioners.—Sir John Pakington strongly doubted whether the persons named could discharge the duties intrusted to them; it would be better to ascertain first the functions of the commissioners and then appoint them .- Mr. Sotheron declared that the names in the clause reconciled him to the bill.—Mr. GLADSTONE vindicated the fitness of the persons chosen.—Mr. DISRAELI protested against the doctrine laid down by Mr. Sotheron, and re-enforced the arguments of Sir John Pakington .- Mr. HORSMAN having persisted in dividing the house, the amendment was negatived by 169 to 141. On clause 4,-empowering the commissioners to require the production by any officer of the university, of any documents or accounts relating to such university, and any information relating to the revenues, statutes, usages, or practices thereof respectively; and providing that no oath which might be taken by any such officer should be pleadable in bar of any authorities of the said commissioners.—Sir William Heathcote proposed to strike out all the words after the word "respectively," and to substitute for them the following: "And it shall be the duty of such officer or member to produce and furnish the same, any prohibition or impediment now existing or arising in or by reason of any of the statutes thereof respectively notwithstanding."-Lord John RUSSELL offered to accept the amendment if Sir William would consent to the introduction of the word "oath. Upon this subject there was much discussion; Mr. HENLEY and Mr. WALPOLE contending for the sacredness of the college oaths; Mr. ROUNDELL PALMER insisting that every oath in its nature stopped in point of obligation under the authority of the law; and Mr. GLADSTONE explaining that it is un-deniably necessary to take the power sought to be ohtained under the present clause, and that if they intend to have the required information they ought to say so.—Here Mr. DISRAELI suggested that the clause should terminate at the word "respectively."—Mr. J. G. PHILLIMORE and Mr. ROUNDELL PALMER at once fell in with the suggestion; but Mr. Collier immediately pointed out, what the Solicitor-General subsequently confirmed, that there would then be no power of compelling the production of documents, and the object of the clause would be defeated. However, Sir WILLIAM HEATHCOTE accepted Mr. Disraeli's amendment, and the committee divided upon the question "that the words proposed to be left out stand part of the bill "—Ayes, 118; Noes, 69; majority, 49; the clause being thus agreed to. On clause 6,—providing for the composition of the Hebdomadal Council, and its election by the Congregation,—Mr. WALPOLE raised a question that lead to much discussion. He proposed, as an amendment, second reading should take place that day six months.

still, he believed, on shore. Respecting the privileges that instead of "six" Heads of Houses being elected by the Congregation, and one nominated by the Chancellor, seven should be elected by the Heads themselves. This raised the whole question as between Congregational and what is called "Scctional" election.—Mr. GLADSTONE, Mr. Lowe, and Sir WILLIAM HEATH-core defended the clause as it stood. They contended that the power given to the Chancellor of nominating two members of the council was inserted because it was thought desirable to maintain some of the relations between the university and the external world. Three classes, the Heads of Houses, the Professors, and the resident members, would be represented in the council. With respect to the Heads of Houses, it was natural that they who were to suffer, for a moment, an abatement of long-enjoyed power and dignity, should desire to elect themselves. Government had every disposition to meet that feeling, provided they could do so without sacrificing a great object. Government desired that the professorial element should occupy a substantially recognised, but not a dominant place, in the university; and it might be said this would best be accomplished by permitting the professors to elect themselves. Many of the ablest men in the university, however, begged the government not to adopt the sectional plan. The word government not to adopt the sectional plan. The word "clique" seemed invented to express a body so elected. They would form three separate interests, and endeavour to maintain them, instead of striving to promote the general interests of the university. The plan would be most unacceptable to the university.—On the other hand, Sir John Pakington, Mr. Horsman, Mr. Wal-pole, Mr. J. E. Denison, and Mr. Henley, argued in favour of the sectional plan.—Sir John Pakington said, all he had heard from the university led him to differ from the conclusion arrived at by Mr. Gladstone. If the present clause were passed, the professors would be put into the hands of the tutors. Now, it was said, the university is ruled by an oligarchy of twenty-four; under the clause it would be under an oligarchy of a hundred.—Mr. Henley laid great stress on the influencement of the control influence which congregational election would confer on the younger, clerical, and Tracturian party; and urged upon the committee that they would never secure an independent governing body unless they guarded against that clerical element .- On a division, the amendment was carried against the government, by 162 to 149; and the announcement of the result was received by Opposition with cheering.—The words "one other Head appointed by the Chancellor of the University" were struck out.—Mr. WALPOLE, continuing his amendments, proposed that the professors should be elected from among themselves; and it was agreed that this alteration was included in the previous decision.— Another division took place. As the clause originally stood, one of the professors was a professor of theology: it was moved to add to the clause as amended the words "of Theology"; and, on a division, the amendment was carried by 148 to 135.—At this stage, leaving the clause incomplete, the chairman reported progress.

Lord PALMERSTON has obtained leave to bring in a bill to Amend the Militia Act. As a large part of the army had been sent abroad, and a much larger part would almost immediately leave the country, it was desirable to place the militia in a position fit for home duty. The object of the measure was to enable the government to call out the militia when the country is in a state of war; and also, if a regiment of the militia has been called out for a shorter period than fifty-six days, that formal notices may be dispensed with in calling such regiment out to complete its term.—In reply to Mr. Grogan Lord PAMERSTON said that government does not intend to enrol the Irish militia during the present year, as it is not deemed desirable at the present moment to incur the expenditure.

On Tuesday, May 2, there not being forty members present, the house was counted out.

On Wednesday, May 3, the second reading of the Criminal Conversation Bill was moved by Mr. BOWYER, who explained that it had a twofold character, it abolished the system of damages to the husband, substi-stuting a fine to the crown, and it entitled the wife to be heard on the trial.—Mr. COLLIER moved that the

The bill might be entitled one for the encouragement of criminal conversation. It confused the civil and the criminal systems, and the result of it would be that no actions would be brought. It was also an anomaly to make adultery a criminal offence for which only one party was to be punished .- Mr. CRAUFURD supported party was to equivalent.—In Chartering supported the measure, and Mr. Whiteside opposed it.—Mr. D. Seymoun was in favour of the bill, which he deemed a necessary measure of reform.—Mr. Phinn thought the question one of very great importance, but, while con-demning the existing system, could not support the present measure, which would introduce many anoma-lies into the law it sought to improve.—Mr. FITZGERALD hes into the law it sought to improve.—Mr. FITZGERALD warmly supported the bill, though it was, in his opinion, not sufficiently comprehensive, but if the principle were affirmed by the house, the measure might be amended and improved in committee.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL admitted that the whole subject required revision, and also that women required more protection than they possessed under the existing law, but he was opposed to bit-by-bit reform. He allowed that pecuniary compensation ought not generally to be the aim of a husband, but there were many cases in which it would be very hard to deny a husband damages. Until we altered the system of expensive divorce, we ought not to take away pecuniary compensation; but if we simplified and gave cheap and easy divorce, we might fairly consider whether damages should not be done away. He was also opposed to the confusion of the civil and the criminal systems, nor did he think that the bill could, with advantage, be discussed in committee.—Mr. M. CHAMBERS advised Mr. Bowyer to withdraw his bill and reconstruct it.—Mr. Bowyer replied, urging that the principle of his bill had been admitted, and therefore that it ought to be read a second time, and its details considered in committee.—The house divided, and the numbers were, for the second reading, 49; against it, 121; majority against, 72. The bill is therefore lost.

The adjourned debate on the nomination of the committee on Conventual and Monastic Institutions was resumed by Mr. D. SEYMOUR, who moved the postponement of the appointment of the committee until leave was obtained to bring in a bill to amend an act of 56th George III., for more effectually securing the liberty of the subject. He thought that the common law, if its meaning were declared by the amendment he proposed, was sufficient to meet all the cases, real or supposed, which had been adduced by the promoters of this inquiry.—Mr. HORSMAN, deprecating the tone the discussion had assumed, suggested the abandonment of the debate.—Mr. NEWDEGATE'S protest against this course was interrupted by the termination of the sitting.

On Thursday, May 4, in reply to questions respecting the Ticket-of-leave Systom, Mr. Firznov stated that the police had no special instructions in regard to convicts liberated with licenses, and that such convicts had the right to choose the place to which they would be sent on release. He also explained that a convict named George Brown, in reference to whose case public sympathy has of late been invited, was a very unworthy

object for such feeling.

On the order for going into committee on the Rail-way and Canal Treffic Bill, Nr. J. L. RICARDO objected to proceeding with the bill, which had been materially altered, until time had been afforded for considering it in its new shape; and he moved that the debate be adjourned.—Mr. T. Duncomes seconded this motion, which, after a discussion of considerable length, was negatived by 261 to 40.—Mr. E. Denison suggested that the general question had reached such a stage as to call upon the government to declare its views with regard to future railway legislation. — Mr. Hume thought the interests of the public were not sufficiently consulted in the altered bill.—Mr. T. Ederston was also for opinion that the alterations had diminished the securities which the public had under the bill as originally framed.—Mr. Cardwell showed the necessity of limiting the scope of the bill, and proceeded to explain what the bill was in its altered shape, and why it was so altered. In the first place, the bill enacted in clear terms a definition of the duty of the companies to be public—namely, to afford all reasonable accommo-

dation and facilities. Then came the machinery, and this had been modified and adjusted to meet the fair and conciliatory suggestions of the railway boards, and the remedies provided were of the most summary kind, which the courts of law were empowered to enforce by penalties. These objects would by this bill be accomplished with the concurrence and co-operation of the railway companies, without the sacrifice of one particle of the public interests.—The house then went into committee upon the bill, which passed pro formâ.

mittee upon the bill, which passed pro formā.

The house went again into committee upon the clauses of the Oxford University Bill, beginning with the latter part of the sixth clause.—Sir J. Pakington moved that the professor separately elected should always be chosen from among the professors of theology.

—The Chancellor of the Exchequer objected to this amendment, which was negatived.—Sir J. Pakington their moved that the six members of convocation should be elected, not by the Congregation, but by the convocation.—Lord J. Russell said the object of this amendment was to exclude from the bill the body called the Congregation, proposed by the government. The question, therefore, was whether it was desirable to have a body resident in Oxford, conversant with teaching, which he thought a very important part of the measure.—The committee divided, when the amendment was negatived by 192 to 176.—On the notion of Sir W. Heathcote, the words "and the Vice-Chancellor, or his deputy, shall be the president of such Hebdomadal Council "were added to the clause. The 9th clause, empowering the council to appoint committees, was struck out. Upon reaching the 11th clause, the chairman was ordered to report progress.

On Friday, May 5, the Chancelloù of the Encheders stated, in answer to an inquiry by Mr. Labouchere, that the arrangements with regard to the Civil Service required a good deal of attention, and he was of opinion that there would be no prospect, if a bill were introduced for improving the condition of that service, that it could pass during the present year. It was not, therefore, his intention to bring in a bill upon that subject this session. With respect to the superannation fund, the act, he thought, would admit of material amendment, and he reserved to himself the liberty of submitting, at any time during the present or the succeeding session, a measure upon that part of the

question.

Sir J. Grahlam said, in reply to Mr. French, that the Admiralty had received a telegraphic message from our consul at Varna, stating that the combined fleet had Bombarded the Outer Mole of Odessa; that all the land batteries of the outer mole had been destroyed, and the ships lying in the outer mole, and that the loss of the combined fleet had been comparatively small—10 killed and 18 wounded.

The house having resolved itself into a committee of supply, Sir J. Grahlan proposed a considerable Addition to the Navy Estimates already Voted. He reminded the committee that, when those estimates were proposed, war had not been declared, and that circumstances were now altered. He assumed, he said, that the war was necessary; that, having engaged in the war, it was expedient to conduct it with vigour, in the hope of bringing it to a speedy and successful conclusion; and, lastly, that the servants of the crown should be entrusted with the money voted by the house for that purpose. He then went through the items of the several heads of service, giving full explanations respecting each, especially the largest vote, for the transport service, amounting to 3,096,700t. The remaining votes for the additional effective naval service were, in the aggregate, 1,457,0312; making a total addition to the estimates already voted of 4,553,7314. Sir James Graham concluded his remarks by suggesting to the committee the moral effect which would be produced by unanimity upon such an occasion. He then moved the several notes, which were agreed to unanimously, after a long discussion, which turned principally upon collateral topics,—the appointment of naval addets, and of admirals, a vindication of Admiral Dundas, the operations in the Black Sea, and the general finances of the country.

Mr. S. Herbert then moved the Supplemental Estimates for the Army, prefacing the motion by a statement of various details and arrangements connected with the additional force proposed to be raised, including a more uniform regimental system. The number to be now voted was 14,700 of all ranks, which would raise the number of the land forces to 40,493 above that voted last year, or, 142,000 men. It was difficult, he observed, to calculate the expense of this augmentation, for we had never raised more than 40,000 men in a single year. The estimate for the force now to be voted was 300,000*l*., which made the total increased charge, in addition to the army estimates of last year, 1,132,4707.—The votes were agreed to, after some discussion with reference to the militia, and to the projected reorganisation of the army.

Mr. Monsell next moved the Supplemental Ord-nance Estimates involved in the votes already agreed to, explaining the nature of the different items, amounting in the whole to 742,132*l*.—The votes were agreed to with very little discussion.

On Monday, May 8, in a committee of ways and means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the Financial Resolutions of which he had given notice. He reminded the committee that towards the end of February the government had proposed, and the house sanctioned, such an augmentation of our expenditure as entailed an addition to the taxation, which was made in the form of doubling the half-yearly payment of the income-tax. At that period, however, war had not been declared, and it was impossible to estimate what might be the expenditure upon the footing of war. The demand he had then made, therefore, was not adequate to such a state of things, and he had stated at the time that, in the event of the calamity of war, it would be necessary for him again to appeal to the house for an increase of our resources. That office he had now to discharge; but, before he addressed himself to this duty, he was bound, he said, to advert to an accusation made within these walls and elsewhere, that not only was the government liable to great discredit for the manner in which they had dealt with the finances of the country, but that he (Mr. Gladstone) was unfit to be intrusted with the duties of that department. It had been stated that there had been a gross mismanagement of the unfunded debt; that, in the spring of last year, the interest of exchequer bills had been rashly lowered, causing a violent reaction, and that the rate of interest was now unusually low, the result having been a loss to the country. This charge, he observed, was a serious one, since the unfunded debt was a great resource in time of war. The operation was not hastily or thoughtlessly made, but deliberately; it was founded upon two principles—first, that the public were entitled to borrow money on the best terms; second, that in order that the unfunded debt might be carried to the full height of its power in difficult times, it ought to be got within narrow limits in easy times. Mr. Gladstone then entered into copious details, in order to show the soundness of the principles upon which the operation upon the interest of the unfunded debt had been made, and that a gain, not a loss had been the result. He next noticed a second series of accusations brought against him, with reference to the abortive scheme for discharging or converting a portion of the funded debt-namely, that, in spite of adverse times and the warnings of the wise, a scheme had been attempted by the government resulting in a loss, which was not to be attributed to changes of circumstances, the approach of war, or the state of the harvest, but to the folly and precipitancy of the measure. He regretted, he confessed, that the scheme had been brought forward, but not because the result had been a pecuniary loss, for that had not been the result; and he proceeded to argue, from the amount of bullion in the Bank and the state of the circumstances, that the measure, tested by those circumstances, was expedient and wise. The only real objection to the scheme, he observed, was the alleged inconvenience of withdrawing from the Exchequer a large amount of money-namely, 8,000,000%, to liquidate the demands of the holders of paid-off stock. Around this point, he continued, a mass of misapprehension had gathered. The public had been led to believe that a large amount of money had

been demanded by the government from the Bank of England; that these demands had been made in violation of the spirit of an agreement between the government and the Bank in 1844; that they had been made without due notice given to the Bank; and that the advances by the Bank had been made with great detriment to trade, and at a very low rate of interest. He examined successively and repelled each of these charges, showing that the maximum advances by the Bank to the 19th of April amounted to ony 1,350,0002, out of which 830,0002, was due to the rapid growth of the charges connected with the expedition to the East; that the average debt of the government to the Bank had been 900,0004, and that the debt was now extinct. In the course of his examination he adverted to the subject of deficiency bills, which he thought had been the chief source of these delusions. Mr. Gladstone then developed the views of the government respecting the existing state of the finances. The statement he had made on the 6th of March showed that, with the additional half-year's income-tax, the total revenue would be 56,656,0000., and the expenditure 56,189,000 leaving a surplus of 467,000. Since then new estimates had been framed for the navy, the army, the ordnance, and the militia, which left an amount to be provided for of 6,000,000l. Some provision must be made besides for unknown charges; he put down for this a sum of 850,000l. (in addition to 1,250,000l. already estimated under this head), for which sum he should ask a vote of credit, applicable to services which might arise in the course of war. The result was, that the amount for which he asked the committee to provide, in addition to the sums already granted, was 6,850,000%; and the conviction of the government was, that this amount ought to be provided by an addition to the taxation of the country. They proposed to execute the intention they had formed in case of a further demand, namely, to repeat the income-tax operation already made, and to double the tax, asking the committee to grant this augmentation for the period of the war. The produce of this tax would provide for two-thirds of the expenditure, and then came a grave question-how the remainder was to be provided for. Although aware of the value of the income-tax for the purpose of war, the government were not inclined to push it at once to an extreme point, nor was there any other direct tax to which they were disposed to have recourse. respect to indirect taxes, they did not intend to alter the rate of postage, to re-impose repealed duties, or to meddle with the duties on tea or tobacco; and, in resorting to articles of consumption, they selected those in which the taxes would least interfere with trade or innocent enjoyment, and would make the smallest deductions from the comforts of the people. First, they proposed to augment the duty on spirits in Scotland 1s. per gallon, and on spirits in Ireland 8d. per gallon; the estimated gain was 450,000%. In the next place, they proposed to classify and readjust the sugar duties, which would involve no present increase of duty, but would add to the duties that would be otherwise payable after the 5th of July from 1s, to 1s. 6d. per cwt. The gain upon this modification of the sugar duties would be 700,000. These three sums amounted to 4,400,000. leaving still 2,450,000. to be provided for to meet the additional charge of 6,850,000. There was therefore yet another step to be made, and the government proposed to make that step by the augmentation of the duty on malt, being convinced that, in combination with the increase of the spirit duties, and the modification of the sugar duties, it was the fairest mode of giving effect to the principle upon which they had determined to act—namely, that, this war having been undertaken not for the benefit of any particular class, but with a view to national interests and honour, the charge ought to be fairly distributed among the different classes of the community. In increasing the malt duty from 2s. 9d. to 4s., the rate would be still lower than before 1801, much lower than in 1802, and less than half of what it was during the war from 1804 to 1816. The net receipt from this additional duty (deducting 5 per cent. for diminution of consumption) would be 2,450,000l, and, adding this to 4,400,000l, the total would be the sum he asked the committee

to vote,-namely, 6,850,000l. The gross amount of taxes asked during the present year was 10,157,000&; and, setting against this sum 1,474,000% of repealed taxes, the real augmentation of the public burdens in the present year would be 8,683,000\(^L\), two-thirds of which would be raised by a single direct tax upon the wealthier classes, and the remaining one-third by indirect taxation, affecting the whole consuming population, comprehending all classes. The government proposed that the income-tax and the malt duty should be granted for the term of the war, the spirit duty without limitation, as a permanent duty; and, with regard to the sugar duties, they would require particular consideration bereafter, but it was proposed that these should be war duties. There was another point. Out of the 6,850,000%, the produce of the additional taxes, he could not expect to receive before the 5th of April, 1855, more than 2,840,000%; so that he should be in arrear at that date 4,010,000l, and this sum the government, in order to have a command of cash, ought to have the means of raising ad interim, or cash, ought to have the means of raising as unterm, and the proper mode was by temporary securities, which might be in the form of exchequer bills or exchequer bonds; and the right hon, gentleman explained in much detail the course which the government proposed to pursue with reference to issue of these temporary security. rities. He concluded by moving certain resolutions .- Mr. DISRAELI observed that the scheme required much consideration, and he objected to proceeding further with the resolutions that evening .- The CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer suggested obvious reasons why the resolutions respecting spirits, malt, and sugar, should be passed immediately.—After a brief discussion, these resolutions were agreed to .- Upon the resolution authorising the issue of exchequer bonds, Mr. DISRAELI objected that there was no immediate necessity for adopting this resolution, which must lead to a long discussion, at that moment, and moved that this and the resolution regarding the income-tax should be postponed .- Mr. Hume suggested that there had been some irregularity in the contract respecting exchequer bonds, both in the mode of making it and the entering into it at all without the sanction of the house .- The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER justified the course adopted; and, in reply to Mr. T. Baring, explained the present condition of the contract.—Ultimately the amendment was withdrawn, the resolution was agreed to, and, with the other resolutions, ordered to be reported to the house.

Mr. Drummond moved for a select committee to inquire into the management and condition of the Crown Forests in England, with a view of ascertaining the responsibility of the present commissioners, and whether it would be for the public interest that some of the smaller forests should be sold, as being unfit for the growth of timber for her Majesty's navy. He stated various reasons which he thought justified him in making the motion, which was supported by Mr. HUME,

and agreed to.

Sir J. Grahiam moved for leave to bring in a bill for the Encouragement of Seamen, and the more effectual manning of her Majesty's navy during the present war; and a bill for facilitating the payment of her Majesty's navy, and the payment and distribution of prize bounty, salvage, and other moneys among the officers and crews of her Majesty's vessels of war, and for the better regulation of the accounts relating thereto.—Leave was given to bring in the bill.

On Tuesday, May 9th, the report of the committee of ways and means having been brought up, upon the resolution granting an Additional Duty on Matt, Mr. E. Ball moved that the word "malt" be expunged from the resolution. He gave expression to the utter astonishment felt on his side of the house at the announcement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that he proposed to add 50 per cent. to the malt duty, which would re-open a party warfare, on the question of free trade or protective duties, which he hoped had terminated. The sum to be provided was 6,850,0002, and of the remainder, namely, 3,700,0002, no less than 2,900,0003, was thrown upon the land, which, he contended, was unjust and oppressive.—Mr. Bentinck seconded this

amendment.—The CHANCELLOR of the ENCHEQUER, dissenting altogether from the doctrine that the addition to the malt and spirit duties was a burden cast upon the landed interest, declined to enter upon the questions mooted by the two hon, members, because it would be a virtual breach of faith with the house. This was merely a pro formá vote, authorising the revenue officers to prevent the evasion of the dutylby the commodities being withdrawn out of bond.—Mr. DISRAELI repeated his suggestion, made the preceding night, that the consideration of the resolution be postponed, citing precedents which he considered justified this course.—Lord J. RUSSELI resisted this suggestion, denying the applicability of the precedents cited. The postponement of the resolution would hazard a large amount of revenue.—After a short discussion upon this point, the house divided upon Mr. Ball's amendment, which was negatived by 224 to 143; and this resolution, with the others, was agreed to.

Mr. ADDERLEY moved an address to the crown, praying for a reconsideration of the late order in council ordering the Abandonment of the Orange River Territory at the Cape on the 1st of August next. He questioned both the legality and the expediency of the proposed step. The government, he contended, had entered into engagements with the inhabitants of the territory on one side, and the people of England on the other, which they would violate if the country were now given up. To a great empire like ours, all abandonment of territory and reduction of limits was fraught with peril, endangering the loss of a prestige which shielded it from assault. The territory was also valu-able on its own account, and promised, according to recent discoveries, to become auriferous .- The motion was seconded by Mr. LIDDELL .- Sir F. PEEL contended there was nothing in the British tenure of the Orange sovereignty which forbade its abandonment. It was a conquered territory, and had been always administered as such, the inhabitants being left under the government of their own laws. He proceeded to vindicate the policy of the step, which had been taken with the view of saving troops and expenditure by rendering the frontier of the Cape Colony better defined and more easily defensible.—Sir J. PAKINGTON believed that the original occupation of the Orange River territory was inexpedient; and when himself holding office as colonial secretary he had intended to take measures for its abandonment.-Mr. V. SMITH also opposed the motion .- The ATTORNEY-GENERAL discussed the legal question, which had been opened by Mr. Adderley. Colonies were of two classes; those acquired by occupancy, and those gained by conquest. In the former the dwellers might claim the rights and privileges of subjects, and could demand protection, a constitutional organisation, and other benefits from the mother country, which the central government were not entitled to withdraw except under mutual consent, and by an act of the legislature. Over conquered colonies, on the other hand, the crown held an absolute sovereignty, as far as to be able to retain or resign possession at its discretion, and by a simple exercise of the royal prerogative. This, he contended, was the case with the territory now in question.—Sir F. Thesiger conducted a legal argument to the same result, but believed that the British crown had never possessed a sovereignty, properly so called, over the Orange River territory. There was nothing but an independent treaty contracted with the native chiefs .- The motion was opposed by Mr. J. G. PHILLI-MORE.—Mr. ADDERLEY, yielding to the array of authorities who had pronounced against his resolution, declined to press it, and the motion was then, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. D. Seymour moved for leave to bring in a bill to make Fraudulent Dealings with regard to Bills of Exchange Felonious in certain cases, referring to cases, and particularly a very recent one, where frauds had been practised upon incautious young men, which the existing law could not punish criminally.—The ATTONNEY-GENERAL said it would be very impolitic to oppose a measure to check a nefarious system of bill-stealing, but its details required much consideration.—Leave was given.

On Wednesday, May 10, on the motion for going into

committee on the Friendly Societies' Bill, Mr. DUN-COMBE suggested that subjects of the delicate and painful nature embraced by the bill had better be referred to a select committee .- Mr. BRIGHT coincided in this suggestion, considering that the bill in its present form would not work at all.—After some discussion, Mr. FITZROY said, that in the present excited state of feeling among the working classes, it was advisable that satisfactory evidence should be adduced in support of any proposed alterations of the existing law; and he concurred in the suggestion for reference to a select committee.-Mr. HENLEY thought that the subject was one which ought to be taken up by government, who were already in possession of information to enable them to legislate with effect.—Lord PALMERSTON assented to the proposal to refer the bill to a select committee, with the view of securing a satisfactory investi-gation on the subject. With respect to the general regulations of these friendly societies, of course the report of the committee which sat some years ago would be referred to any committee that might be appointed. The point, however, which had laid the foundation of the various proposals before the house, was the question of the regulations applicable to burial clubs. That was a very painful subject, and one on which he would much rather avoid stating his opinions. His own opinion, however, was so strong as to the necessity of legislation, that if no other member were to propose to the house, any legislation upon the subject, he should himself feel it his duty to do so. He thought that the honour of the country, the credit of the lower classes, and their dearest personal and private feelings were concerned in placing it beyond the possibility of doubt or imputation, that any such suspicions as had lately prevailed in this matter could, by any possibility, be founded in fact. And therefore, in the interest of the lower classes, and with the view of consulting their honourable feelings, and rescuing them from imputations which had for a long time back prevailed upon that subject, he thought some legislation was absolutely required; and he should think it his duty, if the committee were not appointed, in another session to propose some further enactment on that subject.—The bill was ultimately referred to a select committee.

On Thursday, May 11, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in answer to questions from Mr. Baring, respecting the New Exchequer Bonds, stated that the amount subscribed previously to the 2nd inst. was 1,600,0002, and the remaining 400,0002 had been since applied for. All the subscribers, he added, had been distinctly informed that no new contract could be entered into without the authority of parliament.

The consideration of the Oxford University Bill,

The consideration of the Oxford University Bill, was resumed in committee, clauses up to 17 inclusive were passed without undergoing any serious modification. On clause 18, which specifies the various qualifications entitling to membership in the new constituent body of the "Congregation," Sir W. HEATHCOTE moved an amendment, the purport of which was to include in the congregation all resident members of the university convocation.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the amendment, urging that it would give votes to all the parochial clergy of Oxford.—The amendment underwent a prolonged discussion, and was, upon a division, carried against the government by 104 votes to 138—34.—Another division was taken upon an amendment to clause 19, moved by Mr. Heywood, providing that the university statutes should be promulgated in English instead of Latin. There appeared for the amendment, 131; against, 155—24.—The clause itself was ordered to stand part of the bill by a majority of 215 Ayes to 68 Noes—147.

On Friday, May 12th, on the motion for the second reading of the Education Bill for Scotland, Mr. Still-Ling moved that it be read a second time that day six months.—Lord Dalkeith seconded the amendment.—Lord Elicho urged that the deficiences of the present system were glaring, and that no extension would remedy them. He cited returns showing the imperfect character of the education still prevalent in the country.—Mr. C. Bruce opposed the bill.—Mr. John M'Gregori denied that the measure tended to separate religious and secular education.—Mr. MALL dilated upon the

hideous ignorance which prevailed, especially among the city populations in both sections of the kingdom. The government proposition for Scotland was, he thought, hoplessly insufficient to cope with so gigantic an evil. He intended to vote for the amendment .- Mr. BOUVERIE disapproved of some of its details, but was willing to give the bill his general support.—Mr. HUME thought that it was impossible that the general education of the people of Scotland, should be left any longer in the hands of a minority. The separation which had taken place in the church of that country rendered a radical change indispensably necessary. Circumstances and opinions had altered, and for that alteration the government were bound to provide.—Colonel BLAIM denied that the measure was popular in Scotland, and feared that, if passed, it would interrupt the present movements for the spread of instruction in that country. -Mr. Cowan commented upon the misrepresentations of which the bill had been made the object, and repudiated with some warmth the charge that it would introduce a system of godless education .- Mr. NAPIER objected to the measure, because it superseded, instead of being supplemental to, the schools now existing in connexion with the church in Scotland.—Mr. COBDEN considered the bill deficient, inasmuch as it did not sever secular education from religious teaching. He hoped to find it improved in this respect when before the committee.-The Hon. F. Scott supported the amendment. -The LORD ADVOCATE pointed out the three systems of education between which the choice was possible. Those were the secular, the denominative, and the national. The first was impossible in Scotland. Public opinon there atterly scouted the idea of a scheme of instruction in which religion had no part. The second system had been tried and found wanting. There remained the third alternative; and in the bill now before the house the attempt was made to create a perfectly national system, based upon a judicious union of religious and secular teaching. He contended that the measure had been framed on moderate principles, successfully avoiding the criticism on either side.—The house divided,—for the second reading, 184: for the amendment, 193; majority 9. The bill was consequently

On Monday, May 15, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in reply to a question from Mr. T. Duncombe, said it was not the intention of the government to introduce a measure during the present session founded upon the report of the commission appointed to inquire into the Corporation of the Citu of Loudon.

the commission appointed to inquire into the Corporation of the City of London.

On the order for the second reading of the Excise Duties (Malt and Spirits) Bill, Mr. CAYLEY moved to defer the second reading for six months. In taking this course he professed to be actuated solely by a sense of public duty, believing that the increase of the malt-tax was not only unjust, but inconsistent with the principles of commercial policy which had been adopted by the present government. With regard to the war for the prosecution of which these taxes were required, he contended, and endeavoured to show, that it had been brought about by negotiations at once infirm of purpose, vacillating, and obsequious, and by the want of a firm and stable mind in her Majesty's councils. Having, however, been plunged into war, the country, he observed, was willing to vote supplies for carrying it on, but not in an unequal and unjust manner. The incometax, unequal as it was, had been granted; but the duties upon malt and spirits were both unequal and unjust, that upon malt being equivalent to a direct tax upon cultivated land throughout the kingdom of 20s. or 25s. an acre. Why was malt, a commodity encumbered with restrictions, selected for a taxation which violated the principle of free trade, and fell, not, as pretended, upon all consumers, but only upon the poor man? Barley was the pivot of our scientific cereal cultivation, as cotton was of our manufactures. What reason there why malt should be taxed in preference to cotton yarn? The effect of a malt-tax was to enhance the cost of the article four-fold; its repeal would reduce the price of beer to ld. per pot, while it would give an impulse to the cultivation of barley that must diminish in the same proportion the growth of wheat and oats, and consequently raise their prices-a compensation for the

repeal of the corn laws. Having recapitulated his objections to the tax upon the ground of the burden it cast upon the landlord, the farmer, and the consumer, Mr. Cayley expatiated upon its mischievous effects in a moral point of view.—The amendment was seconded by Mr. Stanhoffs, who objected to the additional malt-tax, because it was excessive in amount, and was levied unfairly upon one class, and because there was no real necessity for raising this particular tax in the exigency of the war, it being required only to remedy the financial errors of the last session. Lord MONCK and Mr. WARNER opposed the amend-ment and defeated the floating measures of the covernment and defended the financial measures of the government.—The Marquis of GRANBY said, the opposition his party gave to this tax was not directed against the war, though he believed it to be neither a just nor a necessary war; being now engaged in it, no one would desire to deprive the government of the means of carrying it on with vigour; but he was bound to consider whether the means proposed were the least oppressive to the country, and it was because this additional tax fell upon one portion of the community already more heavily taxed than any other that he resisted it.—Mr. CROSSLEY should vote for the second reading of the bill. As the country was now at war he would not stand in the way of its prosecution with vigour; and of all indirect taxes, he thought there was not one which with less hardship to the tax-payer—the consumer, was more heneficial to the revenue than a tax upon malt.-Mr. BENTINCK protested against a tax which, he said, was at variance with justice, honesty of purpose, and consistency of principle.—Mr. Newdegate said, the increasing of excise duties, which had been peculiarly odious from the beginning, and especially upon a commodity which was so heavily burdened that the addition was sure to raise opposition, suggested doubts whether the ministers were sincere in their desire to earry the people with them in the war.—Mr. J. WILSON observed, that as the house had approved the policy of the war, what it had to consider was, the means by which it should be carried on. The house had assented to the principle, that, at the commencement of the war, it was unworthy of parliament to resort to loans in the way our forelathers did; that, at least, our first effort should be to pay the expenses of the war as far as possible out of the income of the year. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had provided for a large amount of the necessary supplies by direct taxation, and the question now was, as 2,500,000*l*, was to be raised by indirect taxation, what was the least prejudicial mode in which it could be done? Experiments made by increasing the customs' duties had always failed, whereas an increase of the malt-tax had never hitherto failed. The argument that the additional duty fell upon the producer, not the consumer, was refuted by the fact that there had been no reduction in the price of barley, and that the brewers had announced their intention to raise the price of beer a little beyond the amount of the duty. The subject had engaged the earnest consideration of the government, and they had resolved to levy a tax upon the whole community of consumers in the way least injurious to the trade and general industry of the country.—Mr. Spooner supported the amendment, insisting upon the injustice and inequality of the tax.— Mr. SANDARS supported the second reading of the bill. -Sir E. B. LYTTON, after a general criticism of the budget, said it was true that the malt-tax fell upon the consumer; but did it for that reason less indirectly affect the home producer? He cited the authority of Mr. M'Culloch, who said that this tax, "indirectly, if not directly, is especially injurious to the agriculturists.' The mercantile and manufacturing interests had been largely benefited by the remission of taxation, and might be supposed to be ready to assist in furnishing means for carrying on the war; but it was not to either of these classes that the Chancellor of the Exchequer resorted; he selected that class which had had the slightest share of financial relief, and subjected it to a new humiliation, which would revive and exasperate angry feelings, and damp the ardour with which the war should be carried on. Sir Bulwer then entered, at considerable length, upon a review, sometimes serious, demand the early consideration of parliament. He sometimes satirical, of the policy and measures of the anticipated the objection, that this was an abstract

present government .- Mr. DRUMMOND said, he had always opposed the malt-tax from a firm conviction that the depriving the labourer of his beer was productive of more immorality than all our reformatory schools could cure. He agreed with Mr. Cayley in his opinion of that tax, but the government had been on all sides cheered on to the war, and now, when, for the first time, the house was brought to grapple with its realities, it wanted to shrink from them. Was it possible to propose a single tax which the stupidest man in the house could not find an objection to? Were they going to raise the money for the war or not? If they were, the only question was from whose pocket it was to come. As to getting rid of the malt-tax, the country would be lucky if that and the income-tax were not doubled.— Sir J. PAKINGTON rose principally, he said, to express his astonishment that a government which had asked the house for 2,500,000l. of taxes did not condescend to the house for 2,200,000. Or taxes did not concessend to rise to vindicate their measure. He felt the painful position in which his party were placed in being com-pelled to object to any proposal for meeting the expenses of a war in the justice of which they had concurred; but the blame rested with the government. Such a measure, he said, ought to be laid equally upon all classes, and should be so devised that there was a fair and reasonable prospect that the tax would realise the amount required, and he believed that the increase of the malt-tax was deficient in both respects.— Lord J. Russell said, the question before the house was much wider than the one argued by Sir J. Pakington and other members; it was whether, when a formidable military power threatened to swallow up one of our allies, Is. 3d, a bushel upon malt was too great a sacrifice. Unless taxes were imposed upon articles of general consumption, a revenue could not be obtained, and if they were laid upon articles of necessity, they would occasion great hardship among the community at large. The object, therefore, was to levy the taxes upon articles of general consumption which were not articles of necessity, and there were none to which this description so strictly applied as those of spirits and malt. "Don't tell me," said the noble lord, "that the tax is so objectionable that you are ready to yote any other, and that the landed interest will resist this small addition to the malt duty; tell me, not that this is really the obstacle which prevents you from supporting the government, but that, although you are in favour of the war, you are not ready to vote the necessary supplies."—Mr. DISRAELI said, he had listened with great regret and some surprise to the extraordinary doctrine of finance laid down by Lord J. Russell, that the Opposition, if they approved the war, were bound to vote for any proposal for a new tax without criticism or cavil. He supported the policy of the war; but a statesman ought to think of something more than the amount of the burden; the principle of the tax must enter into the contemplation of the House of Commons, and if neglected by the house, would not escape the reflection of the people. He opposed this additional tax on malt, because it was unjust to those who were to pay it, and because it was unnecessary to have recourse to it. A single erop of the British farmer supplied one-fourth of our ordinary revenue; 50 per cent was now added to the tax upon it, while, at the same time, a system was competing with beer,—was greatly diminished. But he objected to the tax not merely because it was unjust and unnecessary, but because it hampered the industry, crippled the progress, and in every way injured the agricultural interest of this country, and because of its grievous impolicy in irritating a class to whose patriotism the state was compelled to appeal.—Upon a division, Mr. Cayley's amendment was negatived by 303 against 195. The bill was then read a second time.

Lord PALMERSTON brought down a message from Her Majesty relative to Calling out the Militia.

On Tuesday, May 16, Mr. M. Gibson called attention to the present state of the Law Affecting the Press, and moved a resolution to the effect, that the laws in reference to the periodical press and newspaper stamp are ill defined and unequally enforced, and

resolution, to which he ought not to pledge the house, observing, that the resolution was not in the abstract; it asserted two facts,—that the law was ill-defined, and that, such as it was, the executive did not enforce it impartially; and the meaning of the resolution was, that in the opinion of the house, the government ought to deal with the question, and bring in a measure to define the law, and instruct their officers to administer it with impartiality. Mr. Gibson pointed out the legal perplexities and anomalies which surround the question as to what a newspaper was, and insisted upon the hardship resulting from the conflicting opinions upon this point of courts of law and the Board of Inland Revenue, which refused to be bound prospectively by judicial decisions. He contended that it was public policy, if observations and discussions of facts were allowed to be circulated free of stamp duty, to permit the circulation of the records of the facts themselves, so that facts might correct erroneous theories. After mentioning specific cases of the uncertainty of the law, he adduced other instances in support of his allegation that the law was unequally enforced; that it was put in motion, not against the powerful London publisher, but against the little proprietor of a small paper in some provincial town. Lastly, he impugned the manner in which the security law was administered, arguing that, while it was applied to publications not within the purview of that law, those against which it was expressly directed were suffered to escape. All he asked, he said, was that the law might be made clear and be enforced with justice.—The motion was seconded by Mr. KINNAIRD. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, he did not much quarrel with the resolution; he was disposed to concur with Mr. Gibson, that the law on the subject of periodical publications required revision and amendment, and that it had been unequally, though not arbitrarily, enforced. He explained what was the principle upon which the law was administered, and showed that that principle had been acted upon in some of the cases referred to by Mr. Gibson, although he did not think the law as to what was a newspapernamely, a publication containing public news, intelligence, or occurrences—was ill-defined, or that it had been partially or arbitrarily enforced. Believing that there were portions of the law which required amendment (to which he was prepared to give his best attention), he could not go the full length of the resolution, and therefore, without meaning any disrespect to Mr. Gibson, he moved the previous question.—Mr. EWART spoke in favour of the reso-Justion, regarding the subject, connected with that of self-education, as one of vital importance,—Mr. Hume thought the effect of the course pursued in the government prosecutions was to keep the people ignorant, and to foster crime. The press laws ought to be entirely repealed.—The SOLICITOR-GENERAL objected to the resolution, that it implied a reproach upon the public authorities. The law, he admitted, had been unequally enforced, but this was only through a desire to administer it according to its spirit, not according to its letter, and this relaxation had led to many of the existing difficulties. The whole subject would receive the earliest and most careful attention, to see whether the law could be better applied. It was not possible to invent a definition clearer than the present, which had been adopted since the act 10th of Anne.-Sir J. SHELLEY supported the resolution .-Mr. Crossley suggested that the newspaper stamp should be taken off, and a penny stamp on bankers' checks substituted.—Mr. Bright observed, that the difference between Mr. Gibson and the Attorney-General was upon the term "ill-defined;" but the law was so uncertain that it could not be enforced, and hundreds of thousands of pounds were lost for this very reason. It was not asked that the stamp duty on newspapers should be ahandoned, but, if it were repealed, he contended that, by the substitution of a postage-stamp of equal amount, there would be no sacrifice of revenue, through the impulse given to publication. He fortified his argument by the exhibition of various journals, English, American, and Australian, and strongly insistent with the improvement of the revenues of the sisted upon the policy, on the highest moral grounds, of church, and at the same time with principles which

facilitating the access of the labouring classes to newspapers, by abolishing the stamp duty.—Lord PALMER-STON said, as to the general scope of the resolution, there seemed to be no fundamental difference of opinion. It was admitted that the law required consideration and revision; but the resolution contained assertions upon which a difference of opinion might be entertained namely, that the law was ill-defined and had been unequally enforced, and it might be inferred that a charge of partiality, though not meant, was implied If Mr. Gibson would alter the terms of his resolution, so as merely to affirm that the law demanded the early consideration of parliament with a view to its revision, he would not object to it .- Mr. GIBSON declined to alter would not object to IL—III. GISSON declined to after the terms of the resolution; whereupon Lord Palmer-STON said, if it were distinctly understood that no charge of partiality against the Board of Inland Revenue was implied, he did not think the difference material .- Mr. GIBSON disavowed such a charge, accusing, he said, only the system; and, the amendment being withdrawn, the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. BLAND moved for leave to bring in a bill for a better and more general mode of Taking the Average Price of Corn and other Agricultural Produce in Ireland; and a bill to provide for the annual variation of Rentcharge in Lieu of Tithes in Ireland, with reference to the averages of the then next preceding seven years.

—After some remarks by Sir J. Young and other hon. members, leave was given to introduce both bills.

Mr. Malins moved for leave to bring in a bill To Enable Married Women to Dispose of Interests in Personal Estate, explaining the state of the law which rendered this alteration desirable, in order to avoid practical evils.—The object of the bill was to extend to married women the same power of dealing with personal estate as with real estate.—The motion was seconded by Mr. L. King.—The Solicitor-General approved the object of the bill, and leave was given.

Mr. Hume moved for a select committee to inquire

into and report upon the state of the present public Registry of the Prerogative Court, used as a testamentary office, and whether a better office can be established for the keeping and preservation of wills, suggesting that the present provisions for the custody of wills were altogether inadequate.—The Solicitor-General said, the subject was one of paramount importance, and concurred in the motion, which was agreed to.

The Industrial and Provident Societies Bill was read

a second time. The house then went into committee upon the Man-

ning the Navy Bill.

On Wednesday, May 17, on the motion for the second reading of the Capitular Estates Bill, Lord A. VANE opposed it, and moved the adjournment of the debate, on the ground that no leading member of the govern-ment was then present. He thought that the church must be the best judge of its own interests, and that if the house sanctioned the principle of such a bill, the time might come when a measure would be proposed for secularising church property.—Mr. G. Butt seconded the motion, though approving of the principle of the bill, which he did not think would lessen the utility of the dignitaries of the church .- Mr. DRUMMOND said that the remedy proposed by the bill was utterly to destroy the cathedral establishments, and to turn the cathedrals into parish churches. The true reform would have been to increase the number of bishops as population increased. — Mr. Hadfield thought that the property of the church of England had been its great bane.—Mr. Walpole concurred in the proposal for adjournment. The bill affected a most important question, and he thought that further information was desirable. He pointed out various inconsistencies in the details of the measure .- Lord J. Russell saw force in the reasons urged for the adjournment, to which he should be glad if the mover of the bill, Lord Blandford, assented, satisfied with having brought the matter under discussion, and convinced that the subject was too important to be allowed to drop, and that the government would feel obliged, with full information before them, to introduce such measures as were conwould afford to it increased stability. He was prepared to record his vote for the principle of the bill, but not for going into committee until various alterations had been introduced .- Sir B. HALL said that the progress of reform in the church was, on the whole, satisfactory, and though he should divide in favour of the bill, would suggest the postponement of further proceedings .- Mr. D. SEYMOUR supported the bill, as recognising the right of the laity to interfere in church management.— Sir G. GREY was prepared to vote for the second reading, while suggesting the mover's concurrence in postponement of further proceedings .- Lord BLANDFORD contended that it was most desirable that the house should affirm the principles of the bill .- The house divided, and the numbers were, for the adjournment of the debate, 62; against, 123: majority against adjournment, 61.—After a brief discussion, Lord BLANDFORD agreed, if the bill were read a second time, not to press it further this session, and the bill having been so read, the 21st June was named for its committal pro formâ.

On Thursday, May 18, Mr. LOCKE KING moved the second reading of the Real Estate Charges Bill. He said that under the present state of the law the heir of the devisee to a real estate which had been left to him mortgaged, had a right to claim payment of that mortgage out of the personal estate of the deceased gage out of the personal estate of the deceased owner. From the system great hardship often arose. It frequently happened that the whole of a deceased's personal estate, which was all that stood between his widow and the younger members of his family and destitution, was entirely swept away, in order to explain a still more the already disconnection of the control order to swell up still more the already disproportionate share of a single heir or devisee.—Mr. MALINS contended that the bill in its present shape would go to disinherit the heir-at-law.—The SOLICITOR-GENERAL, after pointing out some amendments which were necessary in the bill, consented to its second reading, upon the understanding that the first clause should be con-siderably modified.—The second reading was carried by

166 against 124. The debate on the second reading of the Conventual and Monastic Institutions Bill was resumed. NEWDEGATE observed that, on account of the factious opposition of certain gentlemen, it would be impossible for the member for Hertford satisfactorily to prosecute his proposed inquiry; he, therefore, advised him to change his mode of procedure, and not to press further the nomination of the committee. He suggested that he should embody his views in a bill, as there would be then some chance of limiting the debate to the subject proposed to be dealt with, otherwise there would be nothing but a succession of discursive debates and Irish rows .- Mr. BRIGHT took Mr. Newdegate to task for his strictures upon the conduct of the roman-catholic party with regard to this question. The Ministry were acting in concert with the whole roman-catholic population of these countries, and in so acting they had a right to avail themselves of all the forms of the house to prevent one church from insulting and outraging another. The hon, member for Hertford had introduced a bill last session upon this very subject; he was not able to carry it, because the house felt that no case had been made out for it. It was then thought that a committee, groping in every channel and every sewer. would find materials on which to base legislation; but surely the honourable member, having once given up his bill because there was no case for it, and having a committee in order that he might get up a case, and having failed in his attempt to get a committee, would not be allowed to go back and bring in a bill for which he had no grounds last session .- Mr. COLLIER observed that the reason why the minority had overruled the majority on this question was because the former was supported by the sympathy of a large portion of the protestant members of that house, as well as by a powerful party outside, and he trusted that they had heard for the last time of a question which ought never to have been brought under the consideration of parliament.—Mr. FREWEN called the attention of the house to the violent language made use of by a Mr. Wharton at the catholic meeting held in London. The speaker at the catholic meeting held in London. The speaker plish their promised revision of the newspaper stamp threatened, if Prince Albert persevered in insulting the duty.—Mr. Flynn, Sir J. Trollope, and Mr. Wilkinson catholics, to appeal for help to the Emperor of the opposed the resolution.—Mr. BRIGHT could not consent

French.-Mr. T. CHAMBERS then rose to withdraw his motion. He observed that he consented not to press for the appointment of this committee, because the position in which the question was now placed was such that it would be literally and physically impossible for him to succeed in getting it nominated. It was not his intention, however, to abandon the question; and he wished it clearly to be understood that it was open for him to follow whatever course he might judge most expedient.—Lord J. Russell, having shortly reviewed the circumstances under which the question stood, expressed his gratification that the member for Hertford had withdrawn his motion, as, in the first place, no case had been made out for it; and in the second, because he thought it would have stirred up much religious bitterness, and much hatred and discord between roman-catholics and protestants, without any advantage or benefit whatsoever to the country. did not perceive that any danger could arise to the country from the establishment of monasteries and convents, and therefore he was neither ready to consent to the appointment of the committee, nor to agree to the introduction of the bill. He believed that no legislation on this subject was required.—Mr. H. DRUMMOND gave notice that he would put upon the notice paper a motion for an address to the crown to inquire into the conventual establishments. who was the aggressor, had not ceased operations. He said, "Have this realm of England I will," and by every convent established he made a little enclosure from the crown of England and attached it to himself; but (said the hon, gentleman) "he shall have no more inches if I can stop him."—Mr. CRAUFORD would not permit the motion to be withdrawn without a division. —After a few words from Lord E. HOWARD and Mr. V. SCULLY, the house divided, when there appeared for the withdrawal of the motion, 100; against it 1: majority in favour of the withdrawal, 99.

On Friday, May 19, the house having resolved itself into committre on the Excise Duties Bill, some discussion ensued respecting the date on which the increased tariff of malt duty should expire. The enhancement in the tax was ultimately arranged to be practically co-extensive in duration with the war. The clauses of the bill were successively agreed to without alteration.

In committee of ways and means various resolutions were adopted on the subject of the Sugar Duties. A resolution continuing the present duty on refined sugar was postponed by the government, upon the representa-tion that it was contrary to the assurances previously

then passed the committee.

The resolution embodying the increase of the Income-Tax having been moved, Mr. WILLIAMS proposed an amendment equalising the probate duty on corporate, ecclesiastical, and personal properties, with that now imposed on realty.- This amendment was discussed for some time, but not pressed to a division. The resolution

The house having gone into committee on the Stamp

Acts, Mr. WILSON moved a series of resolutions prescribing the new schedule of stamp duties on bills of serining the lew schedule of stamp duties on stamps up to 750l, value having been agreed to, Mr. VANCE moved that the scale should stop there, and that all stamps on bills or notes for higher amounts should be subjected to a maximum charge of 8s. 6d.—Mr. Wilson remonstrated against this proposition. The government lost upon the smaller stamps, and could not afford to forego the gain on larger values.—The amendment after discussion was withdrawn. Some conversation took place respecting the new duties on foreign bills of exchange. All the resolutions were finally agreed to.—Mr. PHINN (in the absence of Mr. Oliveira) moved a resolution rendering all bankers' cheques liable to a penny stamp. This duty, he argued, would prevent the evasion of the receipt stamp now practised by persons who paid their debts with crossed cheques, and would yield a revenue which he computed at 250,0001., and remarked that the amount might be turned to useful account when the government came to accom-

to support the proposed duty as an additional tax, but preferred it to the newspaper stamp, and thought the alternative deserved serious consideration from the house and the government.—Mr. Scully approved of the suggested tax upon its own merits.—The resolution was opposed by Mr. M. Brown, Mr. Masterman, and was opposed by Mr. M. Drown, Mr. Masserman, and Mr. Geach, and supported by Mr. Williams.—Mr. Cobden denied that the penny stamp would interfere with the use of bankers' cheques. He thought the tax comparatively unobjectionable.—Mr. Goulburn apprehended that the tax would prove highly prejudicial to the smaller class of tradesmen.—Mr. Wilson remarked that the banking system had very recently attained its highly useful development, which it would be most inexpedient to check by the imposition of a tax such as was now proposed. The suggestion was not new, having been often considered by different finance ministers, and rejected after mature deliberation. Their inquiries on the subject had led to the conviction that the duty would not produce more than 100,000%. per annum.—Mr. Phinn consented to withdraw his resolution.

The Earl of Shaftesbury's Chimney Sweeper's Bill, was thrown out on the second reading by 112 to 39; on the ground, advanced by Mr. FITZROY that it was so

framed as to lead to an oppressive operation not intended.
On Monday, May 22, in committee of ways and means, Mr. T. BARING moved, as an amendment to the first of the Chancellor's Financial Resolutions, an amendment "That it is not at present expedient to authorize any forther increase." to authorise any further issue of Exchequer Bonds with the engagement of repayment within the next six years." Along debate ensued which was terminated by a division, when the amendment was negatived by

230 against 186, and the resolution was agreed to.
On Tuesday, May 23, Sir W. CLAY moved for leave to bring in a bill for the Abolition of Church Rates.
After some debate, leave was given by a majority of 129 against 62.

On Wednesday, May 24, the adjourned debate on the Property Disposal Bill was resumed and again adjourned.

On Thursday, May 25, the second reading of the Oaths Bill having been moved, Sir F. THESIGER moved its second reading that day six months. He opposed its second reading that day six months. He opposed the measure at great length, contending that it would level the the last defences of christianity in the legislature. The bill was also opposed by Mr. Napier, Mr. Phillimore, Mr. Liddell, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Disraell, and Mr. Muntz. It was supported by Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Miall, and Lord John Russell. The second reading was negatived by a majority of 251 against 247 majority of 251 against 247.

On Friday, May 26, Sir James Graham, in answer to a question, said that a rigorous Blockade of all the Russian Ports in the Baltic would be effected, but that Riga was the only one where the establishment of the blockade was as yet announced. When other ports were shut up by the cruisers of the combined fleets, the circumstance would be duly promulgated in the Gazette. To a subsequent question by Mr. M. Gibson, the right hon. baronet answered that there was no intention to blockade

the ports in the White Sea.

Replying to Lord Dudley Stuart, Lord J. RUSSELL stated that a Convention between England and Turkey had been concluded on the subject of prizes similar to

that concluded between England and France.

The house having gone into committee of ways and means, Mr. Wilson moved a resolution increasing the Duty on Scotch Spirits by 1s. 4d. per gallon, instead of 1s. as originally proposed, and providing some new arrangements respecting the compensation to be paid on account of drawbacks. The resolution was agreed to, and the Excise Duties Bill was afterwards considered,

and with its amendments passed through committee.
In committee on the Income-Tax Bill the CHANCEL-LOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that the collection of the income-tax in Ireland, concerning which some apprehensions had been entertained, was effected with perfect ease, insomuch that the government had been able to make some considerable reductions in the staff of collectors. The bill went through committee.

The discussion of the Oxford University Bill was

resumed in committee, and the clauses from 20 to 25, inclusive, were agreed to, several amendments having been negatived.

PROGRESS OF BUSINESS.

House of Lords.—April 27th.—Explanations respecting condition of British troops at Gallipoli.

May 1st.—Income Tax Bill committed.

2nd.—Income Tax Bill read a third time and passed.

9th.—Unanthorised Negotiations, Lord Campbell's Bill read a second time.

12th.—Church Building Acts Amendment Bill committed. 15th.—Message from the Crown as to embodiment of Militia. 16th.—Taxes on justice, Lord Brougham's resolutions

18th.—Soldiers' wives' fund, Duke of Newcastle's statement,
—Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill, and Leasing Powers
(Ireland) Bill, committed.

19th.—Railway Regulation Bill read a second time.
22nd.—Returns ordered of modes of paying the judges of law courts.—Navy Pay Bill and Manning the Navy Bill read a second time.

a second time.

23rd.—Episcopal and Capitular Estates Bill referred to a
select committee.—Common Law Procedure Bill, and Church
Building Acts Bill passed through committee.

26th.—Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill read a third time

20th.—Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill read a third time and passed,—Leasing Powers (Ireland) Bill read a third time and passed,—Manning the Navy Bill considered in committee.

House of Commons.—April 27th.—Oxford University Bill committed.—Poor Removal Bill, select committee ordered.

25th.—Questions respecting the troops at Gallipoli, and other subjects connected with the war.

May 1st.—Oxford University Bill in committee.—Militia

Bill read a first time

Entil Fear a Brise state.

2nd.—House counted out.

3rd.—Law of Mortmain Bill read a second time.—Criminal
Conversion, Mr. Bowyer's Bill thrown out.—Declarations, Mr.
Pellatt's Bill thrown out.—Carlisle Canonries, Mr. Ferguson's Bill thrown out .- Conventual committee, debate on nomina-

4th.—Ticket-of-leave system, Mr. Fitzroy's statement.— Railway Regulation Bill committed pro formā.—Oxford University Bill in committee. 5th.—Bombardment of Odessa, Sir J. Graham's statement.

Sth.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer's financial resolu-committed.—New writs for Devonport and Hastings.

sch.—Incomment of the Exchequer's manner resona-tions and statement.—Bills for the Encouragement of Seamen brought in by Sir J. Graham. 9th.—Malt Duty, Mr. Ball's amendment negatived.—Orange River Sovereignty, Mr. Adderley's motion withdrawn. 10th.—Friendly Societies Bill referred to a select committee.

-Hustings Expenses, Mr. Hume's Bill thrown out by 154 to 57.—Medical Practitioners, Mr. Brady's Bill thrown out by 118 to 69.—Ways and Means, Sugar Euties resolution agreed to. 11th.—Oxford University Bill in committee.—Manuing the Navy Bill read a second time.—Railway Regulations Bill re-rected.

ported.

12th.—Education (Scotland) Bill thrown out on second reading.—Railway Regulation Bill read a third time and passed.

15th.—Excise Duties Bill read a second time.—Message from the Crown respecting Embodiment of the Militia.

16th.—Laws affecting the press, Mr. M. Gibson's resolution agreed to.—Leave given Mr. Bland to bring in Bills to Provide for better Taking the Average Prices of Corn, and for the Annnal Variations of Rent-Charge in lieu of Tithes in Ireland.—Leave given Mr. Madins to bring in a Bill for Enabling Married Women to Dispose of their Interests in Personal Estate.—Custody of Wills, Mr. Hume's motion agreed to.

17th.—Episcopal and Capitular Estates Bill read a second time and committed pro formd.—Drainage of Land Bill read a second time.—Married Women Bill read a first time.

18th.—Real Estate Charges Bill read a second time.—Con-

second time.—Married Women Bill read a first time.

18th.—Real Estate Charges Bill read a second time.—Conventual and Monastic Institutions Bill, order for appointment of committee discharged by 100 to 1.—Merchant Shipping Consolidation Bill read a second time.

19th.—Excise Duties Bill in committee.—Committee on Ways and Means, Sugar Duties, Income Tax, Stamp Duties.—Chimney Sweepers Bill thrown out.

22nd.—Ways and Means, Mr. T. Baring's amendment on Mr. Gladstone's financial resolution negatived.—Customs Duties Bill read a third time and passed.

22nd.—Leave eyem Sir W. Clay to bring in a Bill for the

23rd.—Leave given Sir W. Clay to bring in a Bill for the Aholition of Church Rates.—The Industrial and Provident Societies Bill went through committee. 24th.—Debate on Property Disposal Bill resumed and again

adjourned

25th.—Oaths Bill thrown out on second reading by 251 against 247.

agains: 241.

26th.—Scotch Spirits Duty, Mr. Wilson's resolution agreed to.—Exclse Duties Bill passed through committee.—Oxford University Bill considered in committee.—Gaming House Bill read a third time and passed.—Valuation of Lands (Scotland) Bill passed through committee.

The Committee of Inquiry into the existing state of the Corporation of the City of London, have issued a comprehensive report, which has been presented to parliament. The report enters very minutely into the The following are the heads of the principal recommendations:—"1. That a new charter be issued, containing all such provisions in existing charters of the corporation of London, and all such customs of the city, as it may or London, and all such customs of the city, as it may be deemed expedient to preserve. 2. That the Lord Mayor be elected by the Common Council, from the common councillors, or from persons qualified to be common councillors. 3. That the aldermen be elected by the burgesses of the wards for six years, and be reeligible; that they be justices of the peace during their term of office. 4. That the powers of the Municipal Corporations Act with respect to the appointment of stipendiary magistrates be extended to the corporation of London. 5. That the Court of Aldermen be abolished, and that its functions be transferred to the Common Council. 6. That the number of wards be reduced to some number not less than 12, nor greater than 16; and that their area and population be, as far as possible, made equal. 7. That each ward return one alderman and five common council-men to the Common Council; and that their qualification be that prescribed by the Municipal Corporations Act for the larger class of boroughs—namely, the possession of real or personal estate of 10000... or being rated on an annual value of at least 301. S. That the voters in the wardmote elections be the occupiers of premises in the ward rated to the be the occupiers of premises in the ward rated to the amount of 10t, per annum, without any additional qualification. 9. That the elections in Common Hall be abolished. 10. That the sheriffs be elected by the Common Council. 11. That the Lord Mayor's Court and the Sheriff's Court be consolidated, and that an appeal be given from such court to one of the superior courts at Westminster. 12. That the Court of Hustings he abolished. 12. That the Court of St. Martin's less that the Court of St. Martin's less that Court of St. Martin's less that the Court of St. Martin's less than the Court of St. Martin' be abolished. 13. That the Court at St. Martin's le-Grand be abolished. 14. That all regulations pro-hibiting persons not free of the city from carrying on any trade, or using any handicraft within the city, be abolished. 15. That the metage of grain, fruit, and other measurable goods be no longer compulsory. 16. That the Fellowship of Porters be dissolved, and that other privileges of porters be abolished. 17. That the admission of brokers by the Court of Aldermen be abolished. 18. That the street toll on carts not the property of freemen be abolished. 19. That the city police he incorporated with the metropolitan police.

20. That the conservancy of the river Thames he transferred to a board consisting of the Lord Mayor, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the President of the Board of Trade, the Deputy-Master of the Trinity-House, and the First Commissioner of Woods. 21. That the exclusive privileges of the Company of Watermen and Lightermen on the river Thames be abolished. 22. That the accounts of the revenue and expenditure of the corporation be consolidated. 23. That the money and securities of the corporation be lodged in the Bank of England. 24. That the election of auditors be amended. 25. That the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Acts, with respect to the mortgaging of lands, and the making of an annual return of the revenue and expenditure to the Secretary of State, be extended to the cor-poration of London. 26. That the Irish Society be dissolved; that its trusts be declared by act of par-liament; and that new trustees be appointed by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland. 27. That the external boundaries of the city remain unchanged; but that the municipal connection between the corporation of London and a part of the borough of Southwark be abolished. 28. That the rest of the metropolis be divided into districts for municipal purposes. 29. That in the event of such division being made, a Metropolitan Board of Works be created, composed of members deputed to it from the council of each metropolitan municipal body, including the Common Council of the city. 30. That the coal duties now collected by the corporation of London, so long as they remain in force, be under the administration of this board; and that, in case the coal duties, which expire in 1862, should not be renewed, the 4L duty now levied on behalf of the

city should cease at the same time. 31. That this board be empowered to levy a rate, limited to a fixed poundage, for public works of general metropolitan utility, over the metropolitan district. 32. That no works be executed by this board unless the plans have been approved by a Committee of the Privy Council."

On Wednesday, the 26th of April, the Day of

On Wednesday, the 26th of April, the Day of National Humiliation and Prayer was kept throughout the United Kingdom with the solemnity prescribed by the royal proclamation. Public business was suspended; the churches and places of worship were crowded; and collections were everywhere made for the wives and

families of the soldiers engaged in the war.

The select committee which has been sitting upon the subject of the Business of the House of Commons has made a report, suggesting a simplification of some of the forms at present observed with respect to bills, and proposing the abolition of the hebdomadal motion for adjournment to Monday. In the main, however, the committee seems to prefer trusting to the good sense and right feeling of members, and the effect of the evidence given by the speaker and others respecting impediments to the despatch of business.

NARRATIVE OF LAW AND CRIME.

In the Arches court, on the 25th ult., Sir John Dodson gave judgment in the case of Roberts versus Roberts—a suit brought by the Reverend Edmund Roberts for Divorce from Elizabeth Ann, his wife, by reason of Adultery. The charge was sustained by circumstantial evidence. Down to the spring of 1152, no misconduct, nor even levity, was imputed to Mrs. Roberts. In March, 1852, James Mowatt, a youth of twenty, was engaged by Mr. Roberts as a tutor or assistant in the education of young gentlemen in his house: and evidence was tendered to prove that Mrs. Roberts, who was forty-two years of age and the mother of nine children, treated Mowatt with peculiar attention; that she walked with him, arm in arm, when the pupils went out; that they had been locked in the library together; that, keeping her address secret from her husband, she lived in the same house with Mowatt in London and at Bath; and that they were heard, at various times, kissing each other. No direct proof of adultery was put in; but the judge held that proof of proximate acts was sufficient under the circumstances. He pronounced for a separation. Mrs. Roberts's proctor instantly asserted an appeal.

Instantly asserted an appeal.

In the Court of Exchequer, on the 2nd inst., an aggravated case of Trafficking in Bills came before Mr. Baron Alderson. Thomas Newcombe, a lawyer's clerk, wanted very much to get an acceptance from John Meiklam, a young gentleman twenty-two years of age, who was described as living with his parents in Bryanstone Square. To effect this, he suggested to a Mr. Elliott, formerly a wine-merchant at Liverpool, and having some knowledge of Meiklam, that he should get his acceptance. Meiklam gave him one for 100%, at two months; "understanding (as he said) that the other person wanted to speculate" on his bill. Elliott took the bill, and handed it to Newcombe, who thereupon lent Elliott 112, and it was understood that if he "got the bill done" he should have 30l. Newcombe tried, and he says failed, to get the bill discounted; and being in debt to an attorney named Sherwood, he, without stating under what circumstances he became possessed of the bill, gave it to Sherwood as a security. All this time, the original acceptor, Meiklam, had not received a tarthing's consideration. The bill became due on the 27th of January last. On the 15th December, Meiklam wrote to ask that it might be returned. From that time, he heard nothing of the bill, until the 25th of February, when he received a letter from Sherwood, the attorney, stating that, as Elliott could not be found, he was compelled to take proceedings against Meiklam; and accordingly Sherwood commenced this action. On learning, however, the true nature of the case, that no consideration had been given for the bill, Sherwood at once consented to a nonsuit. The bill was impounded. In the course of the trial, Mr. Baron Alderson made these remarks.—"I think I could cure this bill-system

in bill-discounting matters, by making it a felony. It they had been deceived, the court could not act for is perfectly disgraceful. It would be a most beneficial act if any gentleman would take the subject in tradesmen knew well that Mr. Fox was an embarrassed hand, and bring in a bill making such a transaction a felony. It is no less than stealing a man's money. If such an act of parliament were passed the good effected would be incalculable, and the parties would be at the bar at the Old Bailey." The jury said they were quite of the opinion expressed by his lordship as to the necessity of something being done by the Legislature in order to put a stop to this system of bill-dealing.

At the Westminster police-court, on the 2nd inst., the Rev. Mr. Lowder, one of the curates of St. Barnabas, Pimlico, was charged with an Assault. The complainant's counsel stated the circumstances of this extraordinary charge. There was in the district of St. Paul and St. Barnabas an election on Easter Tuesday for the office of churchwarden. There were two candidates for the office, the cause of one of whom was espoused by the defendant, while the complainant was a man employed to carry a board by a committee seeking to procure the return of the other candidate. The complainant was carrying his board in Ebury Street on the day in question, when he was astounded at finding himself suddenly attacked by a number of lads throwing eggs and stones at him. The circumstance became the subject of inquiry by the committee, when, to their surprise, it was ascertained that the eggs were furnished to the persons throwing them by the defendant, and that they were incited by him to commit the assault which was the subject of the present charge. After the information received by the committee, the church wardens waited upon the defendant, as they could not possibly believe that he had so far forgotten himself, when he made a direct admission of the act imputed to him, stating that it had been done in a moment of indiscretion and want of reflection. This admission was followed by a letter from defendant repeating it, and acknowledging that he had incited the boys (the choristers of St. Barnabas) to bedaub the boards, and offering to make any reparation to the person who had carried them. As it was a public offence and required public notice, the matter had been brought to this court; but if the defendant was now willing to express his regret publicly, as he had done privately, the com-plainant was willing to retire from this prosecution. The rev. defendant repeated his expression of regret; gave the complainant 2l. as a compensation for the pelting he had received; and so the matter ended.

In the Insolvent Debtors Court on the 4th instant, Mr. Sackville Walter Lane Fox, late member for Beverley and Ipswich, and brother-in-law of the Duke of Leeds, Applied for his Discharge. The following is an outline of his case: From various landed estates, from a house in St. James's Square, from funded property, and from coal royalties, he derived an income of more than 17,000l. per annum. From this gross income a certain deduction must be made for various charges upon the estate of about 5,000l. a-year, leaving to Mr. Fox in the shape of disposable income, as life tenant, no less than 12,000l. a-year. This large income he had spent among coal-merchants, wine-merchants, fruiterers, &c.—upon electioneering expenses to the extent of 7,000l., and upon the interest on money raised to satisfy the debts contracted in the two methods just named. The schedule, which contained 175 creditors, exhibited an aggregate amount of debts, contracted since 1840, of 168,803l. 17s. 1d., of which 36,709l. were inserted as without consideration, leaving a net amount of 132,054l. 1s. 11d. for which consideration had been received. The gross income of the insolvent from 1840 to 1551 was entered at 14,860%. The unsecured debts amounted to about 28,000%, and the creditors comprised almost every description of tradesmen. To milkmen 225%, was due; to coal merchants, 662%; to wine merchants, 714l.; fruiterers, 295l.; confectioners, 108l.; grocers, 293l.; chimneysweepers, 22l., &c. Several tradesmen who had trusted Mr. Fox to a considerable amount, in despite of all circumstances which should have given them timely warning of his position, came forward to claim the protection of the court against the

man, and yet, for some reason or other, they gave him eredit and left him unmolested for years. not expect this court now to deny to a man his liberty for ever." The insolvent was ordered to be discharged. He had been fourteen months in prison.

Moses Moses, the Receiver of Stolen Goods, whose case has been already mentioned, pleaded guilty to thirteen indictments. He had warehouses in Bell Lane, Spitalfield, and there received stolen property by wholesale. His counsel attempted to obtain a lenient sentence, by urging that Moses had only recently taken to dishonest pursuits, that he had been led astray by another man who has escaped; and that he had given useful information to the police. The recorder did not believe that Moses had offended only at a recent period, and, after enlarging on the enormity of the offence of receiving stolen property, as it directly led to robberies,

he sentenced the prisoner to be transported for fourteen

At the Marlborough police-court on the 13th, Edmund Edwards, Edward Masters, and Edward Kensington Vernon, describing themselves as gentlemen, were charged with being Drunk and Driving Recklessly through the crowd of spectators assembled before the French Ambassador's mansion on the night of the ball, whereby a woman was injured. A witness deposed that he was among the crowd at Albert-gate, and saw the defendant Edwards driving a dog-cart, in which the other two defendants were. He turned through the crowd into the park, and there was great shouting. He saw a woman knocked down by the horse, a high-spirited animal, and he saw the dog-cart go over her body. defendant drove right through the crowd in a reekless manner, and the horse was just on witness's shoulder, when he seized the reins and stopped the animal. The woman appeared to be carried away lifeless by her friends, and the defendants, who appeared to have been drinking, made quite a laugh at the matter. Edwards in defence, said they had been dining at Hampton-court, and had taken rather too much wine. The magistrate said, he should inflict on Edwards the highest penalty the law allowed, which was 40s., and he fined the other two defendants 5s. each for being drunk.

A melancholy Suicide has been committed by a young lady at Glasgow. She had resided for several days at a fashionable hotel, and on Saturday evening, the 13th inst., she was found suspended from a cord fixed in the window shutter of her room. Some letters found in a French ornamented fruit box, led to her being identified as Jessie Lauder, whose family resides in Edinburgh. The act appears to have been the result of disappointed love, and to have been deliberately premeditated. She must have been engaged for the last day or two in writing parting letters to relatives and friends, all couched in the most affectionate and endearing terms. A letter to her sister reminds the latter of a stroll they had together in the cemetery at Edinburgh three weeks before, in which "I told you where to lay my head. You thought I was joking with you, but now you know how deeply I was in earnest. I kissed my little hrothers as they lay asleep in bed the morning I left home. Alas, it was to me a painful kissing, knowing that I never should see them more." She further advises her sister, "Never let intoxicating liquor enter the threshold of your door-it is the cause of my death; not that I ever drank myself—nobody on earth can ever say I did." She appears to have written to her lover a few days previously, and the letter which the servant girl tays previously, and the tester with the took up to her room when she found her dead was an answer to it. He apologises for delay in writing to her, ascribes this delay to her letter having been missent to a town three miles distant from his proper address, in proof of which he encloses the envelope marked "missent to G——." The melancholy event was immediately intimated to her father, and to the young man, to whom she seems to have been so deeply attached.

A case in the Insolvent Debtors' Court on the 13th forward to claim the protection of the court against the exhibited a Novel System of Swindling. John Smith, insolvent, but the commissioner in the course of his a commission agent, was opposed by Mr. Dowse, in-remarks said: "If creditors did not come to prove that structed by the Society for the Protection of Trade, for Mr. Clarke, a grocer, in Tottenham-court-road. Mrs. Anderton a grocer in Whitechapel-road, opposed in person. The insolvent had represented to Mr. Clarke that he was keeping a grocer's connexion together, and induced him to execute certain orders for alleged customers to nearly 60%. No portion was obtained, and the insolvent was, it was alleged, the principal customer. The parties whose names he gave could not be found. On a former examination he denied that he had given an order as for a Mr. Johnson, of Purfleet, and on the present occasion his note containing the order was produced, and his excuse was that he had "forgotten" it. Mr. Clarke had not been able to discover or obtain any money from a single customer with whose name he had been favoured by the insolvent. The complaint of Mrs. Anderton was, that the insolvent owed her upwards of 70%, a part of which had been contracted since she had been a widow. She had been induced to let him have goods to about 50l., on his representing that he had property more than sufficient to pay all he owed two or three times over. The contrary was the fact, and he was indebted nearly 500l. He had outstanding debts owing to him to more than 200%. Mr. Commissioner Phillips, in giving judgment, declared that the insolvent had pursued a system of swindling. He had either been connected with a set of swindlers, or had fabricated customers to get goods from Mr. Clarke. Besides he had cheated the poor widow out of her goods. He was sentenced to imprisonment for ten calendar months for contracting

the debts by false pretences.

In the Court of Queens' Bench on the 15th inst., John Baker was tried for Wilful and Corrupt Perjury, committed before a committee of the House of Commons on the petition against the return of Mr. Waddington and Mr. Peacock. Those two gentlemen had been returned as the successful candidates at the election in July, 1852. A petition was presented to the House of Commons against their return, upon the ground of bribery, &c., and this petition having been referred to a committee, the defendant was examined as one of the witnesses in support of the charge. The defendant, when examined before the committee, had made a charge to the effect that one Patrick Daniels had bribed one William Osborn, the younger, by giving him two 51. notes to vote for Peacock and Waddington. He stated that he was present in the yard of the Three Cups Inn, at Harwich, on the night of the nomination, the Inn, at Harwich, on the night of the nomination, the oth of July, when he heard Osborn address Daniels, an active partisan of Messrs. Peacock and Waddington, and say how long he had been waiting, and that he heard Daniels in reply say, "I have spent all my money, and will go and get some more." He added, that he afterwards saw Daniels come from one Alfred Haste's house, when he (Baker) asked him if he was not ashamed of himself; and that he afterwards saw Osborn and Daniels again at the Three Cups, when Daniels said to Osborn, "Here, old fellow," at the same time holding out his hand. He stated that Osborn said, "What a time I have been waiting," to which Daniels replied, "I could not get it before;" and that what was passed from the one to the other was two bank-notes. On the part of the prosecution Patrick Daniels was called, and directly contradicted the whole story told by the defendant Baker when before the committee. He said he never saw Baker at the Three Cups at all that night, and that at about twelve o'clock he went, in company with a man named Runnacles and others, to walk round the town, and prevent the voters from being kidnapped. He never went to Haste's house, but when he was passing along the street, coming from that direction, the defendant Baker did cry out from the other side of the street, "Are you not ashamed of yourself, bribing with that money?" He totally denied that anything had happened at the Three Cups, as the defendant had sworn; he never saw Osborn there, and never gave him any money, or promise of money, for his vote; but he, Osborn, voted freely, having promised his vote about a fortnight before the election, when canvassed by the witness and Mr. Waddington. The evidence of this witness was confirmed by a young gentleman named Runnacles, an architect, who had spent the whole night upon him when his rescuers were at work. In this with Daniels in going about the town to prevent the condition he remained till the 3rd inst., when he was

kidnapping of voters. He positively declared that nothing of the kind had passed such as the defendant had sworn, and that he must have seen and heard it if it had, as he was constantly in Daniels's company till nine o'clock the next morning. Osborn himself, a mariner, was also put into the box, and swore that every allegation made by the defendant respecting him and Daniels was untrue. He said he had not seen or spoken to Daniels that night, and that no money had been given or promised to him by Daniels or any one else for his vote. He voted for Waddington, because he said he approved his "principles," but, on being questioned as to what his principles were, he seemed quite at a loss for an explanation. A man named Dawson and several other witnesses were called in confirmation of the case for the prosecution. They proved, among other things, that Daniels was not at Haste's house at all on that night, as alleged by the defendant in his evidence before the committee. The defence was, that the evidence given by the witnesses for the prosecution could not he relied upon to convict the defendant; and several witnesses were called who contradicted that evidence as to some of the circumstances of the case. A man named Gledding, who had been employed in the interest of Mr. Bagshawe, one of the candidates, proved that he saw Daniels talking with Osborn at the Three Cups on the night of the nomination, and that, about two months after the election, Osborn told him that he had received 10l. for his vote. Several witnesses also proved that they had seen Daniels come out of Haste's house that night. Lord Campbell having summed up the evidence, the jury found a verdict for the defendant.

NARRATIVE OF ACCIDENT AND DISASTER.

A MAN has been rescued from death, after having been Buried Alive for 19 Days by a fall of earth into a well in which he was working. The accident happened weith which he was working. The accident happened at Lyons, on the 14th of April. Two men, named Giraud and Jalla, were at work in a well when they were suddenly overwhelmed by a falling in of the earth at its mouth. Their bodies were buried up to the waist; but the whole mass of earth was prevented from falling on them by planks, which stayed up the sides of the bore. When their condition was discovered, means were immediately taken to save them; but the sandy nature of the soil made the attempt extremely difficult, as there was the constant danger of the whole mass falling upon them. When they had been thus buried a week, Jalla died, apparently from the effects of fear. At one moment he was heard to sing, at another to give way to fits of frantic passion. At length he expired, soon after having taken some soup, and seemingly without pain. Girand exhibited extraordinary firmness of mind. The sand in which he was buried to the waist, and which pressed on him tightly, rendered it mass, and which pressed on him tagaty, rendered it impossible for him to make any movement in a horizontal position. A plank lay against his stomach, and another against his back. However, he succeeded in introducing between the first of these and his stomach the ends of a blanket, which afforded him some warmth. His hands and arms were at liberty. Above his head, and in various directions about his body, a network of planks, of barrel-hoops, of gravel, and of sand, held together only by the most artificial means, and it was through this mass of rubbish that he received what he wanted, that he heard what was said to him, and dimly saw a kind of twilight. To add to the horrors of his situation, he was almost in contact with the corpse of his companion. A variety of ingenious contrivances were used to alleviate his sufferings. A rope affixed to a bell was lowered to him, so that he might ring when he wanted anything. Any food he desired, and even basins of broth, were conveyed to him; and means were found to send him warm covering. He wrapped himself up in the half of a blanket, and threw the other half over the putrefying body of his comrade. An iron mask was lowered to write the feet for the cert which complete do

despatch every day.

It is stated in the report of the National Institution for Preservation of Life from Shipwreck that nearly 800 wrecks, with the loss of 870 lives, took place during the year 1853. The report shows that, besides having spent about 7,000l. on lifeboats, and 9,000l. on rewards for saving life, this society, which has now been established upwards of 30 years, has voted to brave men 79 gold medallions and 539 silver medals, the last gold medallion having been granted to Captain Ludlow, of the American whaling ship Monmouth, in testimony of his gallant and persevering conduct on occasion of the wreck of the English emigrant ship Meridian on the island of Amsterdam, in August last. Her Majesty's government have also marked their approbation of his noble conduct by offering to him a present of 100 guineas and a gold chronometer by Dent. The society has about 38 liteboat stations on the coasts, the crews of which are paid for exercising the boat four times a year. The cost of a new life-boat, with carriage and boat-house, cannot be reckoned at less than 300l. Her Majesty has contributed recently 100l. to the society, but its income was 600l. below the expenditure in the past

Captain Foote, of her Majesty's ship Conflict, and four seamen were accidentally Drowned off Menai on the 19th ult. He had gone on shore in the morning with Lieutenant Sloggett, on business connected with the prizes. A letter from Lieut, Sloggett thus describes the accident: "After calling on the commandant of the town, the captain arranged all the business necessary for sending home the prizes, and left the shores at halfpast four o'clock. The captain, knowing that the surf is often dangerous on this bar, made many inquiries as to whether the sea had risen, but could not learn of it being more than in the morning, when crossing was perfectly safe. Indeed, neither he nor I was at all aware of the increase of surf on the bar until we were nearly in the midst of it, and then too late to return. The first sea which struck us filled the boat; the second turned her over. I saw the captain swim away manfully for the shore, then about half-a-mile off; but, encumbered with his great coat and boots, and having in addition to struggle against the rapid current, which set him back on the breakers, he was not long able to bear up against it, and was seen to go down by one of the crew, the only man saved but myself. The boat's crew were five, four of whom were drowned with the captain; three of them whom were drowned with the captain; three of them managed to get on the boat's keel, but only one was able to keep his hold, and he was washed off three times. By the gracious interposition of Providence, I was enabled to get hold of a couple of oars, and support myself until the surf-boat came, which was about twenty minutes. They picked me up just as I had let go the oar in a state of insensibility."

A dreadful Shinward has taken place on the coast

A dreadful Shipporeck has taken place on the coast between Antibes and Nicc. The vessel was the Ercolano, a Genocse steamer. On the night of the 24th of April, Mr. Sansom, a passenger, who had been supping with Sir Robert Peel, went upon deck to smoke a cigar; it was a dark night, and the ship rolled heavily: to his great surprise, he saw no man on deck but the man at the helm. Lights appeared in the distance, and he pointed them out to the steersman; who gave no reply. In a few minutes, the ship was struck on the larboard side, by a screw steamer, which proved to be the Sicilia. The masts of the Ercolano gave way; it was evident she would soon sink; all was horror and confusion on board. Mr. Sansom, seeing two sailors lowering a boat, jumped in and was saved. Sir Robert Peel ran to the bow, stripped, plunged into the sea, and swam until he was picked up. Another passenger, a Frenchman, gives a lively description of his experience. He was below, smoking a cigar: rushing on deck, he found the ship going down by the stern: he saw "women and children screaming-fathers seeking children-husbands making but when these people had been taken down the ladder,

extricated. Two days before the parish priest came, and, finding that Giraud was able to hear him, a good swimmer, kept himself above water, until he addressed him in language of consolation and encourage got a plank. "Whilst swimming, I saw some females ment, exhorted him to penitence for his sins, and gave him absolution. His health was found to be little impaired. So great was the interest excited in his health was found to be him absolution with the surface of the water, and then sink. One of them, before going down, cried out, 'Charles, Charles, impaired. So great was the interest excited in him to gearest Charles, save me!' This was twice or behalf, that the Empress received, by order, a telegraphic passengers, thirty-seven were drowned, including all the women and children on board save one, a servant; and twelve of the crew. Among the drowned, were Mr. Thomas Halsey, M.P. for Hertfordshire, Mrs. Halsey, and their child. Among the Englishmen saved are these—Mr. Sansom, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Rankin, Mr. George Wilkinson, Mr. Edward Dawnley, Mr. Edward Knight, and Mr. Charles Gresham. The boats of the Sicilia picked up these, except Mr. Sansom, who escaped with the sailors to Antibes. There can be no doubt that this calamity was the consequence of criminal neglect. The Frenchman above quoted criminal neglect. The Frenchman above quoted emphatically says—"I declare most solemnly, and in the presence of that God whom I implored when I thought my earthly career terminated, that the horrible misfortune which has plunged so many families into mourning, is owing to the criminal negligence of the two captains, neither of them being on deck at the moment of the accident: all the officers were below, and the Herculaneum was left to the care of the steersman only." An inquiry into the conduct of the captains is to take place at Genoa.

A dreadful Collision between two vessels took place in the channel on the 29th instant, whereby 201 lives were lost. The Bremen barque Favourite, Captain Hoegeman, with 180 passengers on board, from Bremen to Baltimore, which sailed on the 23rd ult., came in contact, when off the Start, about 2 o'clock in the morning, with the American barque Hesper, Captain Jones, from Charleston, for Antwerp. The Favourite was struck on the starboard bow, cut down to the water's edge, and foremast carried away. The captain, mate, and four of the crew got on board the American during the collision; and the rest of the crew, consisting of eight, are supposed to have got into the boat; but the Favourite, with the whole of the passengers. must have sunk immediately, since nothing could be seen of her at daylight. The captain, mate, and four men of the Favourite, who got on board the American, were landed at Portsmouth by the Agenoria, pilot boat. The Favourite was a barque of between 400 and 500 tons burden, manned by a crew of fourteen, including the mates. She left Bremen for Baltimore, with 191 mates. emigrants (180 adults, mostly men, and eleven infants) Almost immediately after the collision the ships parted from each other. The emigrants could be just seen to be rushing on deck in the most frantic confusion, but the heavy sea and wind which prevailed entirely prevented those on board the Hesper from rendering any prompt aid towards rescuing the unhappy creatures. The Favourite was observed to have been cut down below the water-line, and was fast settling forward. The watch on deck were noticed lowering one of the boats, but the darkness of the night and the vessels altering their position precluded the American from seeing whether they succeeded. The Hesper lay to for several hours, in the hope that either the Favourite would float or that some of the unfortunate creatures might be picked up in the boat. At daybreak, however, not a vestige of the ship could be seen. It does not appear that any of the boats of the American were lowered after the collision, but the darkness of the night may explain why that was not done. The total number who have perished by this sad catastrophe amounts to no fewer than 201.

A Fire attended with dreadful results occurred in Colchester Street, Whitechapel, at a beer-shop and lodging-house, kept by a person named Brossette. A policeman perceived smoke issuing from the windows, and be reised an above these ways. and he raised an alarm: there were many persons sleeping in the house. John Fosst jumped from a window, and was fatally hurt; the Royal Society's fire-escape was the means of rescuing Brossette, his wife, and three children,—Wood the keeper of the escape carrying down Mrs. Brossette in his arms, and one child with his teeth; the flames burst forth so fiercely that the machine caught fire, and it could no longer be used. Soon after this, part of the house suddenly fell down, and two of the firemen were all but sacrificed. Brossette stated that unless the lodgers had escaped by the back of the house there must have been many burnt to death: it was too true—when, after the lapse of many hours, the ruins were searched, no fewer than eight bodies were found. They were those of persons who had been nightly lodgers in the house,—a German hawker of jewellery, a tailor, a Hungarian refugee, a commissionagent, a carpenter, two slipper-makers, and a man unknown; nearly all foreigners. There has been an inquest on the bodies, but the origin of the fire has not been discovered.

A singular Death from Chloroform has taken place at St. George's Hospital. Eliza Harvey, a single woman, aged 37, was admitted to the hospital, suffering from a tumour in the breast, which it was proposed to remove. Being of a very nervous disposition, and of a weak constitution, she was allowed to remain in the institution for upwards of a fortnight before the operation took place. During that period Dr. Hawkins, senior surgeon, and the other medical gentlemen of the institution, held a consultation as to whether the patient was a fit subject for chloroform, and they were all unanimously of opinion that she was. Having been taken into the theatre, where Dr. Hawkins was in readiness to perform the operation, the chloroform was applied by Mr. Patten, the assistant apothecary, who observing that she was very nervous, endeavoured to calm her by telling her not to be frightened. The apparatus had not been attached more than a minute and a half, when the patient was observed to faint and become suddenly pulseless. It was immediately withdrawn, and endeavours made to recover her, but in vain, as she had ceased to breathe. It was positively stated by Dr. Hawkins that the apparatus had not been applied more than a minute and a half, the usual time being five minutes, and that only one-tenth part of the chloroform usually given was inhaled. The apparatus was so combined as to tell to one drop how much of the anæsthetic agent was inhaled. The post-mortem examination showed no appearance of disease in any portion of the body, and at the inquest afterwards held Dr Hawkins gave it as his opinion that death resulted from the combined effects of the chloroform and fright. Before the introduction of chloroform he had heard of cases where persons died from nervousness, through dread of an operation. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with Dr. Hawkins's evidence, and exonerated all parties from blame in the affair.

There was a Thunderstorm at Leeds on the afternoon of the 2nd inst. At Richmond Hill, two of the workmen employed in building a Roman Catholic chapel there sought refuge from the rain under an arch, and were killed by lightning: several others were struck. Hard by, workmen were sinking a well: one man was on the surface; his thigh was broken, and the lightning as it passed down the well covered a man at the bottom with stones and rubbish; but he was got out alive. A number of labourers at some new houses in the vicinity were also struck down, and were senseless for a time.

A frightful Railway Accident happened on Sunday night the 14th inst., on the London and South Western Line. Between Richmond and Mortlake, a crash was heard, and the passengers experienced a sensation as if the carriages were being lifted off the metals. Being unable to communicate with the driver, the train went on, and on reaching the Mortlake station, the station-master missed the guard, whose name was Day, from his accustomed place. Lamps were procured, and the wheels of the carriage examined, when it was found that blood, hair, and brains were adhering to them. A porter named Forrester, belonging to the Mortlake station, was despatched to look for the poor man, and found him lying across the outer rails quite dead, the wheels of the engine or carriages having passed over him. His cap was found six or seven yards this side of the body. It seems that he must have been standing on the steps of the carriage, and have slipped down, as his boots were found about five yards between his body and his cap.

A government gun-boat, the Jasper, was Destroyed by Fire, on the morning of the 15th, off Beachy Head. She had left Portsmouth harbour for the Baltic, under the command of Lieutenant Crawley, having about two tons of powder on board and other ammunition. She had proceeded as far as Beachy Head, when about halfpast six in the morning a fire was discovered between the boiler and the powder-magazine. Every effort was made to extinguish the flames, but without avail. For nearly two hours the crew remained in the vessel exerting themselves to arrest the progress of the fire, but finding that there was no prospect of getting it under, and that the flames were rapidly approaching the magazine, they deemed it expedient to quit the ship in their three boats. They lay by the vessel, at a safe distance, for nearly half an hour, when the flames and smoke subsided, and some of the crew volunteered to return to the vessel; almost at the same instant the flames burst forth with renewed violence, and in a few moments more, about half-past nine o'clock, the vessel blew up. The crew were picked up by the Vanguard, of Liverpool, Crosby, Master, which took them to within about three miles of Brighton, where they safely landed in their boats, and proceeded forthwith to Portsmouth, having lost nearly exerciting on board.

having lost nearly everything on board.

A distressing case of Poisoning through Carelessness with Drugs has occurred at Leeds. A woman, named Stancliffe, went to Mr. Exley's (druggist) shop, in Hunslet-lane, and purchased a pennyworth of bichromate of potash and vitriol for colouring, which, though of a very poisonous nature, was supplied to her without being labelled, and she took it home, and being ignorant of its nature, laid it on the table. Whilst occupied in putting some water upon the fire, one of her children, a little boy two' years old, took hold of the parcel, went with it to the door, and after eating a portion of the contents scattered the rest on the floor. Very shortly afterwards he was seized with vomiting, and was conveyed first to the druggist's and thence to the Leeds Infirmary; yet, notwithstanding every effort to counteract the effects of the poison, he died during the afternoon. At the inquest on the body a verdiet of "Accidentally poisoned" was returned, and the jury specially urged upon chemists the importance of labelling all poisons disposed of by them.

A labourer has been Killed in a tunnel at Halshaw Moor on the Leeds was and Vorkshire Railway. The

A labourer has been Killed in a tunnel at Halshaw Moor, on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. The tunnel is a very dangerous place, the only way for workmen to escape destruction, if two trains pass at the same time, is by their lying down on the ground betwen the two lines or close to the walls of the tunnel—then the foot-boards of the carriages will not strike them. Two men were at work in this perilous place; a train approached on either line; one man lay down between the lines, and shouted to his companion to do the same; but the unfortunate fellow seems to have attempted to run out of the tunnel—the train struck him down and killed him on the spot. A coroner's jury pronounced the death "Accidental," but called on the railway company to provide recesses in the tunnel

as places of refuge when trains are passing.

Mr. Daniel Barnett, head of the firm of Neustadt & Barnett, general merchants in Birmingham, was Killed on the North Western Railway, on the 22nd inst. He had left Birmingham by the mail train for London about midnight. He occupied alone a compartment of a first-class carriage, and very soon after the train had entered the Beechwood tunnel, near Coventry, the guard felt a slight concussion; he looked out, and saw a carriage door open. He signalled the driver to stop, and presently the body of Mr. Barnett was found lying across the rails, his legs nearly severed from his body and his carpet bag a little distance off. He had fallen from the carriage and been jerked from the wall of the tunnel to beneath the rails, and the train had passed over him. He was alive when picked up, and he uttered a sentence or two: but he had scarcely reached Coventry before he expired. It seems probable that he was laying down the cushions and making his bed comfortably for the night, and that the door of the carriage not being fastened he fell backward on to it, and was east beneath the rails.

SOCIAL, SANITARY, AND MUNICIPAL PROGRESS.

THE sixty-fifth anniversary dinner of the Royal Literary Fund was held on the 3rd inst.,—Lord Mahon in the chair. The chairman stated that 1490l. had been distributed last year among thirty-one gentlemen and sixteen ladies. The subscriptions for the current year included the Queen's seventeenth donation of 1007., Lord Mahon's fourth donation of 207., and subscriptions of 10%, each from the Earl of Ellenborough, the Earl of

of 10t. each from the Earl of Ellenborough, the Earl of Ellesmere, Mr. Hallam, and Mr. Macaulay.

The annual meeting of the Church Missionary Society took place on the 2nd inst.; the Earl of Chichester in the chair. The income of the society was stated to be i23,9154; the expenditure 131,783t. The society has 118 stations throughout the world; is served. by 1661 teachers of all classes; and during last year (it is estimated) 107,000 persons attended divine service in the society's missions, of whom there were 17,824 com-

municants.

At the annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, on the 3rd inst.,—Lord Shaftesbury in the chair,—it was stated that during last year 66,507l. had been raised for jubilee objects; 30,485% for the Chinese testament fund; received for bibles and testaments, 66,009%; and for general purposes, 59,656%. The aggregate amount raised was 222,659%—an increase The aggregate amount raised was 222,6594.—an increase of more than 16,0002. as compared with the preceding year. During last year 1,367,528 copies of the bible were issued at home and abroad; making the total number, since the commencement of the society, 27,938,631.

The annual meeting of the London City Mission took place on the 4th inst., Mr. J. P. Plumptre in the chair. During the year, 1,439,380 visits had been made, and 1,931,703 tracts distributed. The income of the society was 27,484L; an income of 10,003L over the preceding year.

The Governesses Benevolent Institution has now been in existence eleven years: on the 3rd inst. Lord Newark presided over a dinner to celebrate the anniversary, and to present a testimonial to the Rev. David Laing, for his services to the institution. Since the society was founded, aid has been given to 3,300 governesses, at a cost of 9000. ; and sixty ladies have been allowed small but certain incomes. The provident fund is now 108,000%, all invested in government

Lord Shaftesbury presided, on the 3rd inst., at the twelfth annual meeting of the Field Lane Ragged and Industrial School and Nightly Refuge for the Destitute. He protested that what they are doing for the ragged children is of little use while they live with their parents in such pestilential habitations. According to the report, 26,399 persons had slept in the Refuge during the year; 20 boys had been returned to their friends; 85 had been taken into reformatory institutions; and 112 placed in situations. The receipts last year had been 10201.; the expenditure, 7811.; leaving a balance of 2397.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the Literary Association of the Friends of Poland was held on the 3rd inst. The principal persons present were Lord Dudley Stuart the chairman, the Earl of Harrowby, the Earl of Harrington, the Marquis of Bredalbane, Lord Beaumont, and Mr. Monckton Milnes. In the report it was stated that the recent dinner had realised 900%.

The eighty-sixth annual dinner of the Royal Academy took place on the 4th inst. Sir Charles Eastlake was in the chair. Many of her Majesty's ministers, members of both houses of parliament, and men of distinction, were present. The speeches were almost entirely of a

complimentary description.

The Printers' Pension Society, established for the relief of aged and infirm printers and their widows, celebrated its twenty-seventh anniversary by a dinner on the 4th inst., at the London Tavern. Mr. Layard, the chairman, in giving the toast of the evening, made some interesting remarks. His absence (he said) from

the chair last year had been unavoidable. This year he had great pleasure in officiating for Sir R. Peel, who had been incapable of performing the duties in consequence of an awful catastrophe in the Mediterranean, of which they had heard through the newspapers. He hoped that, in the absence of Sir R. Peel, they would put up with him. They knew that he had been employed in excavating old stones on the site of cities that were once as famous as their own. It might occur to them to inquire what was the cause of the disappearance of those cities from the face of the earth. cause, he thought, was the absence of knowledge, and the absence of a power in those times to distribute it. Knowledge was then confined to the priesthood, and a few other classes. The printing-press was now become as necessary to them as the air they breathed. It was by its instrumentality that the great and sacred truths contained in the Bible had been disseminated over the globe. If they wished to ascertain the value of the printing-press, let them imagine for a moment what would be their state under its absence. They remembered the cab strike. Now, let them imagine what would be their feeling if all the morning newspapers had been stopped. What would be the feeling of members of Parliament to find no record of their speeches? How would the City merchant dispense with the record of the money market? How would they miss the account of the taking of Sebastopol-news which, whether true or false, was always so gratifying? Mistakes would happen—they all knew that, but still they all knew the value of the morning newspapers. The duty of the printer was of an arduous character. The midnight hour, at which he most frequently pursued his labour, was most destructive to health, and one of the great afflictions peculiar to printers was the loss of sight. As a member of parliament, he had often been struck, after the house had risen at four o'clock in the morning, to see 'those burning lights' at the offices of the morning newspapers which indicated that the words, only as it were just out of the mouths of members of their houses of legislature, would soon be on their breakfast-tables.—Mr. Cowan, M.P., in proposing a toast, said, the public—not less than printers, were indebted to the authors of the country. It was notorious that not one book in three, nor one pamphlet in three, paid its expenses. Without attempting to investigate the cause of this, he might observe that it evinced a feeling of disinterestedness which was creditable to the authors of this country. Subscriptions were then announced, amounting to about 4001.

A meeting of the subscribers to the Metropolitan Churches Fund was held on the 9th inst., at which the Bishop of London presided. In 1836, the Bishop had called upon the public to assist him with subscriptions for the building of fifty churches in the Metropolis. The sum he asked for was 150,000l. Although he met with discouragement he persevered, and instead of the sum asked, 280,000%. was raised. At this meeting it was sum asked, 20,0006. was raised. At this meeting it was announced, that, instead of fifty churches, seventy-eight have been built since 1836; and that, of these, thirteen were entirely built at the cost of the fund, while in the case of the remainder, sums had been granted in aid only. Altogether, 530,000k has been thus expended in this half-like and the state of the second sevents. in church-building; accommodation thereby afforded to 110,000 persons, and the services of 120 additional

clergymen put in requisition.

Lord John Russell presided over the annual meeting of the British and Foreign School Society, on the 8th The report stated that there are 1031 children in attendance at the Model Schools in the Borough Road, and 31 pupil teachers appointed by the Committee of Council on Education; that there are 170 young men, and 171 young women, students in the Normal Schools; that certificates of merit have been awarded to 86 students; that 169 schools have been supplied with teachers; that 21 schoolhouses have been either rebuilt or enlarged, and 48 new schools opened for 5000 additional children. Grants of materials have been made to many foreign schools. The finances of the society are flourishing. The income last year was 15,183L, and the expenditure nearly the same. Lord John Russell addressed the meeting, mainly in argument against a secular system of education. At the end of his speech, he showed that there are at least a million of children who might and who do not receive education; and asked whether, after forty-five years of labour, we can be thought to have arrived at a satisfactory cenclusion?

The annual meeting of the Protestant Association parson' is not only a reproach, but a condemnation for

The annual meeting of the Protestant Association was held on the 10th inst., Lord Bernard presiding. The report showed that the income for the past year had been 8424, the expenditure 8264. The Reverend J. C. Miller, of Birmingham, and the Reverend Hugh Stowell were the more conspicuous speakers. The resolutions declared Popery incompatible with conscience, freedom, and constitutional government; and approved of the proposed inspection of nunneries.

At the annual dinner of the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, Lord John Russell presided on the 10th inst.; and upwards of 1315t. was subscribed. The

society supports 120 orphan children.

The fifth annual festival of the British Beneficent Institution was kept at the London Tavern on the 6th inst., the Reverend Charles Mackenzie in the chair. The object of the institution is to afford incomes of 30L a year to the widows and orphan unmarried daughters of military and naval officers, clergymen, members of the learned professions, artists, bankers, merchants, and others. The evening's subscription was 1200L

The Bicentenary Festival of the Sons of the Clergy took place at St. Paul's on the 10th inst. An assemblage of from 5,000 to 6,000 persons, all belonging to the of 16m 5,000 feetsons, all belonging to the wealthier classes, filled the vast space under the dome and a large portion of the central nave. The choirs of the Chapel Royal, of Westminster Abbey, of St. George's, Windsor, of Bristol, Canterbury, Chester, Ely, Hereford, Lincoln, Norwich, Rochester, and Windson Chapter Cathodrale, St. Tawala, and chapter of the days of the Tawala, and chapter of the days of the Tawala, and chapter of the days of the Canala and the control of the Canala and the control of the Canala and the Canal chester Cathedrals, of the Temple, and other churches, assisted. Prince Albert, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, the civic authorities of other cities and towns. were present. An anthem, composed for the occasion by Mr. Goss, the organist of St. Paul's, was performed after the first lesson, and is a fine example of sacred music. The sermon was preached by the Archbishep of Canterbury. The collection at the cathedral amounted of Canterbury. The collection at the eathedral amounted to the large sum of 6904. The funds of the corporation are administered impartially to claimants from all the dioceses of England and Wales, and annually assist about 1200 persons, of whom 700 are widows and aged single daughters of deceased clergymen. The sick and disabled clergy and their families, in cases of urgent distress, are also relieved; and a third object is, to educate and place out in life the children of poor clergymen. The first festival was held in St. Paul's Cathedral in 1655, 200 years ago. In the evening a dinner took place in the hall of the Merchant Taylors' Company. Upwards of 450 noblemen, prelates, divines, and laymen sat down to table. The Lord Mayor presided, and Prince Albert was present. On the health of his Royal Highness being drunk, he said: "I am highly gratified to have been a witness to the 200th anniversary of this festival, testifying, as it does, that the people of this country do not relax in efforts which they have once undertaken, and do not forsake the spirit which animated their forefathers. When our ancestors purified the christian faith and shook off the yoke of a domineering priesthood, they felt that the key-stone of that wenderful fabric which had grown upduring the dark times of the middle ages was the celibacy of the clergy; and shrewdly foresaw that their reformed faith and newly-won religions liberty would, on the contrary, only be secure in the hands of a clergy united with the people with every sympathy—national, personal, and demestic. Gentlemen, this nation has enjoyed for three hundred years the blessings of a church establishment which we have the second to be secured by the second to be secured by the second to be second to be second to the second to be second to ment which rests upon this basis, and cannot be too grateful for the advantages afforded by the fact that the christian ministers not only preach the dectrines of christianity, but live among their congregations, an example for the discharge of every christian duty as husbands, fathers, and masters of families—themselves capable of fatheming the whole depth of human feelings, desires, and difficulties. While we must gratefully acknowledge that they have, as a body, werthily fulfilled this high and difficult task, we must bear in mind that we dony them an equal participation in one of the actuating metives of life-the one which among the

necessity, the strongest influence—I mean the desire for the acquisition and accumulation of the goods of this world. Gentlemen, the appellation of 'a money-making parson' is not only a reproach, but a condemnation for a clergyman, depriving him at once of all influence over his congregation. Yet this man, who has to shun opportunities for acquiring wealth open to most of us, and who has himself only an often scanty life-income alletted to him for his services, has a wife and children like ourselves, and we wish him to have the same solicitude for their welfare which we feel for our own. Are we not bound, then, to do what we can to relieve his mind from anxiety, and to preserve his children from destitu-tion when it shall have pleased the Almighty to remove him from the scene of his labours? You have given an answer in the affirmative by your presence here to-day, and although this institution can do materially but little morally it gives a public recognition of the claims which the sons of the clergy have upon the sympathy and liberality of the community at large, and, as such, is of the greatest value. May it continue for further hundreds of years as a bond of union between clergy and laity, and on each recurring centenary may it find the nation ever advancing in presperity, civilisation, and piety!" This address was loudly cheered during its delivery and at its conclusion. Amongst those who addressed the assembly were the Archbishop of Canter-bury and the Bishop of London. The latter eulogized the terms in which Prince Albert had expressed himself with reference to the claims of the poorer clergy, and expressed a hope that the present festival indicated the rejuvenescence of the charity which they had mot to support. Whatever difficulties the war in which the nation was now involved might entail, he heped that the duty of christian charity would be the last which the people would surrender, and especially that form of it which was directed to supply the necessity of these who were the ministers of the gospel of peace. The Treasurer then read the financial report, which an-nounced that his Reyal Highness had contributed 100 guineas, that the 113 stewards of the festival had handed in lists amounting to 3,500l., that the collection at the cathedral doors was 690%, that the subscriptions at the cathedral doors was 690%, that the subscriptions at the dinner gave a sum of 3,145½, that an estimated sum of 3,600Å, might be added as the proceeds of sermons preached in aid of the funds, that the Dowager Lady Willeughby de Broke had given a donation of 500Å, and that the receipts for the year would amount to 12,050%. This gratifying statement was received with loud cheers by the company.

PERSONAL NARRATIVE.

The Madiai—the husband and wife whose persecution in Italy has made so strong a sensation—have now received a prevision for life. The committee entrusted with the care of the fund for their benefit have recently purchased an annuity of 631. 5s. at the National Debt Office, for which they paid 1,0781. 1s. 6d. This is augmented by a sum of 401. in foreign annuities, making their yearly receipts from christian benevelence upwards of 1001. It is supposed that there are several sums not yet brought in from the collectors, which, together with a slight balance in their favour in the hands of the treasurer, will be carried to their account. They are fast recruiting their strength, and intend leaving Nice for some locality more congenial to their constitutions—probably Switzerland.

The Bal Costume given by the French Ambassador, Count Walewski, at his mansion at Albert Gate, on the 12th inst., was remarkable not only for its extraordinary splendour, hut its political significance. When the Queen and Prince Albert arrived at ten e'clock, they found the house brilliantly illuminated, their own initials and that of the Emperor of the French conspicuous in the blaze; and they alighted under a spacious awning, on a carpeted path. Count Walewski stood to receive them almost at the carriage-door; and, leaning on the Ambassador's arm, preceded by the secretaries of the Embassy, the Queen entered the house. Passing through the vestibule into the hall, the Queen found

herself in an atmosphere of roses and violets, a scene of flowers backed by white and gold, the tall staircase tower flooded with light from concealed sources. The whole of the mansion was decorated in this sumptuous style. Amongst the ornaments of the supper-room was a piece of sculpture representing France and England joining their hands in token of amity. The ball-room was a magnificent scene. The court of Louis XV. was the prevailing character; but the field of the cloth of gold, national traits from old England, Poland, Russia, India, and even from the realms of fancy, varied the coup d'œil. The Queen wore a dress of great elegance, whose prevailing colour was pink; Prince Albert was dressed as a Field-Marshal. The French Ambassador wore his official costume; and, in accordance with the wish of the most distinguished person present, the diplomatic personages and the ministers of state wore their official costumes-the latter as privy councillors; and the exministers of state conformed to the same rule. After a pretty series of quadrilles, the Queen danced with Count Walewski. At a subsequent interval, the Count pre-sented his more distinguished guests to her Majesty; the Queen made the tour of the apartments, resting on the arm of the Count; and at midnight the royal party were conducted to the supper-room. At half-past one o'clock, after her Majesty had once more joined in the dance, the Count attended the Queen to her carriage. It was some hours later before the party dispersed.

The Mayor of Norwich has received the honour of knighthood under somewhat singular circumstances. Mr. Bignold had been commissioned to present to the Queen, at her Majesty's last levee, an address from the corporation on the subject of the Eastern war, breathing most loyal views and expressing the fullest confidence in the course her Majesty had adopted. He was introduced by Mr. Peto, his card of presentation bearing the words, "The Mayor of Norwich." After receiving the address her Majesty inquired the mayor's name. On learning it her Majesty commanded him to kneel, and there and then he rose "Sir Samuel Bignold"- thunderstruck, as he says, with the honour so unexpectedly conferred upon him.

Mr. James Johnstone, for twenty years principal engineer at the Russian Admiralty works at Kolpino on the Neva, has returned to Scotland. When the war broke out, he resigned; the Emperor offered him the post of engineer-in-chiefat Cronstadt, on condition that he would become a Russian subject. Mr. Johnstone refused the offer, and again when it was made without that condition.

Sir R. Peel, who was prevented from presiding at the anniversary dinner of the Printers' Pension Society, in consequence of the recent melancholy disaster to the Herculaneum steam ship, has, since his return to London, contributed 30l. to the funds of the institution.

Mr. Macaulay has been elected President of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, in room of the late Professor Wilson.

Colonel Perronet Thompson has been restored to his proper place in the Army List.

Professor Edward Forbes has been appointed to the chair of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh, vacant by the death of Professor Jameson.

Obituary of Ootable Persons.

Lord COCKBURN, one of the judges of the Court of Session in Scotland, died in Edinburgh on the 26th ult., after a short

Mr. J. FITZGERALD, the Knight of Glin, died of cholera, after a few hours' illness, at Glin Castle, on the 25th ult. The Margurs of ANGLESEY died at Uxbridge House on the 28th ult., in his eighty-sixth year. Dr. LUXMORE, the Bean of St. Asaph, died on the 27th ult.,

aged sixty-two, at his residence at Crailey.

JAMES MONTGOMERY, the poet, died on the 30th ult., at his residence, the Mount, Sheffield, aged eighty-two.

Lord COLDONNE died on the 3rd inst., at his house in Hill-

street, aged seventy-five. The BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS died on the 15th inst., at

Brighton, in his seventy-second year.

Admiral Sir Hyde Parker died at Ham on the 26th inst.

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

THE Overland Mail brings intelligence from Bombay | to the 28th of April. The last accounts from Burmah still represent the state of the country as most unsatisfactory. A detachment of sepoys, escorting provisions to Prome, had been attacked by dacoits, when two sepoys were killed and fourteen wounded. The party numbering seventy men of the 10th Bengal Native Infantry, under the command of Captain Phillot, when five miles from Taphoon, was fired into from the dense jungle through which the road lay, and in which the dacoits were concealed. On the first fire the cart drivers unyoked their bullocks and ran away, so that Captain Phillot could neither advance nor return without leaving the wounded men of his detachment behind, the only dooly he had being occupied by a wounded man, who subsequently died. However, the captain charged his assailants and drove them through the jungle at the bayonet's point, but no sooner were they dislodged from one point than they appeared at another. After two hours' hard fighting, Captain Phillot's detachment was reinforced by a party of the 4th Sikhs, under the command of Lieutenant Dunhar, who were accompanied by two elephants, upon which the wounded were placed, and all returned to Taphoon. Captain Phillot is said to have had a most narrow escape; the pony he was on was shot dead, the hall passing through the animal and grazing the rider's leg. Another hullet went through his forage cap and lodged in the shoulder of one of the sepoys. The loss sustained upon this occasion by the Burmese has not been accurately ascertained, but a wounded chief who had been made prisoner died on the road to Taphoon. All parties concur in considering an advance on Ava unavoidable, and some dissatisfac-tion is beginning to be expressed at the policy pursued in reference to the Burmese by the Governor-General.

The latest accounts from Ceylon confirm the existence of gold, but it is extremely doubtful indeed whether it

can be procured in sufficient quantity to remunerate parties digging for it.

Russia has concluded treaties with Persia, Bokhara, and Khiva. The articles of the treaty between Russia and Khiva are: The friends and enemies of the one state are to be the friends and enemies of the other. Russia will not interfere with the dominions or laws of Khiva. A Russian Ambassador is to reside at Khiva. A subsidiary force is to be kept at Khiva of 10,000 horsemen, officered and paid by Russia. Russian, Persian, Bokharan, and Affghan slaves, now in Khiva, to be released on payment of all their value. Russia to build cantonments, and to establish a force for twenty years. Dost Mahomed demands, as the price of his alliance, 5,000 Russian troops, and the necessary funds to recover Peshawur and Pashmeun.

The West India Mail brings advices from Jamaica to the 10th of April. By a majority of one, the Legislative Council had passed the responsible government bill; thus accepting the provision agreed to by the House of Assembly for a judicial establishment under the civil list; nevertheless, they passed the bill under protest. Within half an hour after its passing the Council, Sir Henry Barkly gave the assent of the crown.

The most important article of news from the Cape of Good Hope relates to the Orange Sovereignty, which has been abandoned by the British crown. A new government has been formed by the inhabitants. At starting a demand was made on Sir George Clerk for 20,000% to begin business; but he declined to furnish more than 6000l., and 3000l. on account of the Boem Plaats fines. The new government has purchased gunpowder, shot, &c., belonging to the British government; and it has been presented with the three guns on the Queen's fort, with ammunition to work them. The new government has also received from the special commissioner, gratis, all the government buildings and office-furniture in the different towns of the Sovereignty.

Advices from Australia have been received by the clipper Marco Polo, which left Melbourne on the 19th February. The value of land at Geelong and Melbourne was increasing every day. At Geelong a half-acre of land, situate near the theatre, and having frontages to Malop and Little Malop-streets, fetched 5.500l., being at the enormous rate of 11,000l. per acre. Two very large nuggets had been found at the Ballarat diggings within a few days; one weighed 207 ounces, and the other 685 ounces. New gold-diggings have been discovered at Tamboora and Major's Creek. Both places are near to Sydney. The Sydney Empire, speaking of the Major's Creek diggings, says—"The new diggings are turning

out well. Upwards of 500 licenses have been issued this month. To-day three and a-half ounces were taken out in one prospect; but this of course was out of a pocket. Nevertheless, all the diggers are working in good spirits. They labour under the disadvantage of a scarcity of water for washing, and in parts the sinking is very deep." The Melbourne Argus contains the following relative to new gold discoveries:—"It having been reported that gold had been obtained on Mr. Logan's run, at the Black Springs, near the Karkulto mine, Mr. Haime and three others went up there on the 14th inst., and returned on the 20th. They sank five holes, and found the precious metal in one at the depth of nine feet. Another of the holes they took down to the depth of 15 feet, but their search proved unsuccessful. Mr. Haime describes the country as very similar to the strata at Bendigo, being a mixture of slate with a blue clay bottom."

NARRATIVE OF FOREIGN EVENTS.

THE intelligence from Turkey relates to the operations of the combined fleets in the Black Sea, and the movements of the hostile troops. In consequence of a British flag of truce having been fired upon by the batteries at Odessa, and the Russian commandant having refused satisfaction, it was resolved to bombard the place, with a view to destroy the forts and shipping. This was done on the 21st of April. The attack began about half-past six in the morning; and the attacking force was ordered to go in-shore as much as possible, to avoid firing upon the town or merchant-shipping in the Quarantine Mole. The first attack was made by the Sampson and Tiger, English steamers, and the Vauban and Descartes, French. The main body of the fleet lay three miles off, spectators. The Sampson led the way, and the order of attack was this: each steamer, when within about 2000 yards, delivered her fire, then wheeled about in a circle of about half a mile in diameter; and thus, says an eye-witness, "they kept wheeling and twisting about like so many waltzers, without ever touching or getting into scrapes." The guns of the mole returned the fire; and after an hour and a half, the Vanban steamed off, on fire from red-hot halls, but returned to her post when it was quenched. Soon afterwards, the second division of steam-frigates—the English Terrible, Retribution, and Furious, and the French Mogador—entered the action, and rained a pitiless sleet of shells upon the mole and the shipping. Towards noon the fire of the enemy became slow; at one o'clock the Tongue battery blew up; and the ships went in still nearer, to effect the destruction of the Russian shipping. A field battery was brought down to the beach to fire upon the gun-boats cooperating with the fleet; but a few balls and rockets put them to flight, and fired a village near which they were posted. In the midst of the fight, the battery on the Quarantine Mole became troublesome, and the Arethusa was sent in to quiet it: she stood in, hove to, delivered her fire; filled, tacked, and again delivered her broadside, doing much damage. During the fire, she deliberately reefed her topsails. The Terrible stood further in than the other ships, and towards the close they were all crowded into a small space; but not a false movement was to be observed. Towards five o'clock, the destruction of the mole, the shipping, the barracks, and stores was complete; and signal was made to the steamers to rejoin the fleet. All this had been accomplished with a loss in the English ships of one man killed and ten wounded, and in the French of two killed and two wounded. The Russian loss must have been very

wounded. The Russian loss linus have severe. The fire in the port lasted forty-eight hours. A gallant adventure, of which Captain Tatham of the Fury, of six guns, is the hero, is recorded. Creeping up to Sebastopol, on the 11th April, he spied two merchant-vessels departing; boarded and captured one, and took her in tow. Two brigs followed by two frigates, 48 guns, instantly sailed out of the harbour, in chase, and a steamer began to get up steam. The frigates rapidly nearing, the Fury cast off her prize,

started some tons of water, and flew to windward. As the frigates neared, the Fury fired at the foremost; and it was seen that the shot fell a little short of the bows. The Russian fired four guns, and hoisted three ensigns one after the other; the Fury replying to the defiance with shell. Finally, as the steamer was coming up, the Fury steamed away with her prisoners.

the Fury steamed away with her prisoners.

On the 12th inst, the Tiger, an English steam frigate, having run aground near Odessa, was attacked by artillery sent from the city, and destroyed after a gallant resistance, and her surviving crew made prisoners and carried into Odessa. The particulars are not yet ascertained, but it is said that Captain Giffard, her commander, had a leg shot off, that a midshipman was killed, having lost both his legs, and that many of the crew were killed and wounded. By the latest accounts the two fleets were cruising off Sebastopol.

The French and British military commanders have arrived at Constantinople. The British infantry are divided into four divisions, each of two brigades:—lst Division, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G. 1st Brigade, the Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Fusilier Guards, Brigadier Bentinck. 2nd Brigade, Brigadier Sir C. Campbell, 42ud, 79th, and 93rd Regiments.—2nd Division, Sir De Lacy Evans, K.C.B. 1st Brigade, Brigadier Pennefather, 30th, 55th, and 95th Regiments.—2nd Brigade, Brigadier Adams, 41st, 47th, and 49th Regiments.—3rd Division, Sir R. England, K.C.B. 1st Brigade, Brigadier Adams, 41st, 47th, and 78th Regiments.—3rd Division, Sir R. England, K.C.B. 1st Brigade, Sir J. Campbell, Bart., 1st, 4th, and 78th Regiments.—2nd Brigade, Brigadier W. Eyre, C.B., 28th, 44th, and 50th Regiments.—Light Division, Sir G. Brown, K.C.B., K.H., 1st Brigade, Brigadier D. Airey, 7th, 23rd, and 33rd Regiments. 2nd Brigade, G. Buller, C.B., 19th, 77th, and 88th Regiments. The 2nd battalion of the Rifle Brigade will act as a Regiment (under the 2nd Brigade of the Light Division) as may be ordered.—Accounts from Scutari announce the health of the troops there to be excellent. The barracks appointed for the contingent are spacious and airy, though filthy and overrun with vermin. The Guards, in consequence of their state, preferred camping out. The Rifle Brigade, and the 93rd Regiment of Highlanders, had arrived at Scutari from Gallipoli.

According to the latest accounts from Constantinople, of the 15th inst., the allied troops were in motion, in order to co-operate with Omer Paeha, and form his reserve. It seems full time, for the position of the Turkish general is said to be serious. The Russians were advancing from the Dobrudscha; they had cut off communication between Silistria and Varna, and also between Varna and Schumla.

There have been disputes at Constantinople between the French and British ambassadors, General Baraguay d'Hilliers and Lord Stratford, in consequence of which, it is said, the former has been recalled to command the camp at Boulogne. There are serious dissensions among the Turkish ministers.

Accounts from the Baltic state that the British fleet,

after eight hours' bombardment, had destroyed the castle of Gustafsorn, south of Hango, at the entrance of the Gulf of Finland. 1500 Russians were taken prisoners. A strict blockade of the Port of Riga has been established.

The latest intelligence from the Baltic is dated the 28th. Three steam-frigates of the British fleet had destroyed the outworks of the fortress of Hango. The

English had three men killed and some wounded. The Russian loss was considerable. The Magicienne, by which the news was brought to Copenhagen, had left Sir C. Napier before Hango, on the 23rd, and he was about to attack the principal fort.

The advices from New York are to the 13th inst. They are destitute of interest.

NARRATIVE OF LITERATURE AND ART.

war will continue to exert an adverse influence on it for some time. There is no lack, meanwhile, of new books and new editions that give us tidings or suggest illustrations of the scene of conflict. In the past month there have been published among others, The Nations of Russia and Turkey and their Destiny, a small volume by Mr. Ivan Golovin; the Last Days of Alexander and the First Days of Nicholas, a curious record of personal experiences by Doctor Robert Lee; Nieholas the First, a brief memoir of his life and reign by the Reverend Henry Christmas; Turkey, Russia, the Black Sea, and Circassia, a cheap republication of Captain Spencer's impressions of the East; Three Sermons on the War, a small volume by the Rector of St. James's which may stand here as the type of countless pamphlets containing similar discourses preached on the Fast Day; The Turkish Empire by Marshal Marmont, a translation by Colonel Sir F. Smith of this colobrated soldier's views as to military defences in the East, with comments and notes that render its information applicable to the and notes that render its information applicable to the state of things existing at present: The Cross and the Crescent as Standards in War, a not very intelligible piece of mystical exposition by Mr. J. J. Macintyre; a third edition of the Handbook for Travellers in Turkey, opportunely issued by Mr. Murray; Russia and the War, a compact and well filled little volume by Captain Jesse; a Personal Narrative of a Tour of Military Inspection in European Turkey, in which a Parlyie officer Captain Rudges gives a complete an English officer, Captain Rhodes, gives a complete itinerary, day by day, of his journey in company with a Spanish commission of inspection from Constantinople to Omer Pacha's camp, where they arrived just in time to witness the battle of Oltenitza; a Manual of the Law of Maritime Warfare, compiled by Mr. Hazlitt and Mr. Roche; a brief account of Schamyl and Circassia, compiled chiefly from materials collected by Dr. Frederick Wagner, with notes by Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie; Russia and England, a description of their relative strength and weakness by Mr. Reynell Morell; some new. plain, large 'folded Maps of the Danube, the Baltic Sea, the Black Sea, and Russia and Turkey, published as shilling volumes by Mr. Collins; and a volume by Doctor Waddington, the Dean of Durham, on The Condition and Prospects of the Greek or Oriental Church,

Of miscellaneous books, the chief of those published during the past month that claim mention here, have been The Castilian, and Supplement to Vacation Rambles, two small posthumous volumes of poetry and prose, printed during the life of their author, Mr. Justice Talfourd, and now issued as final memorials of his genius; Memoris and Correspondence of Major General Sir William Nott, a compilation chiefly of public and private letters made by Mr. Stocqueler, at the request of the daughters of the gallant Indian officer whose exploits and fame it is meant to describe and vindicate; a new volume of Dryden, in Mr. Bell's Annotated Edition of the Poets, which contains by far the best collection of his prologues and epilogues yet made; a sketch of the Present State of Moroeco, translated for the Traveller's Library from the French of Xavier Durrieu; a volume, by Mr. Hopkins, on the Atmospheric Changes which produce Rain and Wind; a volume by Mr. Alfred B. Maddock on Affections of the Nervous System; a Journal of a Cavalry Officer in India, of which the most interesting part has reterence to the Sikh Campaign of 1845-6; a collection

THE current of new publications has not resumed its of essays by Mr. F. W. Newman, entitled Catholic ordinary strength or fulness, and it is likely that the Union, and written with a view to "a Church of the Future as the Organisation of Philanthropy;" a strange but suggestive volume, by the Reverend James Smith, called The Divine Drama of History and Civilisation; a thoughtful and interesting series of essays, by Mr. B. C. Brodie, on Psychological Inquiries; a collection of much curious matter on the first struggles of the art of printing and its cheap and universal diffusion in the present day, brought together by Mr. Charles Knight with the title of The Old Printer and the Modern Press; a translation, by Mr. W. D. Arnold, of Dr. Wiese's German Letters on English Education; a fifth volume of the eighth edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica; a on the eighth edition of the Encyclopeana Britannica; a small volume by Lord Robert Grosvenor of Leaves from my Journal during the Summer of 1851, describing a visit to the German baths; a collection, with addenda and illustrations, of Mr. Ruskin's Lectures on Architecture and Painting, delivered last year in Edinburgh; a large illustrated where the Cartis Michael Services. a large illustrated volume, by Captain Methven of the Merchant Service, containing The Log of a Merchant Officer viewed with reference to the Education of Young Officers, to which Dr. Lyon Playfair prefixes an editorial preface justly commending it as a valuable contribution to technical education; a useful little manual of Lessons in the Phenomena of Industrial Life, edited by Doctor Dawes, the Dean of Hereford; a Report on the Adminis-tration of the Punjab, published by the East India Company; a treatise by Mr. William Fairbairn, the distinguished civil engineer, On the Application of Cast and Wrought Iron to Building Purposes; a treatise by Sir David Erewster, More Worlds than One, the Creed of the Philosopher and the Hope of the Christian, in reply to Dr. Whewell's essay against a Plurality of Worlds; a small volume of quite untenable arguments, published at Boston but by an English colonial subject, to prove that in Governor Pownall we have Junius Discovered; the first part of a new Translation of Dante in the metre of the original, by Mr. Brookshank; a report, by Lieutenant-Colonel Cotton, on Public Works in India; some sketches of Syrian life, by Mr. F. A. Neale, called Evenings at Antioch; a brief essay, translated from the German of Rudolph Keyser, on the Religion of the Northmen; a compact and useful Cyclopædia of Universal Biography, in one portable volume, edited by Mr. Elihu Rich, with a careful indication of dates and authorities, and executed by competent writers; two volumes of Recollections of My Military Life, by Colonel Landmann; and the first volume of a delightful reprint of Selections from Sidney Smith. The selections made by Colonel Mure from the Family Papers Preserved at Caldwell, can hardly be described as published, it being only issued to the subscribers of the Maitland Club, but, with many rich incidental illustrations of family history, it makes special additions of a most valuable kind to our knowledge of Hume the historian.

and other celebrities of Edinburgh in his day.
In fiction, there has been published Angelo, a Romance of Modern Rome; Counterparts, a novel by the author of 'Charles Auchester;' Claude the Colporteur, a tale by the author of 'Mary Powell;' The Iron Cousin, a novel, by Mrs. Cowden Clarke; a compilation, by the author of 'Sam Slick,' of native sketches of American life in bye-ways, backwoods, and prairies, which he publishes to exhibit The Americans at Home; a tale by Mr. Morton Rae, Bokinga; a translation, from the Spanish of Villosloda, of the historical romance of Dona Bianca of Navarre; and a tale called Edward Willoughby, by the author of the 'Discipline of Life.'

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

BULLION MARKET.

Bullion in Bank of England on 15th inst., £12,513,969.

LATEST LONDON PRICES.

Gold, stand., per oz. £3 17 9 | Silver bars, stan. per oz. 5 $1_{\frac{1}{4}}$ Do., dust, ,, 3 16 0 | Mexican dollars, ,, 5 1

LATEST COMPARATIVE VALUE OF GOLD IN FOREIGN MARKETS TO LONDON PRICE.

...... 0.28 prem. | New York 0.8 disct. Hamburgh 0.30 ,,

STOCKS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Latest.	
Three per Cent. Consols Three per Cent. Reduced Three and a Quarter per Cents. Long Annuities, Jan., 1860 Bank Stock, 8 per cent. Exchequer Bills, June India Bonds	92	86g	91-±	
	\$93	85g	893	
	903	86g	903	
	4 ¹¹ / ₁₆₆	4 19	411	
	206	204	205	
	4s. pm.	2s. dis.	1-4 pm.	
	4s. pm.	15s. dis.	4s. pm.	

Paid.	RAILWAYS,	Highest.	Lowest.	Latest.	Receipts since Jan. 1.	
100 all 100 100 all	Brighton & S. Coast Blackwall Caledonian Edinb. and Glasgow Eastern Counties Gt. Sn. & Wn. (Irel.) Great Northern	103 8½ 57½ 56 125 91 88½	96½ 7½ 52§ 54 11½ 88 85	103 \$\frac{5}{2} 57\frac{1}{2} 56 12\frac{5}{2} 91 88\frac{1}{2}	215,320 24,536 280,372 381,774 106,468 342,715	
100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	Great Western Lancash. & Yorksh. London & N. Westn. London & S. Westn. Midland South-East. & Dover York, Newc., & Ber. York & N. Midland	75½ 62½ 98½ 79 60½ 63½ 67½ 48½	712 5834 9434 76 562 58 64 4434	75½ 62½ 98½ 79 60½ 63½ 67½ 48½	406,416 344,130 992,727 236,110 486,806 288,078 536,879	

FOREIGN LIST.—LATEST PRICES.

Belgian 4½ per cent. 88-90 Brazilian 5 per cent., 97-98 Chilian 6 per cent., 100-2 Danish 4 per cent. Danish 4 per cent. 60^{4}_{4} - $\frac{1}{2}$ Dutch 2) per cent., 60^{4}_{4} - $\frac{1}{2}$ Dutch 4 p. cent. cert., 88^{3}_{4} Mexican 3 per cent., 24^{4}_{2} Peruvian 3 per cent., 62-4 Portuguese 4 per cent., 96-7 Russian 5 per cent., 96-7 Spanish 3 per cent., 96-7 Spanish 3 per cent., 82-4 Sardinian 5 per cent., 82-4

RAILWAYS.

East Belgian Jnnet. 1-1½ Luxembourg, 54-3 Northern of France, 33-4 Norwegian Trunk Pref. 9 Paris and Orleans, 44-6 Paris and Lyons, 173 pm. Paris and Rouen, 36-8 Paris and Strasbourg, 30§ South of France. West Flanders, 3-4 West of France, 5-6 pm. Rouen and Havre, 19.

COLONIAL SHARE LIST .- LATEST PRICES.

Mines.	
Australasian	1-3 di
Aust. Cordillera	4-4
Do. Freehold	
Colonial Gold	중-1를
Port Philip	4-1

South Australian ... 1-1

BANKS. Australasian 78 to 79 Eng. Scott. and Aust. 4-3 dis. Ind. Aust. and China 1-½ dis. Lond. Chart. of Aus. 21-2 South Australian . . 41-3 Union of Australia . . 69 to 71

RAILWAYS. East Indian 1½-2 prem. Do., Extension $1-\frac{1}{2}$ dis. Ind. Peninsula $\frac{3}{4}$ pm. Madras $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.-par.

STEAM COMPANIES. Australasian Pacific 15

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Australian Agrieultural, $45-8\frac{1}{2}$ North Brit. Australian 1 Van Diemen's Land... $14\frac{1}{2}-15\frac{1}{4}$ Peel River Land... $4\frac{3}{8}-5\frac{3}{8}$ South Australian Land... $38\frac{1}{2}$ Scott. Austr. Invest... $2\frac{1}{2}-\frac{3}{8}$

AGRICULTURAL MARKETS. CORN-IMPERIAL WEEKLY AVERAGE.

Week ending-	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
Apr. 22 — 29 May 6 — 13 — 20	s. 79 79 79 78 78	d. 11 5 9 2	8. 37 37 37 37 37	d. 5 3 0 1 2	\$. 27 28 28 28 29 29	d. 6 9 8 5 4	8. 48 53 47 52 48	d. 5 0 3 1 6	8. 47 46 47 48 49	d. 0 7 10 9 3	8. 44 43 44 46 47	d. 0 6 9 9

LATEST LONDON MARKET PRICES.

Malt, Pale, per qr. .. 66 to 72 Malting Barley ,, 40 - 41 31 - 34Oats, best. ... ,, Wheat, White, ,, 75 - 88Flour-

Town made, persk. 66-70 Country household 55-63 American, per barl. 37-42 Indian Corn, per qr. 40-45 ATTLE— s. d. s. d.
Beasts, per st. 3 6 to 4 0
Calves . , , 3 8 - 5 0
Sheep. . , , 4 0 - 4 8
Pigs . . , , 4 0 - 4 6 CATTLE-

Pigs ... , 4 0-4 Wool, per lb.— South Downs. 1 I-1 6 Kentish fleeces 1 German Elect. 3 6-5 Australian ... 1 3-2 3 Cape 0 7-1 10 Spanish 1 2-2 1

METALS.

Copper, Cakes, p. tou, 1261. Iron, Pigs, 4l. 8s. to 5l. Ralls, 8l. 5s. Lead, English Pig, 24l. 10s. Steel, Swedish Keg, 18l. 10s. to 19l. Tin, English block, 119l.; Banca, 120l. Swelter, 39l. Zioc. 1201.; Spelter, 321. Zinc,

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, per cwt.—Irish, 53s. to 62s.; German, 64s.

BEEF—Mid. to prime, p. 8 lb., 3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.; Irish India, per tr., 160s.; Hambro', 140s. American, 135s. to 150s.

Butter—Best fresh, per lb., 13d. to 15d.; Dorset, per ewt., 96s. to 108s.; Dutch, 100s. to 112s.

CHEESE—Cheshire, per ewt., 58s. to 72s.; Dutch, 58s.; Wiltshire, 52s. to 68s.

HAMS — York, 70s. to 75s.; Irish, 64s. to 70s.; West-phalia, 60s. to 68s.

MUTTON-Mid. to prime, per 8 lb., 3s. 10d. to 5s.

POTATOES, per ton, 145s. to 1858.

PORK, per Slb., 3s. to 4s Sd.

VEAL, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.

Hay.... per load 4 0 to 5 Clover.. ,, 3 8-6 Straw.. ,, 2 0-2 Straw..., 2 0-2 Linseed cake, per ton, 10l.; Rape cake, ditto, 5l. 10s.

Bones, ditto, 4l. 10s. Hors.—Kents, 110s. to Sussex, 105s. to 126s. to 160s.;

Sussex, 1998, to 1298, POULTRY—Capons, 3s.—4s.; Fowls, 2s.—2s. 9d.; Chicks, 2s. 0d.—3s.0d.; Ducks, 2s.— 4s.; Geese, 5s. 6d.—7s.; Tur-keys, 4s. 6d.—8s.; Pigeons, 80

8d.

Hipes, &c. — Market, 96 lb.,
33d. —4d.; do., do., 50 lb.,
22d.; do., Calf-skins, 10 lb.,
5s, 6d.; do., Horse-hides,
6s. 6d.; Ox and Cow horns,
per 123, 22s.—83s. Rough
Tallow, 40s. 6d.

OILS.

Gallipoli, per ton, 611.; Sperm, 105*l.*; Pale Seal, 40*l.*; Rape, 44*l.* to 46*l.*; Cocca-nut, 48*l.* to 50*l.*; Palm, 48*l.*; Linseed, 371.

TALLOW - Australian, Beef, 50l. to 56l.; Sheep, 56l. to 60l.; Y. C, 61l.

GROCERY.

Cocoa, per ewt., Trinidad, 35s. to 40s.; Bahia, 26s. to 27s. Coffee, per cwt.—Ceylon Native, 42s. 6d. to 44s.; Do., Plantation, 62s. to 78s.; Mo-

Plantation, 62s. to 78s.; Mocha, 66s. to 76s.; Jamaica, 61s. to 80s.; Java, 52s. to 54s. Costa Rice, 54s. to 76s. Rice, per ewt.—Carolina, 27s. to 27s. 6d.; Bengal, 12s. to 13s.; Patna, 16s. to 29s. Suoar.—Barbadoes, per ewt., 34s. to 44s. 6d.; Mauritius, 34s. to 33s.; Bengal, 33s. to 41s. 6d.; Madra, 31s. to 34s.; Havannah, 35s. to 40s. O. Refined—Grocery lumps.

Do. Refined—Grocery lumps, 47s. to 50s.; Bastards, 29s. to 35s. 6d.; Crushed, 31s. to 31s. 6d.

TEA, per lb. (duty 1s. 6d.) Congou, 10\(\frac{3}{d}\). to 2s. 0d.; Sonehong, 1s. to 2s. 0d.; Hyson, 1s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.; Assam, 1s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.

EMIGRATION RECORD. DEPARTURES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM,

	1854.	Australian Colonies.	British America.	United States.	Other places.	Total.
	To March 31 April	11,024 5,977	825 10,509	36,067 27,374	649 141	48,565 44,001
·	To April 30	17,001	11,334	63,441	790	92,566

CURRENT RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT TO THE AUSTRALIAN PORTS PER SAILING VESSEL.

From	Cabin.	Inter- mediate.	Steerage.	Goods per 40 Cubic feet.		
London Liverpool The Clyde Belfast	£45 to 65 45 — 50 35 — 45 45 — 50	£30 to 36 20 — 30 20 — 25 20 — 30	£20 to 24 16 — 18 15 — 18 14 — 18	£4 10 to £6 5s. 4 — 5 4 — 5 4 — 5 4 — 5		

THE

HOUSEHOLD NARRATIVE

OF CURRENT EVENTS.

1854.7

FROM THE 29TH MAY TO THE 27TH JUNE.

[PRICE 2d.

NARRATIVE OF PARLIAMENT AND POLITICS.

Navy Pay Bill was read a third time and passed.

time and passed; an amendment, proposed by Lord St. LEONARDS, to omit the 21st clause, whereby oaths were to be dispensed with in the case of witnesses pleading conscientious objections, having been negatived by 41 to 31.

On Thursday, June 1, Lord Lyndhunst, in reply to a question from Lord Campbell, said it was not his intention to bring in this session his Bill for altering the Oaths to be taken by Members of Parliament; and, as to bringing in a bill for the complete relief of the Jews, he was satisfied that such a measure would not pass during the present session. He believed, however, that the time was not very distant when the legislature would assent to such a bill.

Lord CANNING, in reply to questions from Lord Beaumont, described the arrangements made for the Transmission of Letters to the Fleets in the Baltie and Black Sea. He added that two officers belonging to the Post-

one and that two officers belonging to the Post-office had been sent to the East, in order to act as post-masters for the army. One of these officers would be stationed at Constantinople, and the other would pro-bably accompany the head-quarters into the interior of the country, to assist in the distribution of letters.

On Friday, June 2, Lord MONTEAGLE accompanied a motion for certain returns, with some remarks touching upon the Arrangements between the Treasury and the Bank of England. He elicited from Lord Granville a declaration that the government had no intention of becoming in any degree their own bankers,

The House adjourned till Friday, the 9th instant.
On Friday, June 9, the Earl of ABERDEEN, in answer

to a question from the Earl of Derby, respecting the New Ministerial Arrrangements, stated that Lord John Russell had accepted the office of Lord President of the Council, remaining in the House of Commons. It had also been decided to divide the functions of Secretary of State for War and the Colonies; and the change would take effect before the next meeting of their lordships' house. The Duke of Newcastle would continue to discharge the duties of Secretary of State for War; but he would have no control over either the finances or the patronage of the army.—Lord PANMURE approved of the intended change; but he thought the Minister of War should have a department as well as a name. ought, therefore, to have control over all the military departments of the army, except the executive functions of the commander-in-chief. The commissariat should be placed under his charge, the direction of the militia force be confided to him, and, through the commanderments of her Majesty's troops. The department should further exercise these functions in time of peace as well as during war .- The Earl of ABERDEEN, in reply to a as during war.—I he Earl of ABERDEEN, in reply to a further question from the Earl of Derby, said that although the new secretary would have no authority over either the finances or the patronage of the army, his duties would be quite sufficient to occupy his utmost exertions during the war. As to his duties during peace, it would be time enough to consider that question when peace should have been made.

On Theodor, June 23, the LOUIC WANGELLOW more delicated to the contract of the contra

On Tuesday, June 13, the LORD CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of the Divorce Bill. He briefly traced the various steps that had been taken in dealing second time.

In the House of Lords, on Tuesday, May 30, the acilitate divorces on account of adultery, to transfer the Common Law Procedure Bill was also read a third jurisdiction over matrimonial suits from the Ecclesiastical Courts to Chancery, where a Court of Divorce was cal Courts to Chancery, where a court would consist of proposed to be established. This court would consist of the Lord Chancellor, the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, the Master of the Rolls, and two other members appointed under the Great Seal. From this court there would be an appeal to the House of Lords.—Lord Brougham and Lord Campbell gave a general approval of the measure, and suggested some modification in the details.—Lord Redesdale expressed an apprehension that the measure would prove prejudicial to morality, and derogate from the sanctity of the marriage yow. Lord St. LEONARDS thought that they could not at this Lord ST. LEONARDS thought that they could not at this time of day say that a party should not have a divorce on account of adultery. But he believed that very serious inconveniences would attend a measure of this sort. He should not, however, oppose the bill at this stage.—Ultimately the bill was read a second time. Earl GRANVILLE moved the third reading of the Exchequer Bonds (6,000,000!) Bill, which, he observed, was not a loan bill in the ordinary sense of those words

was not a loan bill in the ordinary sense of those words. -Lord Monteagle said the bill had received less explanation than an ordinary turnpike bill would receive. He considered the measure to be objectionable in principle, and containing clauses pregnant with diffi-culty. He objected to the power which the bill would give to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and enable him to interfere with the government stock, more especially as regarded savings banks moneys .- The bill ultimately passed.

On Thursday, June 15, the Duke of NEWCASTLE moved the second reading of the Legislative Council (Canada) Bill. The measure was, he explained, designed to modify certain clauses in the Act of Union between England and Canada, with the effect of enabling the Legislative Council in the colony to make their Upper Chamber elective instead of nominative .-The Earl of DESART urged the postponement of the bill. He thought there was a certain danger in giving to the Assembly the power of making what regulations they pleased for the election of the Council.—Lord WHARN-CLIFFE was of opinion that it would be far better to leave the matter to the legislature of Canada.-The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH advocated steps towards making Canada and the other North American colonies free of this country.—The Duke of Newcastle said he could not accede to the proposition of deferring the bill. He regretted that there should be found one peer in their lordship's house to advocate a separation between Canada and the mother country. No party in Canada would be found to support the views of the noble earl. —The Earl of MALMESBURY adverted to a subject of —The Earl of MALMESBURY adverted to a subject of importance, to which he was sorry no allusion had been made this session, namely, the proposed treaty of commerce between the United States and the North American colonies. We had not yet got reciprocity of free trade with the United States.—Lord BROUGHAM expressed his approval of the proposed measure, and said that his opinions coincided with those of the noble Earl who had advocated the independence of the colony Earl who had advocated the independence of the colony. After a few words from the Earl of Harrowby, the Duke of Newcastle explained, and the bill was read a

moving for Returns of the Miscellaneous Estimates from 1838 to 1853, sharply commented on the enormous increase in the various items,—especially objecting to the expenditure for education, which does not improve the people, and for the promotion of science and practical art; and he insisted on the necessity for economy now that we are engaged in a creat war.—The Duke of Newcastle, and after him the Duke of Argyll, defended the votes for educational purposes; and Lord Brougham showed the fallacy of concluding from criminal statistics that education has been injurious to the people. The

motion for returns was not opposed. On Monday, June 19, Lord LYNDHURST drew attention to the Memorandum relative to the Eastern question lately transmitted by the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin to their Envoys at the Germanic Diet. That document had never been officially published in England, but its tenor was sufficiently known to justify criticism. Comparing this memorandum with the protocol signed by the representatives of the Four Powers at Vienna on April 9th, and that paper again with previous protocols, he was led to the conclusion that the maintenance of the status quo, the preservation of the old territorial limits of Europe, including those of Russia as well as Turkey, was assumed to be a fixed principle for any future arrangement of the pending difficulties before war was declared by the Western Powers against Russia, and had never been disowned since the occurrence of that eventuality. That Austria would make peace upon those terms he gathered from the terms of the memorandum to be indisputable; and he apprehended that England and France would be entangled into the necessity of accepting the same imperfect and unsatis-factory solution. Contending that the ambition of Russia required more vigorous measures of repression, and must be checked and nipped at various points, even at the cost of infringing the territorial boundary of that empire, the noble lord remarked upon the condition to which the navigation of the Danube had been reduced, and insisted upon the expediency of freeing the channel of that river from all obstructions, whether natural or political. On the side of Circassia, also, he considered that a barrier might easily be raised against the en-croachments of the Czar, by interposing a free people between his dominions and those of the Porte. Principalities, again, the protectorate established by Russia had been made the subject of a boast by Count Nesselrode, as giving her the key of the position against Turkey; while Count Lieven had actually indicated the means of turning that position to account for effecting a swoop upon Coastantinople before any of the Western Powers could interfere. Lord Lyndhurst then traced through various negotiations, and in the despatches of Nesselrode, Metternich, Pozzi di Borgo, and other diplomatists, the symptoms of a steadily aggressive policy on the part of Russia, and of the reiterated efforts made on her part to involve Austria and Prussia in complicity with her designs. He then enforced the necessity of providing some material guarantee against the continuance of such dangerous enterprises. No treaty that could be contrived by way of guarantee was, he urged, worth the paper on which it might be written. Russia would not be bound by treaties. The history of that country for centuries had presented a tissue of fraud, duplicity, trickery, and piracy. Citing many recent instances of grasping ambition and Asiatic illfaith on the part of the Czars, he declared that no reliance could be placed upon the most solemn professions which they could give to Europe for their future behaviour. Some material pledge and mortgage must be exacted while we had the power, as a collateral security, and among the possessions whereon such pledges might be levied, the noble lord referred to the Black Sea fleet and the provinces conterminous with the Turkish and Austrian frontier .- The Earl of CLARENDON remarked upon the irregularity of a discussion founded upon a state paper, of which English politicians had no official cognisance, and whose import many of their lordships had then learned probably for the first time. Referring to the memorandum alluded to by Lord Lyndhurst, he declared that it resulted from, and embodied, negotiations having reference

On Friday, June 16, the Earl of Ellenborough | merely to German interests, and that the status quo mentioned in it related only to certain inter-Germanic arrangements for the free navigation of the Dannbe, without involving in any degree the question of greater territorial divisions of Europe. Dismissing the memorandum as possessing in reality much less importance than had been assigned to it, and abstaining from any attempt to determine the value of Russian assurances, the noble earl addressed himself to the question of the Austrian alliance. That power, he contended, could not be neutral; her danger from contended, could not be neutral; her danger from Russian ambition was far greater than our own; her aid in the contest was most important to us; and although her co-operation with the Western Powers had been delayed, for reasons to which he briefly alluded, there were good grounds for believing that it would now be afforded with vigour and sincerity. Some of these grounds he deduced from the terms agreed upon by Austria when consenting to the late protocol, from the fact that the Vienna cabinet had placed troops at the disposal of the Porte, in order to subdue the insurrection in Montenegro; that Austrian ships had aided in putting down the Greek rebellion, and that the Austrian army would soon, if it did not already, amount to 300,000 men. He did not believe that Austria had any intention of concluding peace with Russia on the terms suggested by Lord Lyndhurst, which he further declared would be utterly unacceptable to England and France. The power of Russia had proved dangerous to Europe, and must be cur-tailed. Mere repression would lead only to a hollow security, unworthy of all the sacrifices that had been already made in the conflict; and nothing but some result sufficient to fetter and cripple the enemy could be considered satisfactory.—The Earl of Derby went back to the memorandum, whose phraseology he analysed, and urged that it strictly bore the interpretation given to it by Lord Lyndhurst, and bound Austria and Prussia to accept peace whenever Russia simply consented to evacuate the Principalities. He rejoiced to hear the ministerial announcement that no such terms would be accepted by England, feeling assured that the British people would repudiate so base and dishonourable a result in exchange for their efforts and their money. The peace of Europe must be secured from Russian ambition, some of the past con-quests of Russia wrested from her grasp, the Black Sea no longer suffered to remain a Russian lake, nor the Danube a Russian river.—The Earl of ABERDEEN said, that neither the government nor the country now required any stimulus to urge them to an active prosecution of the war. The war had from the beginning been defensive, and engagements entered into strictly with the view of preserving Turkey from encroachment, might possibly read somewhat obscurely when the contingencies seemed to include the invasion of Russia. Austria being an independent power, could not be compelled to proceed further in the contest than she had already undertaken to do; hut on the other hand the Western Powers were not bound to accede to any Austrian disposition for peace. Denying that Europe suffered much real peril from the ambition of Russia, he pointed out that even towards Turkey, since the treaty of Adrianople, Russia had interfered only for the purpose of protecting the Porte from a rebellious vassal. War, he urged, should be waged merely for the sake of peace, though not less vigorously on that account, and should be terminated at the first moment that peace became possible on a just and honourable basis.—A few remarks from Lord Beaumont terminated the discussion.

On Thursday, June 22, the Marquis of CLANRICARDE complained of a Breach of Privilege in a return which had been laid upon their lordships' table. On the 7th of April last Earl Grey moved for copies of correspondence relative to any additions made to the department of war and colonies, and also with regard to any changes in the transaction of business relating to the administration of the army. On the first part of this motion the return was brought down to the 7th April, the date of the motion; but on the second the very first paper was dated the 9th of May, and, in the shape of a letter from Sir C. Trevelyan, it was a complete reply to

Earl Grey's speech. This was an undoubted breach of privilege, and if passed over, a most mischievous precedent would be laid down.—The Duke of Newcastle said the return, in being made up to a date subsequent to the date of the motion, though technically irregular, was not quite without precedent. The return was made exactly as the papers had been sent in; and as they contained a defence of two officers in the commissariat department now absent from the country, who connot deemed it his duty to withhold them, though he admitted that it was irregular to refer to their lordships' debates .- The Earl of DERRY said the better course would have been for the noble duke to have received these explanations from the parties, and used them in his place in parliament, rather than have made them part of a return. The return, as it stood, was much more than a technical violation of their lordships' privileges .- Earl FITZWILLIAM took the same view, and observed that the two commissaries in question could not have written these replies unless previous communi-cations had been made to them. He recommended that the return should be withdrawn and amended.— The Duke of NEWCASTLE expressed his readiness to withdraw the return, and produce another in an amended form .- The return was consequently with-

On Friday, June 23, the Marquis of CLANRICARDE presented a petition from Hull praying for a Rigorous Blockade of all the Russian Ports; and called attention to the necessity of immediately exercising this important right against Russia in the ports of the White Sea, in justice to our own mercantile and shipping interest. Within the last three weeks no fewer than 400 neutral ships had been chartered for Archangel and Onega, mainly belonging to Holland. The Dutch were thus allowed to carry on a most prosperous trade; and by way of a return, the Czar had been enabled to raise a loan in that country upon terms which could not but be considered favourable. If this practice were to be con-tinued, the war might be indefinitely prolonged; and he urged that the contest could only be terminated speedily by pressure upon the Russian population in every quarter where they are accessible. He com-plained, too, that the Sea of Azoff was not blockaded. In conclusion, he contended that it was absolutely necessary that some explanation should be given of these circumstances .- The Duke of NEWCASTLE, in reply, said that in the first instance the French government, owing to the nature of their engagements, could not consent to blockade the White Sea, the necessity for which her Majesty's government entirely admitted. Communications with the French government had been continued, and the result of the last correspondence was a considerable alteration in their views, which might before long lead to an alteration of policy on their part and on ours. His noble friend might, however, rest satisfied that the moment an effective blow could be struck at Russia, whether in the White Sea, the Sea of Azoff, or elsewhere, without injuring other interests, her Majesty's government would be ready and anxious to strike that blow .- Lord BEAUMONT urged the necessity of an immediate effective blockade of the White Sea, on the ground that the course now being taken would change the current of traffic when peace was

made.
On Tuesday, June 26, the Earl of ABERDEEN moved for the Production of a Despatch often referred to in parliament, but never hitherto communicated to the legislature, which he had himself written in the year I830, in reference to the Treaty of Adrianople. In proceeding to offer some explanations upon his speech of the previous Monday, the premier submitted that he was pursuing a course which, however unusual, was justified by the circumstances of the case. There was nothing in that speech which he found occasion to retract or to regret; but some imperfectly expressed ideas it contained required elucidation, and it was necessary to remove some misapprehensions to which it had given rise. Among other erroneous assumptions was the extraordinary statement that he had claimed the author-

read an extract from the despatch which was the subject of his motion, showing that at the time he had described that convention as being to the last degree dangerous and mischievous. The policy of the British government had subsequently been modified by their deep impression of the perils to be apprehended from that treaty, but which it was admitted were much exaggerated. His statement in his former speech, that Russia had acquired little addition to her territory since 1830 was strictly correct so far as Europe was concerned, though he confessed that many points of vantage had fallen into her possession. But the fact was that the Russian tactics had undergone a change, and the enhancement of political influence had been sought by the Czar more anxiously than territorial aggrandisement. Of this change the noble earl cited some proofs, comprising the diplomatic mission of Prince Menschikoff to Constantinople. Another assertion had given him still greater surprise. It was that he had specifically announced a willingness to accept of peace under Austrian negotiation on the basis of the status quo ante. This result would have been satisfactory before war actually broke out; but the occurrence of that event completely changed the aspect of the question. Respecting the absolute terms whereon peace should be now accepted, it would be imprudent and premature to say anything. These must, indeed, depend upon the eventualities of the war, and would differ by the whole range of possibilities between the entrance of the Russians into Constantinople and of the allies into St. Petersburg. But in any contingency, peace must obtain and secure the integrity of the Ottoman empire, and could not be accorded until that result was by some means or other satisfactorily guaranteed. After reiterating his conviction that the power of Russia was not formidable to Europe; that the Turks could cope with her single-handed; and that France alone was stronger than Russia and Austria together, Lord Aberdeen alluded to some personal topics. A multitude of imputations, varying only in their degrees of malignity and absurdity—he would not condescend to notice, but declared that if he had laboured most earnestly to avert the calamity of war he had also been most anxious, when once begun, that it should be vigorously prosecuted, and had urged more strenuously than any one the advance of the allied forces upon the Danube and into co-operation with Omar Pacha. A war waged for the sake of peace should be waged with the utmost possible spirit and activity. Believing the war in which we were engaged to be just, he should forego no exertion to make it brief and successful; and the success to be striven for was the conclusion of a safe and honourable peace.—The Marquis of Clanricarde reviewed at much length the ministerial career of Lord Aberdeen from the date of the treaty of Adrianople, and through his connexion with several different administrations. Through all he declared that the noble carl had shown himself the constant supporter of arbitrary power in every nation of Europe, a partisan of Russia, and an opponent of every national effort to obtain constitutional liberties wherever undertaken. To the present government he contended that the prime minister was an evil genius. Attributing to his influence the fact that Lord Palmerston was not made war minister, though best fitted by abilities for the post and called to it also by the public voice, Lord Clanricarde referred to the acknowledged Lord Clanricarde referred to the acknowledged talents of other members of the ministry, all of whom also led sections of representatives in the House of Commons, and yet their combined forces had proved unable to save from defeat every measure of importance brought forward during the present session. paralysis of governing power resulted, he believed, from the presence of Lord Aberdeen. It was his own conviction that the continuance in office of the prime minister was contrary to the interests of the country, and the only reason why he did not propose a formal vote to that effect was the doubt he entertained respecting the further arrangements which such a vote, if successful, would necessitate.-Lord BEAUMONT, after a few general remarks, inquired the truth of a statement hazarded by some newspaper, that Count Metternich had, at the Ship, partially or entirely, of the treaty of Adrianople. some newspaper, that Count Metternich had, at the To show the absurdity of this assertion, Lord Aberdeen request of his own sovereign, the Emperor of Austria,

sketched out a plan for negotiations, which he had communicated to the British premier.—The Earl of ABERDEEN declared that the report in question was absolutely baseless .- Lord BROUGHAM expressed his satisfaction at the speech of the prime minister, but felt some apprehension that, as Russia seemed about to evacuate the principalities, Austria would consent to make peace on that basis. He trusted that neither France nor England were in any way committed to the conclusions at which the Austrian and Prussian cabinets might think proper to arrive.—The subject then dropped, and, after transacting some formal business, their lordships adjourned at half past seven o'clock.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, May 29, Mr. Blackett inquired if the Last Protocol by the Representatives of the Four Powers at Vienna conveyed any recognition or sanction of the first article of the treaty lately concluded between Austria and Prussia, by which the contracting powers reciprocally guaranteed to each other the possession of their German and non-German territories. — Lord J. RUSSELL said the protocol contained no such special recognition or sanction. The four powers recognised, in the two treaties lately concluded between Austria and Prussia and Great Britain and France respectively, a tendency to confirm and maintain the principles consecrated by the Vienna protocols, namely, the independence and integrity of the Turkish empire, and the evacuation of the principalities by the Russian

Mr. MILNES wished to know if it were true that the Territory of Greece had been Occupied by the Forces of France and England, and if so, what was the object of the occupation:—Lord J. RUSSELL stated that 6000 men had been sent from France, with instructions to occupy the Piræus; and a regiment of infantry which had left this country would likewise take part in the occupation. The cause of the measure was the intelligence received, that, with the connivance of the Greek government, Greek officers had been attempting to raise insurrection in the Turkish provinces adjoining Greece, and had in some instances succeeded, as was shown by a correspondence found in the possession of General Grivas, taken in a late action. If it were true that the King of Greece was opposed to the violation of friendly territory, the protection of the allied forces would enable him to prevent it. The object of France and England was to take care that Greece should not be, whether secretly or openly, the ally of Russia in the

present war. Sir James Graham described the arrangements for the Conveyance of Letters to and from the British Forces engaged in the War.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL withdrew the Bills for the Prevention of Bribery in the Boroughs of Canterbury, Cambridge, Kingston, Maldon, and Barnstople, which stood for a second reading, and entered into an explanation of his reasons for doing so. It was hopeless to attempt to carry them through at this advanced period of the session, and there was, besides, a general impression in the boroughs concerned that the measures would contravene the expectation of indemnity held out on the appointment of the commissioners of inquiry. The justice of this view was questionable, but, under all the circumstances, it was not the intention of govern-ment to persevere with them.—This communication gave rise to comments from various members, in the course of which Mr. DISRAELI took an opportunity of reviewing the progress of public business during the present session. Seven measures of the highest importance had been introduced by ministers, three of which-those on the law of settlement, Scottish education, and parliamentary oaths—had been lost; three—the reform bill, the civil service bill, and the corrupt boroughs disfranchisement bill-withdrawn or not brought forward; whilst onethe Oxford university bill-remained, on which they had sustained many ignominious defeats. If they had not a fair prospect of carrying those bills, they ought not to have attempted to introduce them at all. It was remarkable, too, that all those measures were either assaults upon the rights of the subjects or the institutions of the country. We had now ministers of distinguished ability, and who had made enormous sacrifices

for their country and themselves, yet they made very little progress in passing bills, and he thought the house had received no adequate compensation in well-digested and statesmanlike measures, for the break-up of parties and the departure which had taken place from the spirit and genius of our parliamentary constitution when the present administration was formed.-Lord J. Russell reminded Mr. Disraeli that he had himself been unsuccessful with the measures he proposed during his short tenure of office in 1852, and especially his grand financial plan. It was true that owing to the pressure of time and circumstances, several bills brought forward in the present session had failed, but on the question of the war and the conduct of the negotiations which had preceded it, the house had plainly and strongly declared its confidence in the present administration, as it had done also only last week on the Exchequer Bonds resolutions.

Though the oaths bill had been lost, it might be hoped that the cause of Jewish emancipation would make such progress in public opinion as to ensure its success within a few years. In spite of all the anxiety professed by the right hon, gentleman on the subject, it was singular that he had been known to abstain from voting in their favour, and even to vote against them; so that it appeared he could allow the convenience of the hour to overrule his attachment to their cause.—After a reply from Mr. Disraeli, and a rejoinder from Lord John Russell, the order of the day for the second reading of the bills was discharged.

On Thursday, June 1, Sir J. PAKINGTON, as chairman of the late committee on the Public Business of the House, moved the adoption of the resolutions agreed to, and recommended by them for the sanction of the house. -The resolutions were then put seriatim, some discussion taking place on each. All were agreed to, with the exception of the last, for the adjournment of the house at its rising from Friday to Monday without formal motion, which was opposed by Mr. Bright, Mr. Hume, and Mr. Disraeli, and withdrawn in consequence.

The house went into committee on the Oxford University Bill, and proceeded with the consideration of its clauses, from the 26th onwards.

On Friday, June 2, Sir J. Graham stated, in reply to a question put by Mr. Hume, the substance of despatches received at the Admiralty from Sir C. Napier, communicating the Operations of the British Fleet in the Bay of Hango, at the entrance of the Gulf of Finland, whence it appeared that a merchantman had been cut out by Captain Hall,—a feat which, though not upon a large scale, was a gallant one, and was described by Sir Charles as an exploit worthy of the best days of the British navy; and that next day an attack was made on two forts. He added, that the state of the British fleet was most satisfactory, and that, when joined by the French squadron, the allied force collected in the Gulf of Finland would amount to twenty-eight sail of the line, with frigates and steamers in proportion.

Sir G. HEATHCOTE inquired whether it was intended to take any steps to make the Dress and Accountements of the Army more convenient, and better adapted to hot climates?—Mr. S. HERBERT was glad to be able to answer in the affirmative. The commander-in-chief had called for patterns of the uniforms and accoutrements of the different armics of Europe; and, with regard to the stock, he hoped the arrangement made would be perfectly satisfactory. The military authorities were perfectly alive to the subject; and as respected shaving, this matter, he said (in reply to Mr. H. Herbert) had engaged the attention of Lord Raglan, who would

act as observation and experience suggested.

The house having resolved itself into committee upon the Customs Duties (Sugar) Bill, the clauses underwent much discussion, and new clauses were added.

On the order for the third reading of the Excise Duties Bill, Mr. J. O'CONNELL moved to defer the order until that day fortnight, in order to afford to the Irish dis-tillers an opportunity of making a representation to the government with relation to the subject of drawbacks. -Mr. Wilson resisted the proposed delay, and, after a discussion, turning principally upon the policy of the drawback system, the house divided, when the third reading was carried by 61 to 32.—Mr. Beamish made a further attempt to obtain delay, and moved that the

debate be adjourned; but, after some further discussion, this motion was negatived upon a division by 71 to 23,

and the bill passed.

The house then went into committee upon the Public Revenue and Consolidated Fund Charges Bill, when the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER explained the object of the measure, which was to alter the machinery of the public accounts, by bringing the gross income directly into the exchequer, including certain deductions hitherto made in transit, and which would hereafter appear upon the votes in supply. This new fiscal arrangement, he observed, would furnish a fresh security for the per-formance by the executive government of its duty. The opportunity had been taken, he added, to revise the charges already made on the consolidated fund .- The clauses were agreed to after a short discussion.

Mr. HUTT obtained leave to bring in a bill for the Promotion of Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts. The house then adjourned till Thursday the 8th inst.

On Thursday, June 8, Lord J. RUSSELL announced the intended New Arrangements for the Military Department. Two questions, he observed, had engaged attention; one, that of giving more vigour and efficiency to the war department; the other related to the various subordinate departments connected with the military administration. With respect to the first, it was the opinion of her Majesty's government that the minister having charge of the colonial department was unable, physically and morally, to give the necessary amount of attention, time, and labour, to the affairs of the war department; and that these affairs, in time of war, instead of being united with the administration of the colonies, should be separated from them. In respect to the next question, as to the administration of the various departments connected with military affairs, Lord John referred to certain plans which had been at different periods suggested for the improvement of the military administration, and to the objections offered against each; and, in conclusion, stated that the government were of opinion that the best thing that could be done for the present was to confine themselves to the separation of functions, by creating a distinct secretary of state for the war department, and giving to him the superintendence over the various subordinate military departments. It was clear, he thought, that it would be very unadvisable, at the present moment, to incur the inconveniences, the delay, and the confusion attendant upon a re-arrangement of all these various departments; and the government were of opinion that the best mode of proceeding was to leave it to the war secretary of state to consider from time to time what were the best arrangements that could be made, and what improvements could be introduced. The patronage of the army would still remain vested in the commander-in-chief. It would not be necessary to have recourse to parliament for anthority to carry the proposed separation into effect, and the existing establishment would be nearly sufficient for the new arrangements.—Mr. HUME was glad to find that the government had made a beginning; but the house, he thought, could not be satisfied until a definite plan had been laid upon the table. He wished to have one head responsible to the house for all departments of the army.—Mr. Ellice did not wish the satisfaction which must be felt at what was actually done to be taken to imply a general assent to a statement which stopped short of what he thought necessary. There should be, in his opinion, one military head, to whom all the departments should be responsible, and who should himself be responsible to the house. If the new secretary of state was to be a permanent officer, and if he was to have the power of bringing, by degrees, other departments under subjection to his own, which could be better managed by such control, he (Mr. Ellice) would be satisfied.

Mr. AGLIONBY moved the second reading of the Criminal Procedure Bill, the objects of which, he said, were threefold-to save a considerable expense to the country, to prevent loss of time and trouble to prosecutors and witnesses, and to spare the persons charged the contamination of a gaol.—Mr. Coeberr admitted that the object of the bill was good,

mittee, and he moved to defer the second reading for mittee, and he moved to defer the second reading for six months.—This amendment was seconded by Mr. ATHERTON.—Mr. J. PHILLIMORE supported the second reading.—Lord PALMERSTON, admitting that there were imperfections in the bill, thought they were capable of being remedied in committee, and recommended the house to consent to the second reading.—Mr. HENLEY did not think the bill could be made to work, and should yet against the second reading. work, and should vote against the second reading. After a short debate, the amendment was negatived by 59 to 9, and the bill was read a second time.

On Monday, June 12, on going into committee on the Stamp Duties Bill, Mr. HUME objected to the clause which imposes a duty on foreign bills of exchange drawn out of the United Kingdom: this, he said, would interfere with the principles of free trade. Mr. Hume was supported by Mr. Masterman, Mr. William Brown, Mr. J. B. Smith, and Mr. Thomas Baring. They contended that it would be a tax on an article never taxed before; it would disturb our commercial opera-tions with foreign countries; and it would inflict a severe blow on the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the country. It would take away the advantage we at present possess over other countries, where bills are taxed; as a precisely similar measure, the imposition of a duty on marine insurance, operates as a bounty on the establishment of marine insurance companies in every country in the world. Our great rival, the United States, was wise enough not to impose any stamp at all. The stamp would be a tax upon banking operations, and the increase to the revenue would not be sufficient to justify the government in placing difficulties in the way of commerce.—On the other hand, Mr. Glyn, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Glad-stone defended the stamp. The measure would remedy a great evil affecting the interests of holders of foreign bills. The capital represented by bills of exchange is 160,000,000l.—one-fifth of which bills are foreign; and if any of these, purporting to be drawn in the colonies or a foreign country, are proved to have been drawn in England, then the holders cannot recover. The records of the Bankruptcy Court show that this is not unfrequently the case. Had the government proposed that the bills should be sent to the Stamp Office to be stamped, the argument of inconvenience might be used, but the adhesive stamp deprives that plea of force. What effect can the imposition of 1s. per 100% have upon the operations of commerce? The tax is not new: at present all foreign bills drawn in England are liable to a duty of 1s. 6d. per 100l.; by the new scale the duty will be from 1d. to 4d. for 100l., and instead of 4s. up to 5001. the duty will be from 1s. to 1s. 8d. The only new element is the imposition of the tax on bills drawn in foreign countries and payable in this country. What the house is asked to do is to remove the shackles from the home trade and place it upon a footing of equality with the foreign trade. At present the foreign trade enjoys an unjust exemption.—On a division, the amend-ment was negatived by 173 to 110, and the clause was agreed to.—On the motion of Mr. Phinn, a clause was inserted to the effect that every instrument liable to stamp-duty shall be admitted in evidence in any criminal proceeding, although it may not bear the stamp required by law .- The clauses and schedules of the bill passed through committee, and were reported.

In a committee of supply upon the civil service estimates, on the vote for Government Prisons and Convict Establishments at Home, a discussion of considerable interest arose, in the course of which Lord Palmerston stated that the government had determined to abridge the term of separate confinement of convicts sentenced to penal servitude to a maximum of nine months; so that, supposing a convict to be sentenced to seven years' servitude, the first nine months would be passed in separate confinement, after which he would be placed in association with others.—Mr. Spooner objected to an item in this vote, of 550l. for special services of Roman Catholic Priests in Government Prisons, observing that this was the first time such an item had appeared in the vote, and he wished to know what the services were, and whether the charge was to be continuous? but urged various objections which he considered touched the principle, and could not be cured in comcountrymen were Roman Catholics, it was thought right to afford prisoners of that creed the means of becoming better christians. The system had been for several years in practice at Millbank, and it was his intention that it should be extended to all government prisons. What was wanted was to endeavour to mend the minds of those who were imprisoned for crimes, and to rectify their notions of right and wrong, which could be done only by affording them religious instruction by ministers of their own faith.—The amendment, which was opposed by Mr. Scholefield, Mr. J. Ball, and Mr. Lucas, and supported by Mr. Adderley, Mr. Crossley, Mr. Horsfall, Mr. W. J. Fox, Sir J. Pakington, Mr. Haddeld, and Mr. Miles, was carried upon a division (against the government) by 158 to 136.

On Tuesday, June 13, Mr. H. BERKELEY made his annual motion for leave to bring in a bill for the establishment of the Vote by Ballot in parliamentary elections. Premising that it was his determination to persevere in his efforts to pass this measure, which he considered to be one of justice and expediency, he reiterated the arguments he had employed on former occasions, contending that the elective franchise was a limited right, and not a trust for non-electors (which would involve responsibility, and it was impossible to define an electoral breach of trust); and that, even if it were a trust, its obligations could not be fulfilled under a system of open voting.—Lord Palmerston opposed the motion. He was not insensible of the advantages which would accrue from any system that would provide an effectual remedy against intimidation, bribery, or the employment of undue influence at elections. his first objection to the ballot was, that it would utterly fail in insuring that secreey which was the foundation of the desired result. No contrivance could be devised that would prevent the opinion and votes of a great majority of electors from being as fully known under the ballot as under the system of open voting. In the United States the votes at elections were not only well known, but ostentatiously avowed. Electors were too honest and too manly to refuse to declare the names of those candidates who were identified with their own political views. To some shopkeepers and others, apprehensive that their votes might injure their interests, the ballot might seem to be a security; but the ballot would not prevent solicitation, and the application of what was termed the screw, to extort a promise. The promise in such cases would be either given or withheld. If given and redeemed, what was the use of the ballot? If broken, what improvement would this effect in the mode of voting? If the voter refused to promise, the inference would be that he meant to vote the other way; the candidate would then act as he now did, and the ballot would be a perfect nullity. His first objection to the ballot therefore was that it would not succeed: but, secondly, he objected to it because it might succeed; for, if it did, secrecy in such a matter would work an entire change in our habits, and compel Englishmen to disguise their political prepossessions and opinions, which, he thought, would be a great national calamity. The theory of Mr. Berkeley, he contended, was erroneous; the franchise was a trust given for the benefit of the electors at large, and would be so even if the suffrage were universal; and, according to the spirit of the British constitution, every man clothed with a political right, involving a duty, was bound to exercise it openly, subject to a responsibility to public opinion, which had a governing influence over every honest man. If any man, high or low, was invested with a public function, he ought to make up his mind to the consequences of an honest discharge of that function; if the ballot was required for the protection of electors, why not for representatives, who were liable to suffer for the votes they gave? He believed that the evils of open voting were grossly exaggerated, and that, in general, what a man lest by opponents he gained from his friends,—Sir J. Walmsley, Mr. Forster, and Sir J. Fitzgerald spoke in favour of the motion.—Mr. BRIGHT after replying to Lord Palmerston's objections to the ballot, said that the question was, what the advocates of the ballot should do to secure it? He hoped that constituencies would make up their minds

men to come into parliament in their name who refused them the protection of a secret vote. Then, what should those of the elected do by whose suffrage the present ministers sat upon the treasury bench? He repudiated the leadership of men professing to be liberal, who denied the smallest concession on such questions as denied the smallest concession on such questions as this. What the supporters of the government should do was to say to them, "We have no objection to support you, but if you mean to be the leaders of this party, you must take up this question of the ballot, which we regard as a vital question, or you shall not be our leaders, and we will not be your followers." If the advocates of the ballot resolved to have the ballot, and would not support a cabinet that denied it, then, and then only, there would be a prospect of its being carried.—Mr. WHITESIDE applauded the speech of Lord Palmerston. He thought the argument of the noble lord was unanswerable, and trusted that he spoke the sense of the cabinet, and that he had worked a conversion in the sentiments of his colleague, the right hon member for Southwark.—Sir W. MOLESWORTH, however, confessed that, although he had listened attentively to the speech of his noble friend, he was not convinced by it. So far from having changed his opinion upon this question, after hearing every argument that had been urged for and against it, the result had been only to strengthen the conviction that no measure would or could be effectual in arresting bribery or intimidation which did not contain some provision that the votes of electors should be given secretly. Parliament had declared the necessity of more effectual provisions to prevent bribery; were these provisions to be of the old character, or of a new and better description? That was the practical question at issue between the friends and opponents of the ballot. His conclusion in favour of the ballot was founded upon patent proof that the bribery law was ineffectual, and he assigned reasons for believing that it must be so. Reliance could not be placed upon penal enactments alone; they must be combined with other precautions that would take away the motive to commit bribery. William entered somewhat particularly into the different forms which corruption assumed, and the various agencies employed, and, in pointing out the good effects of secret voting in arresting its course, he expressed his conviction that, had the reform act contained such a provision, many constituencies which had become a disgrace and reproach to the country would have been perfeetly pure. But bribery, in his opinion, could never be effectually stopped unless intimidation were put down, and it was idle and futile to attempt to put down inti-midation by penal enactments. The only security to the voter against intimidation, individual and collective, was to be found in the ballot, co-operating with public opinion; while, at the same time, it would greatly diminish the number of both bribers and intimidators. The argument that the franchise was a trust, the exercise of which was to be judged by the community, led, he urged, to the conclusion that all the community were entitled to votes; and he showed the want of analogy between the responsibility of electors and of the elected If the ballot should be adopted and failed, no evil would result from the experiment, while parlia-ment would feel that it had done its best to stop a great and crying evil, which tended to sap the foundations of our representative institutions .-Mr. J. Butt and Mr. Kendall opposed the motion, and Mr. Phinn supported.-On a division the motion was negatived by 194 against 157. Mr. Serjeant SHEE moved for leave to bring in a

to the consequences of an honest discharge of that function; if the ballet was required for the protection of bill to alter and amend the laws relating to the electors, why not for representatives, who were liable to bill to alter and amend the laws relating to the suffer for the votes they gave? He believed that the crease the means of religious instruction and church evils of open voting were grossly exaggerated, and that, accommodation for her Majesty's Irish subjects. Citing in general, what a man lest by opponents he gained from his friends.—Sir J. Walmsley, Mr. Forster, and Sir J. Fitzgerald spoke in favour of the motion.—Mr. Bright and the properties of the Irish Church establishment by various eminent modern statesmen, as a Sir J. Fitzgerald spoke in favour of the motion.—Mr. Bright at the passion was, what the the blolt, said that the question was, what the the blolt, said that the question was, what the davocates of the ballot should do to secure it? He their object to be that of providing for the religious instruction of the people in the country where they that this should be a testing question, and not allow existed, and he proceeded to try the Church establishment.

ment of Ireland by this test. The result of a body of of any privilege or right of preference in elections to statistics showed a contrast between the ample provision college empluments now belonging to any school, two made for the religious instruction of a small minority, the members of the Established Church, and the spiritual destitution of the great body of the people, being Roman Catholies. He dwelt at much length upon various details connected with this disproportion, and suggested a scheme for augmenting the funds at the disposal of the ecclesiastical commissioners, proposing that there should be two other ecclesiastical commissioners, a Roman Catholic and a Presbyterian, to which separate funds should be paid out of the aggregate fund for rebuilding and repairing churches and chapels; that other funds should be applied to the purchase of glebes for Roman Catholics and Presbyterian ministers; and that the clergy of those churches should be corporations, like those of the Established Church. He concluded the general outline of the bill by disclaiming all sectarian feeling or hostility to the Established Church, his only desire being to promote, by reasonable and practicable arrangements, the settlement of a question which had been a difficulty to all governments. - Mr. BROTHERTON moved that the debate be adjourned .- Mr. NAPIER pledged himself to show, when the debate was resumed, that the statement made hy Mr. Shee was capable of a complete refutation, and that the motion was contrary not only to every principle of the constitution, but to the oath taken by Mr. Shee.—Sir J. Young would like-wise be prepared to state the reasons why he should resist the introduction of the bill .- After some further conversation the debate was adjourned until Monday.

On Wednesday, June 14, on the order for the second reading of the Church Rates Bill, Mr. PACKE announced his intention to withdraw it. The session, he said, was too far advanced to warrant the expectation that it could be carried through both houses; but at the commencement of the next session, unless he had an assurance that the government would bring in a measure upon the subject, he should ask leave to introduce a bill on the same principle as the present. A discussion of the subject was stopped by the Speaker, as irregular, and the

order was discharged.

On Thursday, June 15, on going into committee on the amended Oxford University Bill, Lord J. RUSSELL announced the intention of the government to add two commissioners to the five named in the bill; he reserved their names until the report .- Mr. WALPOLE expressed his satisfaction at the alterations made in the bill, which he thought would insure its passing during this session. -Mr. HORSMAN considered that the principle of the bill, as it stood at present, was different from that to which the house had given its assent; that the compulsory principle had been abandoned, and that the bill was now merely an enabling bill .- In the discussion which arose upon the 31st clause, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER confessed that the pressure put upon the government had reduced them unwillingly to the alternative of a modified bill or no bill at all .- Mr. BLACKETT lamented that this had been converted into a permissive measure, and attributed the failure of the original bill, not to the power of its opponents, but to the want of energy among its supporters. He believed the extent of the alterations was not sufficiently appreciated. -Lord J. RUSSELL said the alterations in the bill were, in the opinion of the government, alterations for the worse; but they were necessary in consequence of the votes of a majority of the house. If the provisions of the original bill had been supported by a majority, he should not have despaired of carrying the measure through this session; but when it was obvious that it had been extended. had been altered in several important particulars, and every clause occupied a long time in discussion, the question arose whether the bill should be given up altogether or altered, and the government had come to the conclusion that it would be better to alter the bill, which in its present shape effected many amendments, and laid the foundation of future improvements.

On Friday, June 16, the house again went into committee on the Oxford University Bill, the remaining clauses of which were agreed to, with a few unimportant amendments.—Mr. Roundell PALMER then moved to

months' notice shall be given to the governing body of such school and to the charity commissioners, and no such regulation shall be made if two-thirds of such governing body or such commissioners shall declare that it would be prejudicial to such school.—The CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer opposed this clause. There was, he said, a provision in the bill by which all persons in-terested in these endowments were secured an impartial hearing before a committee of the privy council, which he thought a sufficient protection; he objected likewise to the principle of the clause, and questioned its practicability .- Lord J. Russell observed, that the direct effect of the clause was to preserve the privileges of bad schools .- After a warm debate, in which the clause was schools.—After a warm devote, in which the clause was supported by Sir W. Heathcote, Mr. R. Phillimore, Mr. Lockhart, Mr. Walpole, Sir T. Acland, Mr. Wigram, and Admiral Walcot, and opposed by the Solicitor-General and Mr. John M'Gregor, the committee divided, when the clause was carried (against the government), by 160 to 108.

On Monday, June 19, Mr. STRUTT entered into some personal explanations regarding his Recent Exclusion from the Ministry. He had accepted office after much entreaty and without conditions, and had devoted his whole time to the performance of its duties. On his returning to town after the Whitsuntide recess he was informed by the Premier that certain changes of an important nature had occurred in the cabinet, and the completion of those changes involved the appointment of another person to the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster. All the arrangements, he found, were already made in anticipation of his consenting to resign that office. Under these circumstances no alternative but resignation was possible, and he therefore resigned, but declared, in contradiction to various rumours on the subject, that his departure from office was as perfectly unconditional as his original acceptance had been, and said that he had never been consulted respecting the new ministerial arrangements before they were accomplished.

The house then went into committee on the Oxford University Bill, resuming the discussion of the additional clauses.—Lord J. Russell announced that the two new commissioners who were to be appointed would be Lord Harrowby and Mr. G. C. Lewis .-Mr. BLACKETT moved the insertion of a clause abrogating all the oaths taken in the university upon admission to offices or emoluments.—The CHANCELLOR of the Ex-CHEQUER contended that the subject was one which should be most appropriately determined by the college authorities.—On a division, the clause was negatived by a majority of 109 to 71—38.—Another clause provided that no person should have priority in passing his examination, or taking a degree, on account of his rank, was proposed by Mr. J. G. PHILLIMORE, and negatived by the narrow majority of one; the votes standing, ayes 66, noes 67.—Other clauses were successively presented and discussed, but ultimately all were withdrawn, and the bill passed through committee. The report was ordered to be brought up on Thursday.

The house then went into committee of supply. A vote of 161,165l. being proposed for the maintenance of Gaols, Bethlehem Hospitals, and Pauper Lunatie Asylums. -Mr. Scholefield moved as an amendment, that the vote should be reduced by 100%, being the amount of the salary of the chaplain in a lunatic asylum. Referring to the vote passed some days since retrenching the item allowed for the ministrations of Roman Catholic priests in prisons, he wished to test the principle by proposing a similar reduction in the case of a protestant chaplain. This amendment provoked considerable discussion, in the course of which Lord Palmerston confessed to having experienced much surprise and pain at the division on the former occasion, and deprecated the renewal of a controversy from which unfortunate inmates of prisons and asylums must be the sufferers. -On a division, the amendment was negatived by 246 votes to 23-223. The vote, as originally proposed, was then agreed to.

On Tuesday, June 20, Mr. CHAMBERS again brought insert a new clause, enacting that, before any college or forward the Claims of the Baron de Bode, and moved the commissioners make any regulation for the abolition | a resolution, that national good faith requires that these claims should be satisfied. The question was again discussed at some length, and the motion was negatived

by 82 against 67.
On Wednesday, June 21, the second reading of the Church Rates Abolition Bill was moved by Mr. Miall, in the absence of Sir W. Clay, who had charge of the measure.—Mr. A. Pellatt supported the motion, observing that the people were rapidly relieving themselves of the burthen arising from the impost, and that it was time the legislature interfered to recognise and adjust the new condition of the public feeling with relation to church rates.—Mr. GOULBOURN saw in the measure the beginning of a total severance between church and state. He pointed out the danger which the poor rate, and even the general revenue of the country, might incur, if the house once admitted the principle that persons might be exoncrated from paying taxes, on the plea of "conscientious scruples." He moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.—The amendment was seconded by Mr. Liddell (Liverpool), who, however, admitted the necessity of devising some measure to rectify the existing law relating to church rates.—Mr. E. Ball contended that the church rate system should be abolished, as an act of justice to dissenters, and of prudence with regard to the church itself. The impost now furnished a cause for deplorable strife, which it was most desirable to annihilate.-Dr. PHILLIMORE confessed that the church rate should not be levied upon dissenters, but was not prepared for a total abolition of the system.—Mr. HORSMAN also recommended a middle course, and urged the government to attempt to settle the question. If, however, this was impossible, and no measure could be contrived for the relief of dissenters, he preferred to see the church rates abolished rather than prolong the evils and bitterness which they now occasioned.—Mr. V. SMITH, observing that the grievance had endured for many years without producing any attempt to remedy it on the part of the government, supported the second reading of the bill, which swept away the system altogether.—The Chan-CELLOR of the EXCHEQUER admitted that an irresistible case had been made out for the dissenters, and the time must shortly come when government would feel bound to provide some means of relief. He nevertheless denied that the case was so urgent as to require the immediate extinction of a system which was susceptible of improvement, remarking that church rates were still paid without demur in the great majority of instances. There were 11,000 parishes in the country, and only 500 church-rate contests had taken place. prospect of an early adjustment of the system upon a satisfactory basis, he could not consent to adopt a proposal for its summary abolition.—Mr. PACKE also recommended the withdrawal of the bill, in anticipation of the promised government measure next year,—Mr. Bass supported the motion.—Mr. Bright reminded the house that when the bill was first introduced Lord John Russell had enlarged upon the difficulties, and almost confirmed the impossibility of contriving any equitable settlement of the question. He urged them therefore to pass the present measure, without being led away by the prospect of the compromise held out by Mr. Gladstone.—Lord J. Russell recapitulated the conditions on which, in his opinion, any satisfactory settlement of the church rate question should be based. He could not permit the voluntary system to supersede the Establishment, nor could he consent to abolish church rates without first providing some fund for the maintenance of the fabrics now belonging to the church. He wished to relieve the protestant dissenters, to whom the cause of civil and religious liberty was much indebted, from their present grievances, but could sanction no measure that did not recognise the justice of drawing from the land money for the support of the parochial churches of the country. Those churches, he argued, did not belong to a sect, but to the nation, and should find national support. No substitute of which he could approve had been suggested in the room of the church rate; and, failing that provision, he thought it most advisable to retain the impost.—Sir W. CLAY having declined to withdraw the bill, a division took

182; for the amendment 209. The majority against the bill 27, which, for the present session, is consequently

On Thursday, June 22, on the order of the day for considering the report on the Oxford University Bill, Mr. HEYWOOD moved the insertion of a clause rendering it unnecessary for a person upon matriculation to make or subscribe any declaration or take any oath save the oath (or declaration) of allegiance, his object, he said, being to place the University of Oxford upon the same footing in this respect as that of Cambridge. He discussed at some length the history and character of the thirty-nine articles, and urged the inexpediency of requiring subscription to them as a test from young men entering the university.—The motion was seconded by Mr. Collier.—Mr. S. Herbert admitted that it was impossible at the present day to maintain the existing exclusive system at Oxford, and that, looking at the subject in the interests of the Church of England, it was impolitic to do so; but the question was how the object could be best attained. Although the bill was not what he wished it to be, he should deeply lament the intro-duction into it of an element that might materially affect its chance of success. That portion of the bill which changed the constitution of the governing body at the university had been adopted by the house; that body, he trusted, would be willing to carry out other reforms indicated in the bill as originally framed; and he thought it would be wrong at this moment to take out of their hands so important a question. Knowing that there existed at Oxford a strong feeling in favour of practical reform, he wished to let them have an opportunity of discussing this question, and, if the authorities at Oxford should of themselves consent to admit dissenters into the university, more would be accomplished than by forcing upon them his clause, which might then be adopted unwillingly, and perhaps indirectly defeated. If the university should not act in this direction, parliament would be free to legislate upon the matter hereafter: at present, although he concurred in the object in view, he hoped the house would not adopt this clause.—The motion was supported by Mr. M. Gibson, and Sir J. Ramsden, and was opposed by Sir W. Heathcote and Mr. Henley .- The CHANCEL-LOR of the EXCHEQUER observed that the university stood upon the footing of this principle-that education must be a religious education, and, while the church occupied the position of a national establishment, the connexion between religion and education being maintained, the church was entitled to expect that the instruction, discipline, and government of the university should be moulded in conformity with that specific form of religion which is taught in the church. In providing for the admission of dissenters to the universities the title of Roman Catholics must be considered, whose admission was necessarily involved in that of dissenters. With due regard to religious teaching, he should consider it a great advantage, not only to dissenters but to the church and to the nation, if provision could be made for the admission of dissenters to the university. Mr. Heywood, however, insisted upon making this measure a part of the bill, with the scheme of which it was wholly discrepant, the government having carefully kept the matters distinct. He (Mr. Gladstone) believed it was not politic to coerce the university upon this head, nor would the clause secure the admission of dissenters, which would depend upon the free will of the university. Was it not, then, the wisest course to trust that free will generously, rather than to seem to interfere, and expose the authority of parliament to contempt by a futile provision? It was entirely in the power of the authorities of the university, by judicious arrangements, to admit dissenters today without insulting them to-morrow.-Lord STANLEY could not help saying that the course taken by the government upon this question was precisely that which they had pursued with regard to almost every other question of principle, and especially of religious principle, indefinite delay being apparently the policy of the Cabinet. If the house had a right to legislate at all for the universities, it was entitled to give such a direction as this. He did not say whether it was or not expedient for parliament to take upon itself the management of academical offices; place, when there appeared-For the second reading but this was a question of national interest, and, if the principle were admitted that parliament could legislate for the university, the right now sought for could not be refused. He had no doubt that, if there was a general agreement of opinion adverse to the subject of this motion, it would be in the power of the universities to throw serious obstacles in its way; but he thought the expression of the national opinion through that house it would not be considered wise or safe to disregard. This question would be a very difficult one to deal with, if left to the universities, the head-quarters of a party which looked with the greatest disfavour upon the Protestant dissenting interest. With respect to tests, if any time for them was more objectionable than another, it was when they were imposed upon persons whose opinions were necessarily unformed. He was glad that this subject had been brought before the house, and hoped the question would be settled now, and not indefinitely deferred .- The motion was opposed by Mr. WIGRAM, and supported by Mr. Lucas, who, renouncing any claim on the part of the Roman Catholics, insisted upon the right of Protestant dissenters to participate in national funds appropriated to national edu-cation.—Mr. W. J. Fox noticed a remarkable omission in the debate; no speaker, he observed, had assigned a reason why, morally or intellectually, it was necessary to require from young men as an educational matter, subscription to a body of divinity containing some 400 distinct propositions relating to the most abstruse subjects, about which pious men were ranged on different sides. He demanded, he said, the admission not only of dissenters into the university, but of the spirit of nationality, and that great and distinctive principle of Protestantism, the right of private judgment in matters of religion.—Mr. Roundell PALMER denied that this was a question of any right withheld from, or civil disability imposed upon, dissenters. The universities, he contended, were great public schools of religious education in connexion with the Church of England for the time being. This was a question, in its large and general aspect, of the maintenance and existence of the Established Church, which must have its university, and if the university were open to dissenters it would be made unfit for all, or at least unfit for the Established Church. He looked upon this motion as the first step to a revolution, which he called upon all who adhered to the principles of the Established Church to resist.—Lord J. RUSSELL said, two distinct questions were involved in the debate,-first, the admission of dissenters into the University of Oxford; secondly, whether, there being a bill before the house for the better government of that university, it was desirable and expedient that such admission should be enacted by the bill. With respect to the first, he did not think that any argument of conclusive weight had been urged against the admission of dissenters, and he entered at some length into the reasons which had convinced him of the justice and expediency of the concession, explaining the extent to which he thought it should be carried. Upon the second question, the bill, he observed, tended greatly to the improvement of the university, opening a door to further reforms, and he considered it better to retain it in its present shape. The consequence of inserting this clause, it was admitted, must involve other clauses containing the machinery indispensable to the carrying out its object, which would delay the measure, and it was very probable it would be lost in the other house of parliament. The university would have the power under the bill to make this change, and would be likely to do it with the more willingness if not under compulsion. it was not made, the grievance should not be suffered to continue, and it would then be right, he considered, to bring in a bill for the admission of dissenters to the university.—Upon a division, the motion was carried by 252 to 161—a majority of 91 against the government.— Mr. HEYWOOD then moved another clause, that it shall not be necessary for any person, upon taking any of the degrees in arts, law, or medicine, conferred by the university, to make or subscribe any declaration, or take any oath, save the oath (or declaration) of allegiance.— Lord J. RUSSELL said as the house had declared its opinion so unequivocally upon the former clause, it was not his intention to take a division upon this .- Mr. WALPOLE observed, that this clause raised the question

whether, for the purposes of university government, nonconformists should be admitted and have a claim to endowments, and he appealed to the government to persevere in their opposition to it.—Lord J. Russell said, if there was a division, he should certainly vote against the clause .- Another division then took place with a different result, this clause being negatived by 205 to 196 .- Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. HEYWOOD announced their intention to take the opinion of the house again upon this second clause at the third reading of the bill.

On Friday, June 23, Sir J. GRAHAM, in answer to a question respecting the Loss of the Europa, said, that in consequence of that event, strict injunctions have been issued by the Board of Admiralty that all smoking, on the part of either soldiers or sailors, in the lower deck, which was before prohibited, shall, under the strictest regulations, be henceforth entirely put down -because the house will be aware that on the day preceding the fatal loss of the Europa a fire did take place upon the lower deck, which was clearly traced to smoking. Fresh instructions have also been issued with respect to the stowage of cargo on board transports; and additional precautions taken in reference to such articles as oil and coals, which might be liable to spontaneous combustion, in order to guard against that danger.

PROGRESS OF BUSINESS.

House of Lords.—Tuesday, May 30th.—Railway Navigation Bill reported with Amendments.—Manning the Navy, and Navy Pay Bills read a third time and passed.—Common Law Procedure Bill, read a third time and passed.

Thursday, June 1st.—Railway Navigation Bill recommitted and reported.

9th.—Income Tax (No. 2) Bill read a second time. 12th.—Exchequer Bonds Bill read a second time.—Railway Regulation Bill read a third time.—Income Tax (No. 2) Bill committed 13th.-Divorce Bill read a second time.-Exchequer Bouds

Bill passed.

Bill russed.

15th.—Legislative Council (Canada) Bill read a second time.—Excise Duties Bill read a second time.

19th.—Lord Lyndhurst's Speech on the Eastern Quéstion.—Excise Duties Bill read a third time and passed.

22nd.—Eneumbered Estates (West Indies) Bill read a second time.—Church Building Acts Amendment Bill read a third time and passed.—Public Statues Bill committed.—Witnesses Bill read a third time and passed.—Custom House Bill read a third time and passed.

Bill read a thirt eithe and passed.—

House of Commons.—May 20th.—Bribery Prevention Bills withdrawn.—Exchequer Bonds (6,000,000l.) Bill read a second time.—Customs Duties (Sugar and Spirits) Bill read a second time.—Sootch Schoolmasters Bill, leave given Lord Advocate to be second time.

time.—Scoten Schoolmasters Bill, leave given Lord Advocate to bring it in.

June 1st.—Income Tax Bill passed.—Oxford University Bill in Committee.—Exchequer Bonds Bill committed.—Excise Duties (Sugar) Bill committed.—Excise Duties Bill read a third time and passed.—Public Revenues and Consolidated Fund Charges Bill committed.—Merchant Shipping Bill committed.—County and Borough Police Bill read a first time. a first time.

Sth.—Minister of War, Lord John Russell's statement.— Supply: Civil Estimates.—Exchequer Bond Bill read third Supply: Civil estimates.—Exchedure Bill read a second time.

9th.—Supply: Civil estimates.—Common Law Procedure
Bill read a second time.—Convict Prisons (Ireland) Bill read a

first time.

12th.—Stamp Duties Bill reported.—Supply: Civil Esti-

13th.—The Ballot, Mr. Berkeley's motion negatived. 14th.—Church Rates Bill withdrawn.—Public Revenue and Consolidated Charges Bill reported.—Ways and Means, Sugar Duties.

15th.—Oxford University Bill recommitted.

16th.—Registration of Births (Scotland) Bill in Committee.
—Valuation of Lands (Scotland) Bill committee.—Valuation of Lands (Scotland) Bill committee—Customs Duties (Sugar) Bill read a third time and passed.—Excise Duties (Sugar) Bill committed.-Ecclesiastical Courts Bill read a third time and

19th.—Oxford University Bill reported as amended.—Supply: Civil Estimates.—Parochial Schoolmasters Bill read a second time.—Juvenile Offenders Bill read a first time.

20th.-Wreck and Salvage Bill committed.-Baron de Bode, Mr. Chambers's motion negatived. 21st.—Registration of Bills of Sale Bill committed.—Church

Rate Bill thrown out on second reading,-Bankruptcy (Ireland) Bill read a second time.

22nd.—Drainage of Lands Bill committed.—Oxford University Bill, Mr. Heywood's clause carried against ministers.—Sugar Duties Bill read a third time and passed.

23rd .- Convicts Prison (Ireland) Bill read a second time. Supply: Estimate for prisoners of war.—Stamp Acts Bill reported.

THE following are the recent changes in the distribution of offices in the government :- The Duke of Newcastle retains the duties of Secretary of State for War, and relinquishes the Colonies; Sir George Grey succeeds his grace in the latter department; Lord Granville has resigned the office of Lord President of the Council to Lord John Russell, who is to fill that post without being raised to the peerage, and still retains the leadership of the House of Commons. Lord Granville has retired for the present upon the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the Cabinet, that office being

vacated for the purpose by Mr. Strutt.

A public demonstration in favour of the Nationality of Poland was made at Sheffield on the 5th inst. Alderman Solly presided over a meeting of about twelve or thirteen thousand persons. M. Kossuth addressed the meeting at great length, and with his usual eloquence, mainly endeavouring to show that England would be neglecting her duty by marrying herself with Austria in the present war; that England would be warring with and for despotism; that there is no sincerity in the aim of the war-to preserve Turkey and check Russia-unless Poland be reconstructed an independent nation, and Hungary be independent and free; that the war is popular in England, because England that is, the people-believe the war to be waged in behalf of oppressed nationalities; but that to sue for and accept the alliance of Austria would be to fight against freedom and the oppressed. A petition was then agreed to, in accordance with the spirit of M. Kossuth's address, to be presented to the House of Lords by Earl Fitzwilliam and to the Commons by Mr. Roebuck. In the evening another meeting took place in the Music Hall, where M. Kossuth made a much longer speech, advocating the nationality of Poland.

Lord John Russell, who had vacated his seat for London by accepting the office of President of the Council, was again Returned on the 14th inst., without opposition, Mr. Urquhart, who had intimated his intention to stand, not having done so. Lord John's speech, on being declared duly elected, related almost exclusively to the great topic of the day, the war with Russia. After having reviewed the circumstances which led to this war, he proceeded to the manner in which it is to be carried on, on which subject he made the following important remarks, which formed the conclusion of his speech:—"Let me remark, in the first place, that it was observed by a member of the House of Commons, and most truly, when we were embarking in this war, that it was not a war in which we could expect those advantages which had attended other wars; that the conquests of islands, such islands, for instance, as Jamaica and Trinidad, could not be achieved over a power like Russia. Indeed, there are none of the possessions of Russia which, if they were offered to us, I should be disposed to accept; there are none which I am disposed to covet. But, more than this, we have all venerated the glories of Nelson, of St. Vincent, and of Camperdown; but the victories which they gained were victories achieved over an enemy who came out into the open sea to meet them, and who in fair fight were encountered by the valour and the prowess of our admirals and our sailors. We have now to deal with an enemy who encloses his ships in walls of granite; who places them behind stone walls and batteries of guns, and who has never ventured to meet Dundas or Napier in the open sea. If he did, no doubt those gallant admirals would be able, in the nautical phrase, to give a good account of the Russian fleets. What they will be able to accomplish as matters stand it is not for me, it is not for any of us, to decide. All I know is, that we have given the commands to gallant and skilful admirals; that all that gallantry and skill can do they will accomplish; that they are worthy sons of England, and that we ought to rest satisfied that that which can be accomplished they will accomplish; that that which they will leave undone could not be done by human courage and human skill. But, gentlemen, we have done that which has not been done in some former wars -we have at the

very commencement of the war sent a land army for the defence of our allies. You all know that our military means are far inferior to those of the great continental monarchs; that we do not pour out our eighty or hundred thousand men by conscription to swell the ranks of our army; that our army is raised solely from volun-teers, and by voluntary enrolment, and therefore we never do send armies—and I do not know that the lovers of the constitution would wish that we should send armies of one hundred and fifty or two hundred thou-sand men into the field. But even the army that we have sent has already been the means of sending troops to a Turkish fortress which surrendered in the last war to the arms of Russia-I mean the fortress of Varna, and has thus enabled the brave and able commander of the Turkish troops to add a considerable reinforcement to his army; and, I trust, will enable him to cope with the Russians in the enterprises which they are about to undertake. Well, now, gentlemen, I have said to you that I think it should be our endeavour to obtain a desirable, a solid, and an honourable peace. Now, the should be guilty of the greatest presumption—I should be guilty of a breach of the most solemn duty, if I were to say what are the terms which, in the opinion of her Majesty's government, would make peace honourable, solid, and durable. That is a question not merely for her Majesty's government; it is to be decided along with the ally of her Majesty, the Emperor of the French; we may have to consult other powers, if other powers should, as I hope they will, stand by our side in this conflict for the independence of Europe. But, more than this, the exact terms of that peace must depend upon the fortune of war, must depend upon the success with which we encounter the embattled legions of Russia. My hope is, that the war will meet with the success which from its object and its motive it deserves. But this I will say, that no insufficient peace ought to be made; that we ought not to lay down our arms until we have obtained security that, having made the great exertions that we have done, that having our cyes open to the designs of Russia, and that the other nations of Europe having their eyes open likewise, we should be the most silly of mortals if we were to sign an insecure bide his time until, by the dissensions of the other powers—until, by the weakness of some of those powers, he should find a better opportunity of accomplishing his design. Let us consider for a moment what that design I believe that, from no unfair interpretation of that which has been said by the Emperor of Russia himself, it is, that the Principalities which he now occupies, and Bulgaria, should be severed altogether from Turkey, and be held under his protection-it is, that Constantinople itself should not be occupied by the present government, or by any free government which should harbour those who might be considered his enemies-it is, that Constantinople should be, like St. Petersburg and Warsaw, subject to Russian protection and to Russian influence. I say to you at once, that such a consummation would be fatal to the liberties of England, and I ask you to aid us in opposing such a consummation. I believe that British hearts, and British courage, and British means are equal to obtain for us, in conjunction with our allies, in conjunction with the sympathies of Europe, and not of Europe only, but of the world, complete success; and I earnestly pray that God may give victory to her Majesty's arms."

NARRATIVE OF LAW AND CRIME.

At the Marlborough Street Police Court, on the 29th ult., Edward Cooper, and Emma Cooper, his wife, were charged with attempting to Pick Pockets in Regent The prisoners were dressed most respectably, and had the look of well-to-do country folks. A police constable said he had seen them walking about Regent street in awkward country fashion, running against welldressed people and pushing themselves into places before shop windows, wherever ladies stopped to gaze. He also saw the man with his hands in his coat pockets, spread the tails of his coat so as to screen the actions of the woman, who tipped the pockets of several ladics as they passed them. Being satisfied of their intentions he took them into custody. The prisoners protested their innocence. They lived at St. Alban's, and had only come up for a day or two, to see London sights. They were going back to their farm the next day if they had not been so shamefully suspected by the police. The magistrate appeared inclined to believe their story, considering how strongly it was corroborated by their appearance and country accent. Inspector Chadwick begged to be allowed to give the particulars of a dialogue which passed between the prisoners in the cells of the station house in Vine street, which he had overheard, and had made a memorandum of, thinking it might be of service in determining the true character of the prisoners. The Inspector then detailed the following conversation, the prisoners being in separate cells, giving explanations for the benefit of the court .- Woman; Hallo! old fellow, it's the benefit of the court.—Woman: Hallo! old fellow, it's a bad job. Do you think we shall get a drag (three months' imprisonment)?—Man: No.—Woman: P'raps a deuce (two months)?—Man: No, not if you keep dark (say nothing).—Woman: Well, if we get a mooner (one month), I'll make it all right with the screws (picklocks). If we'd a bloke (a solicitor), we should get off. You mind that I cracked to the peeler that we'd been from St. Alban's a week. -Man: You're a fool to crack anything. When you're nicked (taken up), never holler .- The magistrate was of opinion that the familiarity with the swell mob slang indicated a connection with the swell mob gang, and therefore remanded the prisoners, to give time to the detectives to make inquiry.
The Liability of Societies for Public Objects to Poor-

rates was tried in two cases in the Court of Queen's Bench, on the 31st ult. The parochial authorities of St. Anne's, Westminster, sought to recover a rate from the Linnean Society in respect of the house occupied by the society in Soho Square. As originally rated, the house belonged to Sir Joseph Banks, who devised the remainder of the lease to Mr. Brown, who underlet a part to the society. When the term expired, the society took the whole, underletting a portion to Mr. Brown. The society's housekeeper also occupied two rooms. On the part of the parish, it was contended that the society was not supported by voluntary contributions; and that by Mr. Brown's and the housekeeper's occupation the society had a beneficial interest in the premises. Lord Campbell decided that the society should be exempted, as it is supported by voluntary contributions, and the letting of the rooms to Mr. Brown is not for purposes of profit; but the rooms which he occupies are liable to a rate. The occupation of the housekeeper is necessary for the purpose of carrying on the society, and therefore she is exempted. The second question was, whether the Zoological Society was rateable to the parish of Maryle-bone in respect of its gardens in Regent's Park. Lord Campbell said, the society deserved the highest com-mendation, but was not entitled to exemption, because its sole and exclusive object is not the advancement of science, nor was it supported by voluntary contributions within the meaning of the act. His learned brother, Mr. Justice Erle, was a great promoter of science, but when he became a fellow of the society, he probably thought of the advantage which he himself, as well as his family and friends, would gain thereby, and that he made a good bargain by becoming a fellow. Rate

A dreadful case of Murder by a man apparently insane has come before the Southwark Police Court. Rosina Murray, a widow, let the rooms of her house in Mead's Place, Newington, to many lodgers; among them to an advertising agent, Henry Simmons. She slept in the back and he in the front parlour. Very early on Wednesday morning, the lodgers were roused from sleep by screams; and one of them running out to the staircase, saw Mrs. Murray, in her night dress, trying to crawl up the stairs, and then fall backwards, Simmons standing by with a bloody knife in his hand. Puxtey, the lodger, instantly ran to the nearest surgeon, Mr. Johnson; but he would not come. Puxtey fetched the Police, and one of them brought a surgeon, Mr. Fleming, but it was too late—Mrs. Murray was a corpse. The body was dreadfully hacked with a knife; there was a wound on each thigh, in one case severing a large artery.

which led to death from loss of blood. Simmons did not run away. When Puxtey came down stairs, he said, "The great bear is dead;" and on hearing this mentioned in evidence, he said, "The cat flew at me, and I took a knife and stuck it." When told that Mrs. Murray was dead, he said, "I know better than that; she can change herself into any shape." Mr. A'Beckett remanded Simmons, in order that the evidence of a little girl who slept with Mrs. Murray may be taken, if she be able to give evidence. At the Coroner's inquest, a verdict of wilful murder against Henry Simmons was returned.

A case of Brutal Assault by a military officer on his mistress was tried in the Court of Common Pleas on the 31st ult. Ellen Walsh was the plaintiff, and John Hatton Keane the defendant. The declaration contained two counts, one for assault and the other for detaining the plaintiff's clothes. The defendant pleaded not guilty to the first count, and to the second that he had not detained the clothes. Mr. Serjeant Shee said that his client in this case was a beautiful girl, only sixteen years of age, but although so young he was sorry to say that she had led an immoral life, she having been seduced at the early age of fifteen years. When the case was expected to be tried about three weeks ago, she was in court waiting to be examined, but on last Sunday she left her home in an unaccountable manner, and had not been heard of by her friends since, and therefore he should be unable to produce her to give evidence to-day. The defendant, Captain Keane, was a man of fortune, about twentyfive years of age, and he resided at Loughton, in Essex. In August, last year, he met the plaintiff at a place in the neighbourhood of Leicester-square, which was a cigar shop, and he apprehended was a house of ill-fame as well. He stayed there all night, and he induced the plaintiff to go with him to Loughton; but in a few days she returned again to London. The defendant, however, again induced her to live with him, and she remained at his house at Loughton until the 7th February last, when she was taken by a child, who was the daughter of the defendant's gardener, to a cottage in the neighbourhood. She had been beaten in a frightful manner, and was bruised and bleeding in various parts of her body, as the witnesses would more particularly detail. The day afterwards her mother saw the defendant and reproached him with his brutal treatment of her child, which he did not deny, but accused her of being unfaithful to him, and threatening to do for her when he caught her in London. Under these circumstances the present action was brought to recover damages for the assault, and also for some clothes which had been detained from the plaintiff. Mrs. Hutt deposed that she was a laundress at Loughton. On the 7th of February last the plaintiff came to witness about ten o'clock in the morning accompanied by the daughter of defendant's gardener, and witness consented to let plaintiff stop there until her mother came. She was in a very had condition, and appeared as if she had been dragged about by the hair of her head. There was a wound in her left cheek, her face was bloody, her left ear was quite discoloured, her face was all bruised, there was a mark as if of a whip half round her neck, and witness thought her left shoulder was bleeding. There was a great bruise on her knee, her teeth seemed to be loose, and she could not take anything while she was with witness. She stayed from ten o'clock in the morning until the evening next day, when her mother came in consequence of having been The plaintiff's ankles were cut as with a sent for. whip, and her night clothes were saturated with blood.
Mrs. Welsh and a surgeon deposed to the condition the
girl was in after the assault, and the jury almost
immediately found a verdict for the plaintiff—damages 1001. for the assault, and 1s. upon the other count.

The well-known case of Lumley v. Gye was finally

The well-known case of Lumley v. Gye was many decided on the 5th instant, in the Court of Queen's Bench. The Judges concurred in the opinion that the rule for a new trial should be discharged. The evidence alleged to have been improperly received at the last trial consisted of letters from Mr. Gye and Miss Wagner; but the Judges held that they were necessary to explain the hurried visit of Mr. Gye to Hamburg, and the hasty

conclusion of the contract of service with him. They showed that Mr. Gye and Miss Wagner had been on intimate terms previously. None of the Judges were prepared to say that the verdict of the jury was unreasonable. The jury believed Mr. Gye when he deposed that he did not know that the contract between Mr. Lumley and Miss Wagner subsisted. Miss Wagner said she was free; and if Mr. Gye believed that, the jury were right in their verdict. The rule, accordingly, was

On the 6th inst. the small town of Crowland, in Lincolnshire, was the scene of a Dreadful Murder. Mr. Hickling, a farmer residing in South street, has been twice married, and a daughter by his first wife was married to a tradesman of the town, named Joseph Baines, tailor and draper. On the above morning, about ten o'clock, a woman named Rowlett, who lived opposite the Hicklings' residence, saw Baines go in alone, opening the street door himself, and shutting it after his entrance. In the course of a few minutes, Mrs. Hickling rushed out screaming "Murder!" closely followed by Baines, with a poker in his hand. A few yards from the door of the house she fell to the ground; and while thus prostrate, with her face downwards, she was struck a violent blow on the head by Baines, who seemed much excited, holding the poker with both hands, and striking blow upon blow, apparently with all his force. The woman Rowlett immediately cried out, "Oh! Mr. Baines, what are you going to do?" and a shoemaker, named Ringrose, hurried to Mrs. Hickling's assistance; the latter was then quite senseless, and, indeed, never spoke after the assault. On Ringrose's interference, Baines threw down the poker, and ran away, but when he had gone a few yards he returned, took up the poker, and made another blow at the deceased. After this he ran off a second time, and was followed by Ringrose, who, however, was afraid to seize him, as he looked very wild. He did not speak a word during or after the murderous attack, and no cyidence was adduced before the coroner explanatory of the motives impelling him to the dreadful deed. The woman had her arms broken in two places, and her skull was completely fractured, several portions of bone being driven also into the brain. The above facts were deposed to by various witnesses at the inquest. The evidence of one of the constables who arrested Baines showed that he was alternately much excited and depressed at the time and after his arrest. He cried, said he "could not rest night or day," wished the constable to "pray for him," and often put his hand to his head, saying, "Oh, my poor head! Oh, my poor mind!" Presently he began walking sharply round the room, and then, complaining that the air was oppressive, he went to the window with the intention of opening it, and, but for the constable, would, it is believed, have thrown himself out. He seemed very unwilling to be left alone in his cell. The coroner said the evidence was clear; and the jury immediately returned a verdict of wilful murder against Joseph Baines.

The police reports contain Eight Cases of Cruelty to Women brought forward in one day. Five of them were heard at Guildhall, and three at the Thames Police-office. G. Verogo, aged twenty-one, was charged with assaulting a young woman, the mother of his ille-gitimate child. He struck her on the face, and then kicked her in the stomach. He was sent to prison for six months with hard labour. T. Miller was charged with assaulting his wife. The officer who took the prisoner into custody said that he was more like a madman than a rational being. The woman had borne him two children, and was pregnant with a third. a summons against him for a previous assault. some time back been in prison for three months for a similar offence. The magistrate said that as three months had not been sufficient to check the prisoner's propen-

charged with a similar offence, and was remanded for a similar reason. P. Silver, a scaman, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment and hard labour for an un-provoked assault upon Amelia Hunt. G. Beele received the same sentence for a similar assault upon Johanna Fitzsimmons. G. Buck was sentenced to the same term of imprisonment for assaulting Jane, his wife.

A fearful crime has been perpetrated at Esher: a woman has Murdered her Six Children, and then attempted Suicide. George Brough, formerly in the service of Prince Leopold, and now keeper of the ponds and park at Claremont, lived at West End with his wife and six children. They had been married many wife and six children. They had been married many years; but latterly Mr. Brough suspected that his wife made assignations in London, and at last, by means of detection which he adopted, traced her to a public-house with a male companion. Under the feelings which this discovery induced, he resolved to separate from his faithless wife, and left his home. On the morning of Saturday the 10th inst., Henry Woolgar, a labourer in Claremont gardens, was passing Mr. Brough's cottage, and saw a pillow stained with blood hanging out of the window. Another person came up, and they rang the bell violently; no one answered it, but they thought some one moved, and presently a woman waved a towel. Seeing this, Woolgar got a ladder and mounted to the window, and saw Mrs. Brough coming up the staircase with her hair hanging down and her body all over blood, "As she reached the top," he said, in his evidence before the Coroner, "she turned towards the window, and I saw a wound in her throat, and she made a whistling noise." Woolgar slipped down the ladder and went for a surgess while a wishbur acted. and went for a surgeon, while a neighbour entered the house by the window. He saw Mrs. Brough in one nouse by the window. He saw Mrs. Brough in one room with her throat cut, and a little baby lying in bed with its throat cut. Going from room to room, he found the other five children murdered in the same way. Mr. Bedser, the parish constable, and Mr. Biddlecombe. the superintendent of police, gave similar evidence. They entered by the front door, which Mrs. Brough had crawled down stairs to open. The wretched woman, after her wound had been dressed, voluntarily gave to Mr. Biddlecombe a frightful account of the deeds she had done. "On Friday last I was bad all day; I wanted to see Mr. Izod, and waited all day. I wanted him to give me some medicine. In the evening I walked about, and afterwards put the children to bed, and wanted to go to sleep in a chair. About nine o'clock Georgy kept calling to me to come to bed. I came up to bed; and they kept calling me to bring them some barley-water, and kept calling till near twelve o'clock. I had one candle lit on the chair. I went and got another, but could not see; there was something like and cloud, and I thought I would go down and get a knife and cut my own throat, but could not see. I groped about in master's room for a razor. I could not find one. At last I found his keys, and then found his razor. I went to Georgy, and cut her first; I did not look at her. I then came to Carry, and cut her. Then to Henry: he said, 'Don't, mother;' I said, 'I must,' and did cut him. Then I went to Bill: he was fast asleep; I turned him over; he never woke; I served him the same. I nearly tumbled into this room. The two children here, Harriet and George, were awake: he made no resistance at all; Harriet struggled very much, and gurgled. I then laid down and did myself. I can't tell what occurred for some time after that, as I found myself weak and lying on the floor. That nasty great and black cloud was gone then. I was thirsty, and got the water-bottle and drank. I fell in a sitting position; got up, and saw the children, and it all came to me again. I wanted to call, but could not speak. I went to the window and put something out to eall attention. I went to bed, and remained there till the bell rang. They made such a noise. I crawled on my hands and had not been sufficient to check the prisoner's propensities, he should now be committed for six months. M. Inces, but could not make them hear. It was Henry Noble was committed for two months for assaulting his sister. W. Creed was charged with assaulting his wife, but she was not there to press the charge. The officer was not there to press the charge. The officer was not out to be the prisoner into custody deposed to the frightful nature of the assault. Creed was remanded for a week, until his wife, who was spirited away by her for a week, until his wife, who was spirited away by her have, he can tell you." The Jury returned a verdict husband's relations, could be found. W. Maynard was

was the first nurse of the Prince of Wales, but was discharged for disobeying the orders of the medical The eldest of the murdered children, Georgina, was eleven years old; the youngest, George, was a year and nine months. The eldest daughter, Mary, aged nineteen, was at service as a lady's maid. Brough, the husband, is described as being a hardworking, sober, and honest man, which is borne out by the circumstance of his having been for many years employed in one capacity or another in the Royal Palace of Claremont. His father was likewise employed in the same palace, and was head coachman to the King of the Belgians when Prince Leopold. The man, who was the wretched woman's paramour, a married man, has been forced by the indignation of the neighbourhood to sell his business and leave the village; his wife is confined to her bed dangerously ill. Brough refuses to see his wife, but the daughter, Mary, has visited her mother in goal.

At the Middlesex sessions, on the 19th, Joseph White, an old man, was convicted of Stealing Four Pounds of Coal, the property of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The theft was a peculiarly ungrateful act: White went twice a week to Downing Street to receive soup given him by Mrs. Gladstone; it was noticed that he always entered the coal-cellar; a footman watched him, and saw him fill his pockets with coal. Sentence, six months'

imprisonment.
There have been several Incendiary Fires at Manchester. A warehouse in Mosley Street was attempted to be fired on the 19th, and another warehouse in Fountain Street was attempted on the 23d. On the 25th, a fire was discovered in the warehouse of Messrs. Leech and Co., Mosley Street. The fire police force in all these cases found that some combustible matter enclosed in pieces of brown paper had been thrown into the buildings through broken front windows or open gratings, but the vigilance of watchmen had called attention to them in time to prevent the fires extending. At the mill of Messrs. Clarke and Co., cotton spinners, Swinton, an explosion took place in one of the carding machines, and set fire to the whole room in an instant, but prompt and vigorous measures prevented the mischief spreading. It was found that some explosive substance had been previously placed under one of the rollers wrapped in brown paper—the principal ingredient being phosphorus. Four men under notice in the mill were taken before a magistrate, but the case was only one of suspicion as applied to them, and they were discharged.

John Lyons, an Irish coalwhipper, has been committed for trial by the Thames Police Magistrate for Assaulting his Wife, by putting her on a coke fire, severely burning one of her legs. A policeman witnessed the cruelty through a crevice in the shutters of the room. Lyons upbraided his wife for spending his money in drink, and leaving their children to starve; she retaliated by thrusting his trousers into the fire; he said as she had burnt his trousers he would burn herand he actually thrust her on the large fire. The policeman immediately entered: Lyons told him to take him into custody-he would sooner be hanged or transported than live with such a drunken woman. The wife has since kept out of the way to avoid giving evidence; but the policeman's testimony enabled the magistrate to

Mr. Samuel Adcock, a young farmer of Ashby Shrubs, near Leicester, has been Robbed and Murdered. He went to Leicester market on Saturday the 17th instant; very early next morning his corpse was found in a ditch by the roadside, at a lonely place, three miles from Leicester. From the appearances observed, the farmer, a tall man, had been shot in the base of the skull, at the back of the right ear, by a shorter man; the assassina-tion had occurred in the middle of the road, and the body had been dragged into the ditch. One of the victim's pockets had been turned inside out, and all the money was gone. The neckerchief and hat were missing, but the hat has been since found behind a hedge. A post-mortem examination has detected a bullet between the scalp and the skull, where it had lodged after passing through the brain.

A petition from two poor men, Imprisoned for Non-Payment of Church Rates, has been presented to the

House of Commons by Mr. Bright, and printed with the votes. The petitioners, parishioners of Ringwood, Hants, labourers, earning less than 9s. 6d. a week each, and each having a wife and two children entirely and each having a wife and two children entirely dependent on him for support, state that they were arrested on the 24th of April, handcuffed together, though offering no resistance, and, after being kept in hold till next day, conveyed to Winchester gaol. There they were treated as felous—stripped, washed, clothed in the prison-dress, allowed no communication with their friends, even by letter, and kept in continual confinement in a cell measuring about nine feet by five with the execution of each table the stripped was the first when the stripped was the first when the stripped was the stripped with the execution of about a stripped was the stripped with the execution of a stripped was the st five, with the exception of about an hour daily, for exercise, during which they were compelled to wear a mask. They state that they were subjected to this degradation because they were utterly unable to pay the church-rates demanded of them—1s. 9d. and 1s. 10½d. They are now at liberty, in consequence of a public subscription having been set on foot to procure their release.

On the 23rd instant, a person named Bosworth, alias Elliot, a printseller in Holywell-street, in the Strand, was tried in the Court of Queen's Bench, on the charge of selling Disgusting and Indecent Prints. The defendant did not appear, but the charge was proved by two witnesses, agents for the Society for the Suppression of Vice, who prosecuted. He was convicted, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment, with hard labour.

NARRATIVE OF ACCIDENT AND DISASTER.

THERE was a Boiler Explosion at Beasley and Farmer's iron-works, Smethwick near Birmingham, very early on the morning of the 16th. The engine worked by the boiler had been stopped for repairs; just after the engine was again put in motion the boiler gave way at the ends, with an explosion of terrific violence. Many of the buildings around were shattered; one piece of the boiler, weighing about six tons, ploughed through brick walls as if they had been paper. Fortunately, most of the workpeople were absent; but three men and three boys were dreadfully scalded. The boiler

had been examined recently and pronounced safe.

A young man named James Smith, residing at Keighley, has met with an Appalling Death. He had Keighley, has met with an Appatung Death. He had been an apprentice with Messrs. Hattersley, machine-makers of Keighley, but had latterly been leading an idle life and wandering about the country. Being destitute and without lodgings, he lay down to sleep between two limekilns. One of them was partly empty, but still emitted a sulphurous stench and smoke, and the other was burning and red. At two o'clock a person passing by saw the youth near the empty pit, and having warned him of his danger passed on. Another person, named Wakefield, approached the kiln about half-past six o'clock, and found the body on the top of the burning lime. He immediately aroused a workman who resided hard by, and the remains were drawn off with an iron drag. The legs and bowels were entirely consumed, the flesh burnt from the ribs, the eyes from their sockets, the hair and scalp from the skull, and the arm upon which he had fallen was entirely gone. A mass of charred and blackened matter alone remained, scarcely distinguishable as the vestiges of a human being. It is supposed that he had been partly suffocated by the fumes issuing from the nearly empty kiln, and that when rolling over in half unconscious agony he had dropped into the one adjoining. His cap lay upon the brink, and from that alone his name and occupation have been traced.

Lieutenant Macnish, of the Ninety-third Highlanders, has been accidentally Drowned, near Scutari. He and a brother officer, Lieutenant Crowe, were returning to a brother officer. Lieutenant Crowe, were returning to camp at night; and they had to cross a gully which was perfectly dry a few hours before, but had been swollen by a recent thunderstorm. They stepped into the torrent inadvertently; Lieutenant Macnish was swept away to the sea; Mr. Crowe only escaped by clinging the cross till sid come.

The Europa troop-ship, on her way to the East with

to a tree till aid came.

a detachment of the 6th Dragoons, under Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, has been Destroyed by Fire when off Cape Finisterre, with a deplorable loss of life. The particulars of this disaster are contained in affidavits of several of the survivors, taken at Gibraltar. Lieutenant and Adjutant Weir, of the 6th Dragoons, said, that about 10 o'clock on the night of the 31st of May, the steward of the Europa came to his cabin and informed him that the ship was on fire. He immediately went on the quarterdeck, and asked Colonel Moore if he had any orders to give. Colonel Moore only desired him to keep the men quiet, and prevent them from getting into the boats. This he, with the aid of Dr. M'Gregor, attempted to do; but despite their efforts, and even without their knowledge, the boats were lowered by some of the crew. Soon after receiving the Colonel's commands he discovered that the gig was gone. He was himself pushed into the boat with Lieutenant Black, Dr. M. Gregor, Cornet Turrion, and the second mate, several soldiers and crew, with a woman, amounting in number to twenty-seven. After drifting about for an hour they were taken in tow by the Admiralty agent's gig, in which were the first and third mate, the clerk, and two of the ship's crew. They got on board the Kennet Kingsford, schooner, about midnight. He heard Mr. Black urge the Captain of the schooner to run down to the wreck, but he said he was afraid of the fire and of her blowing up. The first mate said that the boats had gone adrift. He (Lieutenant Weir) expressed his astonishment, as they might have been used in saving the people on the wreck. They remained in the schooner until taken on board her Majesty's ship Tribune. Lieutenant Black, the Admiralty agent in charge of the vessel, said that the boat in which he was picked up contained twenty-six persons, and would have held fourteen more, if there had been any opportunity of rescuing them. He had no oars in the boat, and they rescuing them. He had no oars in the boat, and they drifted about at the mercy of the sea. He saw Colonel Moore several times during the fire. He appeared very cool and collected. The flames were so violent that all discipline was at end. Had his (Lieutenant Black's) gig remained alongside the ship, many more men, in his opinion, might have been saved. William Gardner, captain of the Europa, stated that Colonel Moore and himself were sitting by the cabin table when the alarm of fire was given, and he immediately ran helow and of fire was given, and he immediately ran below, and found fire blazing in the store-room in the fore-peak. the three water on the flames, but soon discovered that they had the mastery, and told Lieutenant Black it would be impossible to save the ship. He gave orders to bear up to a barque and a brig to beward. The boats, however, were lowered, and the soldiers were getting into them, when they were ordered back, and obeyed the call. The spare quarter-boat with Mr. Black and the Cornet in it, was launched off the poop, and dropped astern by a rope's end. Mr. Black, from his age, would otherwise have been unable to get into the boat. The second mate came to Captain Gardner, and told him it was the last opportunity to get away from the ship. He gave him permission, but refused to go himself, as he was still steering the ship. Colonel Moore himself, as he was still steering the snip. Colonel Moore was standing by all the time; the captain pointed out to him that this might be the last opportunity, but did not urge him to go, though he heard some of his own men do so. The Colonel asked what he (Captain Gardner) intended to do. He replied that they would save the men if possible, by getting down to the vessels to leeward, but while any one remained by the wreck he would not desert her, there being between thirty and forth souls still on heard, and one woman among them. would not desert her, there being between this among them. The Colonel said, "Do what you can for us, and I will stick by you to the last." His men then said, that all the officers were gone, and he being an old man ought to go also. He replied, "I don't care; and, although they are all gone, I will not leave you." When the boat with the Admiralty agent dropped astern, the second mate then got into her, and asked the captain to hand down a couple of oars. He refused, fearing that if he did so they would then leave the ship, especially as he hoped this boat would be useful in removing the men to the ships for which they were steering. The boat was east adrift by some person in her. The captain was eventually taken off from the fore-channels with the

carpenter, about 3 A.M. of the Istinst. by the boat of the brig Clemanthe, which picked up twelve of them in all, including one soldier, who died in the boat. By some of these he was told that when the flames had caught the mizen rigging and burnt it through, the Colonel and several others, including the woman, fell overboard. The boat of the Clemanthe made two trips. He (Captain Gardner) came back in her himself. The weather was moderate, with heavy rain. To the best of his belief, had the Admiralty agent's boat stopped by the ship, she might have saved several lives. Having pulled round the ship after the last trip, he was convinced there were no survivors left on the wreck. The persons who lost their lives by this calamitous occurrence, were the Lieutenant-colonel, Mr. Kelly, the regimental surgeon, sixteen of the men, one woman, and two seamen.

SOCIAL, SANITARY, AND MUNICIPAL PROGRESS.

THE Crystal Palace at Sydenham was opened by the Queen in person on the 10th instant; a day which will long be remembered in the metropolis. The ceremony was witnessed by the Prince Consort and the Royal Family, by the King of Portugal, and his Royal brother the Duke of Oporto, by the Foreign Ministers, the leading Members of the Administration, the Royal Commissioners of 1851, the Royal Commissioners of the New York Exhibition, the Committee of the Dublin Exhibition, the Representatives of the Imperial Commission for the French Exhibition next year, General Morin, Count Lesseps and M. Arles Dufour, by a large number of Peers and Members of the House of Commons, with their families, by the Mayors of the different corporate towns in the kingdom, by the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the chief learned societies in the metropolis, and, finally, by an assemblage of about 40,000 spectators. The gathering together of such a mighty multitude made London, from one end to the other, a scene of bustle, from an early hour in the morning. The streets were crowded with all sorts of vehicles, hastening towards the station of the London and Brighton Railway. The scene on the platform became highly exciting. The whole of the walking space was crowded with people, the majority being gaily-dressed ladies, who rushed in crowds to the doors of every carriage, reckless of damage or danger. So excellent were the arrangements, how-ever, that nothing unpleasant occurred; and the eager thousands were conveyed to the Palace in safety. At eleven o'clock orders were issued to throw open the doors, and the assembled crowds burst into the Palace. The first rush was so tremendous that police and barriers, and obstructions of all sorts, were literally swept away, and it required neither ticket, nor influence, nor money, but merely a good place at the doors to ensure admission at the outset. The nave and transept were flooded by the pent-up tide of human beings, and members of families, who had been separated in the struggle, were seen running wildly to and fro. Matters at length began to adjust themselves, and the visitors to find their allotted seats; and subsequently to admire the wonders by which they were surrounded. The raised dais in the centre of the transept was, of course, the great point of attraction, and the seats in the intersecting naves and galleries surrounding it were so judiciously constructed garleres surrounding it were so quarteres to safford as many thousands as possible an opportunity of witnessing the opening eeremony. The dais was octagonal, surrounded by a double flight of nine steps, which gave it a considerable elevation above the flooring, and was large enough to give ample accommodation to the numerous royal and distinguished personages who were to occupy it. The dais was covered with crimson cloth, and suspended over it by gilt chains pendant from the very top of the transept, at the height of upwards of two hundred feet, was a handsome canopy. The interior of the canopy was lined with sky-blue silk, and upon a shield was the order of the garter, the royal arms, and the arms of Prince Albert. The exterior was crimson, surrounded and surmounted with a rich gilt cornice. At each of the eight angles of the canopy was a plume of white ostrich feathers, and round the sides were the

mottos "Domine salvam fae reginam, Dieu et mon droit," and the honest German motto, "Treu und fest." Later in the day a handsome Turkey carpet was spread upon the top of the dais; but either it did not extend sufficiently over the open space, or was not deemed sufficiently ornamental, for it was shortly afterwards surrounded by a number of workmen, who, in an in-credibly short time, attached a splendid border of purple velvet. Behind the dais, and rising from the floor to the back of the second tier of galleries, was the orchestra, in which, before one o'clock, upwards of sixteen hundred vocal and instrumental performers were seated. The instrumental performers formed the base of the orchestra; the vocal male singers filled up the centre, and the ladies fringed the orchestra on either side, while, at the very top, were ranged the two military, and the Crystal Palace, brass bands. Surmounting the orchestra was a range of pennons in various coloured silks, a large banner of blue silk in the centre being inscribed with the words "Honour to Labour," and similar banners were placed at either extremity. At the opposite end of the transept, and facing the dais, ranges of seats were placed upon the flooring, the back rows being a little elevated, and those in front coming up to nearly the intersection with the nave. The front rows were reserved for the mayors and corporation of the cities of London, Dublin, York, the provosts of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and the municipal authorities of all the towns of note in the kingdom, and behind these the visitors who had been favoured with reserved seats were placed, to the number of several thousands, the back tiers reaching up nearly to the front gallery. in like manner densely packed with the families and friends of the directors. The seats were then continued round the sides of this, and the second tier of galleries, the projecting corners being reserved, that on the right of her Majesty for the peers, and that on the left for the members of the House of Commons and their families. Beneath the galleries and down the nave on either side, the seats, arranged tier above tier, were continued. A short way down the nave, strong barriers, behind which a number of police were entrenched, prevented the a number of police were entrenched, prevented the general public from encroaching upon the central reserved space, but at one time the pressure was so great that the barriers were regularly carried by assault, and a tremendous rush swept away police, barriers, and all, and much difficulty was experienced in restoring order, and putting back the intruders. By two o'clock, every point from which a view of the ceremonial could be obtained, was occupied; but this time also averaged of the winisters and manhese by this time, also, several of the ministers and members of the corps diplomatique, in their state dresses, had arrived. The whole of the ministers of the present and late administration and privy councillors wore the Windsor uniform; the Lord Chancellor and other law dignitaries wore black velvet suits, while the foreign ministers and suites wore their tasteful and varied and richly decorated state dresses, blazing with orders, crosses, decorations, and ribbons. As usual the ladies were among the earliest and most animated of the arrivals; they were all attired in elegant morning costume or demi-toilette. The heat was of course excessive, there being no awning over the glass roof; and there was a perfect canopy of parasols of every shade and shape, waving in the bright sunlight. Among the visitors were Lord John Russell, the Earl of Clarendon, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, the Duke of New-castle, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl and Countess of Derby, the Duchess of Wellington, the Count and Derby, the Duchess of Wellington, the Count and Countess of Walewski, Sir James Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Disraeli, Lord Auckland, Lord Beaumont, Viscount Palmerston, Earl of Redesdale, Earl Granville, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Mr. Layard, Mr. Laing, the Governor of the Bank of England, Sir William Molesworth, Barl Spencer, Earl Grey, the Duke of Wellington, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Rowland Hill, Viscount Canning, Sir John Pakington, Sir Frederick Pollock, Lord Stanley, the Bishoss of Landon Lichfield and Oxford, Sir Br. the Bishops of London, Lichfield, and Oxford, Sir R. H. Inglis, the Marquis of Cholmondeley, Earl of Cavan, the Barl of Shaftesbury, the Marquis of Westminster, Lord Campbell, Lord Robert Grosvener, Hon, Arthur Kinnaird, Lord Lilford, the Turkish Minister (who was

an object of much interest), the Prussian Minister, the American Minister, Mr. Buchanan (the only diplomat in a plain morning costume), the Danish, Sardinian, Brazilian, Bavarian, Austrian, Greek, and other foreign ambassadors. The following commissioners representing foreign governments were also present :- For Prussia: Professor Waagen, M. Malberg, M. Philliphorn, Chief of the Commercial Department of the Foreign Office at Berlin. For Austria: The Bayon Rothschild, Austrian Consul General; the Baron Cattaia; Dr. Schewarz, of the Austrian Legation, at Paris; Professor Schindler, Director of the Polytechnic Institute, at Brunn. For Belgium: His Excellency M. Van der Weyer, Belgian Minister in London; M. Stevens, Chief Secretary to the Minister of the Interior; MM. Simonis, Madon, Slingeneyer, and Balat, representing the artists of Brussels; M. Nicaise de Keyser, representing the artists of Antwerp; MM. A. Achenbach, representing the artists of Dusseldorf. For Spain: Don Jose Joaquin De Moral, Consul General; Don Manuel De Ysasi. For Hanover: M. Albrecht, Director-General of Finances; Professor Rulhmann, Director of the Polytechnic School, Hanover; M. Borchers, of the Royal Mint. For France: His Excellency the Count De Morny; General Morin; M. Arles. The Archbishop of Canterbury, who was to take part in the opening ceremonial, was in full canonicals, attended by his chaplain. It was now nearly three o'clock, and the bustle among the officials indicated the near approach of her Majesty. The chair of state was divested of its coverings, and placed upon the dais. The diplomatic body took their places on the right hand side of the dais, the members of the government being assembled on the left. To clear the central passage through the nave, an additional body of police were brought in, and they by great exertions compelled the mass of persons who had filled up the nave to retire to the seats. Mr. Costa made his appearance in the orchestra, and was loudly cheered. Near him was placed Madame Clara Novello, who was to sing the solo parts in the National Anthem. The magnificent bulk of Lablache was also conspicuous. A host of other dis-tinguished artists were also present. Strains of music from the grounds were now wafted faintly on the ear, and the firing of the guns and the cheers of the people outside, swelling gradually londer and louder, gave intimation that her Majesty and suite had arrived. Meanwhile the Queen, Prince Albert, and the royal party, had left Buckingham-palace about one o'clock. Their route had hear area Vernhall had. Their route had been over Vauxhall-bridge, South Lamboth, and Dulwich. All along, the roads were crowded with people, who cheered vociferously, and none with greater heartiness than the groups of Frenchmen, who might easily be recognised at intervals along the road. The Queen and party were received by the chairman, Mr. Laing, the managing director, Mr. Francis Fuller, and the whole directorate. Precisely at three o'clock her Majesty entered, leaning on the arm of Prince Albert, and followed by the King of Portugal, the Duke of Oporto, and a brilliant court. When the royal party had ascended the dais, the splendour of the scene had reached its height. In the centre stood her Majesty, glancing with evident surprise and delight at the magnificent scene by which she was surrounded. The enormous crowd that filled the nave, the galleries, and the reserved seats, all stood up, waving hats and handkerchiefs, while behind the great orchestra pealed forth the strains of the National Anthem. The ensemble, under the baton of Mr. Costa was perfect, the solos were given with perfect clearness and resonance by Madame Clara Novello, and in the concerted passages the wonderful notes of Lablache could be distinguished amid a thousand voices. At the conclusion her Majesty turned round and rewarded the exertions of Mr. Costa and his mighty host with a gracious bow and smile of approbation. On the left of the Queen stood Prince Albert, and on her right the King of Portugal and Duke of Oporto. Grouped on either side were the royal children, the Duchesses of Kent and Cambridge, and the Princess Mary. The Duchess of Sutherland, the Countess of Mount Edgeoumbe, and other lords and ladies in waiting, occupied the back portion of the dais. After several rounds of cheering from the company, and as many gracious bows in acknowledgment from her

Majesty, the latter took her seat, and Mr. Samuel Laing, M.P., chairman of the company, advanced to the foot of the throne, and in an address of considerable length, in which, after referring to the exhibition of length, in which, after reterring to the exhibition of 1851, and the effects it had produced, he proceeded to explain the views which had led to the present undertaking, and the objects it was intended to accomplish, "Such, may it please your Majesty," he said in conclusion, "is a brief outline of the objects which the promoters of this undertaking have proposed to realise. It will be apparent that the comprehensiveness of the plan precludes the idea of absolute completeness. The colossal scale of the proposed system of waterworks makes another year requisite to ensure their proper display. The industrial department, being of a permanent character, cannot, as in the case of a temporary exhibition, be finished by a given day. The plants and flowers, which will form such a main feature of attraction, require time for their growth. The educational scheme is purposely traced so as to leave room for future development. Under these circumstances, the directors have considered it their duty to throw the palace and park open to the public, as soon as they are sufficiently completed to enable a fair judgment to be formed how far the undertaking deserves success, and how far it has achieved it. Your Majesty has heard the statement of the motives in which this enterprise originated, and of the principles on which it has been conducted; it rests with your Majesty now to judge whether the performance equals the promise, and whether the palace and park, with their varied contents which surround us, are worthy to be considered-what the directors, whose organ I am, would think their highest praise-a legitimate offspring of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and an appropriate development of one of the noblest ideas of modern civilisation." At the conclusion of the address, her Majesty graciously replied: "I receive with much pleasure the loyal and dutiful address which you have presented to me upon the present occasion. It is a source of the highest gratification to myself and to the Prince, my Consort, to find that the Great Exhibition of 1851, which was so happily inaugurated under our auspices, suggested the idea of this magnificent undertaking, which has pro-duced so noble a monument of the genius, science, and enterprise of my subjects. It is my earnest wish and hope that the bright anticipations which have been formed as to its future destiny, may, under the blessing of Divine Providence, be completely realised; and that this wonderful structure, and the treasures of art and knowledge which it contains, may long continue to elevate and instruct, as well as to delight and amuse, the minds of all classes of my people." Mr. Laing then introduced Mr. Fuller, the managing director, who presented to the Queen a series of medals struck to com-memorate the opening of the Crystal Palace; Sir Joseph Paxton, who presented a copy of the general handbook; Mr. Owen Jones, who presented his hand-books, describing the Egyptian, the Greek, the Roman, and the Alhambra Courts, and the Courts of Modern Sculpture, executed under his superintendence; Mr. Digby Wyatt, who presented his series of handbooks of the works executed by him; Mr. Samuel Phillips, who presented the remainder of the series of general handbooks; Mr. Ferguson, who presented the handbook of Assyrian Antiquities written by Mr. Layard; Professor Owen, Mr. Waterhouse Hawkins, Dr. Latham, and Professor Forbes, who presented handbooks belonging to their various branches of science. These gentlemen were all received with dignified courtesy, but to Sir yere all received with dignified courses, our color of Joseph Paxton the royal reception was so warm, kind, and particular, as to be noticed by all within view of the dais, and to elicit a general cheer from the company.—The Queen then descended from the throne, leaning on the arm of Prince Albert; and a procession was formed, consisting of her Majesty and the roval visitors with their suites, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the cabinet ministers, the foreign diplomatists, with the heads of the different departments connected with the neads of the different departments connected what the Crystal Palace; who walked slowly through the principal parts of the building. The Queen retained Sir Joseph Paxton almost constantly by her side, ask-ing him repeated questions as each object attracted her notice, and evidently taking a deep interest in every-

thing she witnessed. The circuit being completed, her Majesty again took her seat on the dais; the ministers, ambassadors, &c., fell into their places, and the orchestra commenced the Old Hundredth psalm. The effect of this sublime music so performed, it would be impossible to describe. At the conclusion of the psalm the Archbishop of Canterbury offered up an eloquent prayer, beseeching the Almighty to bless the work which his creatures had accomplished, and concluding with the Lord's Prayer. The orchestrathen performed the Hallelujah Chorus with immense effect, and, when it had ceased, Her Majesty, through her lord chamberlain, the Marquis of Breadalbane, declared the Crystal Palace open. Once more the notes of the national anthem swelled through the building, and then the Queen retired, followed by the cheers of thousands of her subjects. The barriers which had kept the nave and transget clear having been thrown open, the public were allowed to circulate freely throughout the palace and park, and of this privilege a large proportion of those present availed themselves, for it was late, and evening was closing in before all had departed.

The following will give some idea of the magnitude and construction of this unparalleled edifice:—The Crystal Palace stands nearly north and south, in a conspicuous situation. Its length is 1068 feet, its greatest breadth at the central transept 384, and at the smaller transepts 336 feet. The general width of the body of the building between the transepts, including the glazed and open corridors, is 312 feet. The ground upon which the building stands, slopes very much towards the park, and rows of brick piers are run up to support the front rows of columns. The nave consists of a grand avenue, nearly double the width of the nave of St. Paul's Cathedral, and more than three times its length; it is 72 feet wide, and 1608 feet long, and crosses the transepts at right angles. At the height of 68 feet from the floor there springs a semicylindrical vault 72 feet in diameter, which stretches away from one end of the nave to the other. The central transept has a vaulted roof of 120 feet span, extending for a length of 384 feet. The span of this arch is about twenty feet larger than that of St. Peter's at Rome, and nearly forty feet greater than that of St. Paul's, in London. The space covered by this colossal vault is considerably larger than the whole Minster at York. The walls of St. Paul's Cathedral are fourteen feet thick-those of the Crystal Palace eight inches; St. Paul's was thirtyfive years in building-the People's Palace has been constructed in little more than twice as many weeks. At a distance of 528 feet on each side of the central transept, the nave is intersected by the two smaller transepts, each of which is, however, of the same dimensions as that which formed the great feature of the late Exhibition building. They are 72 feet in diameter, and spring from the same height as the vaulted roof of the nave-that is, 68 feet. At the point of intersection of the nave with the end transepts, the roof is flat, and forms a parallelogram of 72 feet square. On each side of the nave is an aisle of 24 feet in width, formed by the columns which support a portion of the building. Beyond these first aisles, and parallel with them at a distance of 48 feet, are second aisles, 43 feet in height; and, again beyond these, and at the same distance, are third aisles, of the same width and height. At alternate distances of 72 feet and 24 feet, columns project 8 feet into the nave, which, continued up nearly to the roof, support an upper gallery, which runs completely round the building, and sustain also the arched girders which carry the semicircular roof of the nave. A gallery, 24 feet in width, runs entirely round the building on the sides nearest the exterior, and round the four courts, 48 by 120 feet, which abut on the central transept. This lower gallery is reached by eight double staircases, four being placed at each portion of the building, divided by the central transept. From the first, or lower gallery, access is obtained to the upper 8-feet gallery, by 8 spiral staircases, one being placed at each end of the three transepts, and one at each end of the building. The second tier of columns supports in the transepts only a platform, or landing-place, 24 feet in width, and 72 feet in length, with the exception of the larger one in the centre, the length of which is 120 feet, and,

from the platforms, at an elevation of 42 feet from the ground, a continuation of the spiral staircase leads to the second or upper gallery, at a height of 62 feet. The passage along this gallery is through a series of ring or bull's eye' girders, seven feet in diameter, resting upon the columns, which project into the nave, at alternate dis-tances of 24 and 72 feet. The views from this gallery, whether of the busy scene far down below into the nave of the building, or through the glazed windows over the surrounding country, or of the gradual diminution of the size of the hoops of the girders as they fade away in the long perspective of the gallery, will amply repay the visitor for the trouble of ascending. A colonnade 720 feet long, 17 feet wide, and 18 feet high, constructed of 60 tons of iron, and 30,000 superficial feet of glass, leads from the south wing of the palace to the railway sta-Nor are all the wonders above ground. There is the "Paxton tunnel," extending from end to end of the building, containing the entire heating apparatus—a collection of not less than 50 miles of iron pipes. A tramroad traverses the whole length of the tunnel, upon which the fuel for the smoke-consuming furnace is conveyed. The roof of the basement floor is formed of brick arches, resting on the flanges of cast-iron girders, supported at one end by a row of iron columns, and upon the other by a brick retaining wall.

Among the Reforms in the Administration of the Army is the Abolition of the System of Clothing Colonels. By a royal warrant issued by the Secretary at War, dated the 6th inst., "the colonels of the respective regiments will in future receive a fixed annual allowance in lieu of deriving any pecuniary emoluments, as hereto-fore, from the off-reckonings.' The payments will be as follows: Grenadier Guards, Coldstreams, Scots Fusi-liers, 1000l. per annum each; First Dragoon Guards, 8001.; other Dragoon Guards and Dragoons, 4501.; First Regiment of Foot, 1200l., to be reduced to 1000l. next vacancy; the other Regiments of the Line and West vacancy; the other regiments of the Line and west India Regiments, 6001., if appointed before the 1st June 1854; but if appointed subsequently, 5002, per annum. "In adopting this mode of payment, which is in accor-dance with the principle which ought to regulate the issue of all public money, and will put an end to much misrepresentation to which the colonels of regiments have been unjustly exposed," Mr. Herbert is anxious that the change should not injure the officers affected by it; and therefore he is ready to make compensation for losses not reimbursed by the profits of former years, assuming the rates of profit to be those laid down in the royal warrant. "The clothing, accountrements, and appointments, will in future be provided by the colonel, the public paying the cost price of such articles.'

The seventeenth anniversary of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes was celebrated at Bradford on the 7th inst.; Mr. Edward Baines, president, taking the chair at the business meeting in the morning, and Lord Beanmont at the evening meeting. The report showed that there are 128 institutes in the union, more than one-sixth of all the institutes in the kingdom; that the probable number of members is 20,105; that the income of 89 institutes was 9,947L, the number of volumes in 98 libraries 94,639, and of the volumes circulated in 93 libraries 309,390. In 83 institutes 6357 books have been added during the year; in 87 institutes 1086 periodicals, daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly, have been taken; and 788 lectures delivered, 645 gratuitously. Mr. Baines

is elected president for the ensuing year.

The first report to the Board of Trade by Mr. Henry Cole and Dr. Lyon Playfair, upon the proceedings of the Department of Practical Art, has been published. It appears that during the year 1853, 218 schools—chiefly for the poor, and comprising 35,794 scholars—purchased copies and models from the department at half their prime cost; that 16 schools, having 7313 scholars, obtained the services of masters to teach elementary drawing; that 921 candidates, as schoolmasters in trainingschools, have been examined in elementary drawing; and that 1050 schoolmasters and pupil teachers in public schools have studied geometrical and free-hand drawing in the schools of the department with the view of teaching it in their schools. There are 43 schools of art, in which 11,000 students, chiefly artisans, received instruction in advanced art during last year. Upwards of

150,000 visits have been made to the Central Museums of Art and Science. Through Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall, has placed two scholarships at 30%, a year each at the disposal of the Central School of Science.

The annual meeting of the Law Amendment Society was held on the 21st; Lord Brougham in the chair. The report for the past year, read by the chairman, stated that although the year had been marked by great national excitement, yet there had been no retrogression as regarded law reform. The Society had chiefly occupied itself with the subjects of law-reporting, the Ecclesiastical Courts, the assimilation of the commercial laws of the United Kingdom, the Commission on the Inns of Court; and the appointment of a Minister of Justice evinces the feeling that has arisen in favour of uniting the duties pertaining to each branch of the public service under one head. The report expressed an opinion that if prosecuted with vigour the objects of the Society can assuredly be attained. The report was adopted, on the motion of Lord Beaumont, seconded by Mr. Adderley. In reply to a special vote of thanks for his services in the chair, Lord Brougham said that while his life and strength are spared, he will continue his

exertions for the amendment of the law. The hundred and fifty-third anniversary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was held on the 21st at Willis's Rooms; the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. The speakers Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. The speakers were the chairman, the Archbishop of Dublin, Lord Robert Cecil, the Bishop of New Zealand, the Bishop of Natal, the Bishop of Oxford, and the Bishop of Graham's Town. From the report presented by the secretary we learn that 56,000l, was last year expended for the maintenance, wholly or in part, of 447 missionaries, and 700 catechists, schoolmasters, and theological students. The expenditure in the diocese of Toronto has been reduced from 6500%. in 1843 to 3100l. in 1853; and in the six dioceses in the North American Colonies there has been a reduction of 5000l. since 1843. In the same period the sum expended in the West Indies has been reduced from 11,200l. to 2600l. The East Indies and Ceylon have received during the past year 23,0002, more than a third of the Society's income; a proof that the Society does not confine its operations to people of British descent.

It appears from a return just published that the Profit of the Money-order Department of the Post-office last year was 14,149t. The preceding year the profit was 10,689t. The commission of the department last year wysow. The commission of the department last year was \$6,874t. From another return, issued on the same day, it is shown that last year 5,215,290 money orders were issued, and the amount 9,916,195t. 5s. The number paid was \$2,213,065, and the amount paid 9,920,296t. 9s. 10d.

It appears from Emigration Returns analysed by the authorities, that of the 329,937 persons who left the United Kingdom during 1853 for all parts of the world, 192,600 were Irish, 62,915 were English, 22,605 were Scotch, 31,459 foreigners, and 20,349 were not specified. Of the adults 128,787 were males and 109,145 females. Of the children from one to fourteen years, 34,509 were males, and 33,125 females: 10,192 were infants of both sexes, and of 14,179, particulars were not stated.

PERSONAL NARRATIVE.

THE young King of Portugal and his brother the Duke of Oporto arrived at Buckingham Palace on the 3rd inst., on a visit to her Majesty. The King of Portugal and his brother were received at the Mansion House on the 19th, by the Lord Mayor and Corporation, in state. The business of the occasion was the presentation of an address of welcome to England, and expressing a hope that the King's visit may tend to perpetuate the friendly alliance that has so long subsisted between the Portugese and British nations. The King read an answer, said to have been written by himself, which was remarkable for intelligence and liberal ideas.

The Emperor of Austria, in order to give an agree-

able surprise to the young Empress during her late visit to

Ploschkowitz, had a room in that château fitted up precisely similar to that which she occupied at Possenhofen; and her Majesty even found on a table some fancy-work which sho had left unfinished when she

quitted her paternal residence.

Among the recent arrivals in France from the United Among the recent arrivals in France from the United States are Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, of Baltimore, and his son, who is a lieutenant in the United States Army. Mr. Jerome Bonaparto is a son of Prince Jerome, now President of the French Senate, and Mrs. Patterson, formerly his wife. Both father and son visit France by invitation of the Emperor and Empress.

Vice-Admiral Parseval-Deschenes, who commands the French fleet in the Baltic, is in his sixty-fourth year. He served in the Bucchtaur at Trafalgar, where he earned promotion. He is reported to be popular with

men and officers.

Dhuleep Singh, the late maharajah of Lahore, the son of the celebrated Runject Singh, has arrived in London; the object of his visit is to study the institutions and manners of Great Britain.

Obituary of Ostable Persons.

GENERAL SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, G.C.B., died on the 30th ult., aged seventy-seven.

Admiral Baudin died at Paris on the 17th ult., after a short illness. One of his sons is Secretary to the French Embussy in London.

DR. STANGER, one of the survivors of the ill-fated Niger expedition, died at Port Natal, on the 21st March. He was Surveyor-General of Natal until 1851, when ill health compelled him to resign.

Dr. NEVILLE GRENVILLE, Dean of Windsor, died on the 10th inst., in his sixty-sixth year.

MR. HENRY TUFNELL, long representative of Devonport, and an active member of the Whig party, died on the 8th, at Calton Hall, Derbyshire.

M. Manguin, who took a leading part in the Revolution of 1830, and who was a member of the Chamber of Deputies, of the Constituent Assembly, and of the Legislative Assembly, died lately at Paris.

M. A. Vivien, ex-Minister of Justice, and Minister of Public Works in 1848, died at Parison the 8th.

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

THE Overland Mail has brought advices from Bombay | message was received at Bombay on the 9th of May. to the 10th of May. There is very little news. Dacoity still manages to exist in our Burman territories, under the chief Goung-gye; and several skirmishes are mentioned. Lord Harris arrived at Madras on the 28th of April; Sir Henry Pottinger had departed a few days previously. The electric telegraph from Calcutta to Delhi was to be opened on the Queen's birthday. The line between Bombay and Indore is completed; the first | Australia, or the West Indies.

The defences of Bombay were under repair; operations being quickened by a report that the Russian squadron was near Singapore. But it was felt that the Anglo-French force in those seas was fully adequate to deal with the Russians.

There is no intelligence of interest from the Cape,

NARRATIVE OF FOREIGN EVENTS.

The principal article of intelligence from the Seat of the garrison, reinforced by a detachment from Omar War on the Danube relates to the siege by the Russians of the strong fortress of Silistria, in the neighbourhood of Schumla, one of the great strongholds of the Turkish frontier, and its successful defence by the garrison under Mussa Pasha. The regular operations of the siege began about the 17th of May. Repeated storming parties were directed against the intrenchments; mines and countermines overthrew the works and convulsed the soil, frequently including in one common destruction the besieging army and the besieged. On the 29th of May, no fewer than 30,000 men made a simultaneous assault on the place, which appeared, at one time, on the point of proving successful; but, after an arduous and sanguinary struggle, they were completely repulsed.
Two days later the attack was repeated, with the same
result, and with a loss of 2,000 lives to the assailants. On the 2nd of June a mine was sprung beneath one of the Turkish batteries; but, having been badly primed, it exploded in the wrong direction, and destroyed some hundreds of the enemy, who afterwards suffered severely from a sally of the garrison. On the 9th the Russians stormed two detached forts, but were driven back with heavy loss. On the 13th of June an assault was ordered on a huge scale, under the command of Prince Gortschakoff and General Schilders, Prince Paskiewitsch having already been compelled to retire from the camp by a contusion which has unfitted him for active service, and endangered his life; again the Turks were victorious, and a Turkish brigade from Schumla succeeded in entering the fortress. The Commander-in-Chief and General Schilders, the chief engineer, were both wounded (the latter so severely as to cause one of his legs to be amputated), and General Lidders is also reported to have suffered. Mussa Pasha, the Turkish commander, was also unhappily killed by a shell which exploded in his house on the 2nd of June, some days before this attack; but the defence of the place was not the less manfully conducted; and on the 15th of June,

Pacha's army, assumed the offensive with the greatest energy and with complete success. They made a sortic, attacked the Russians on all points, and drove them across the Danube. Pursuing their advantage, the Turks crossed an arm of the river, seized the opposite island, where the enemy had constructed siege-works, and from which Silistria had been bombarded. The Russians fled to the Wallachian bank of the Danube, and were compelled to witness the destruction of their batteries. The Turks then brought out their guns and erected batteries on the Bulgarian bank of the river, before the north face of the fortress. The Russian battalions east and west of Silistria immediately began to recross the river, destroying their bridges as they withdrow. The Russian array is said to be in a most wretched plight. The men are downcast, and utterly dispirited. All the chief commanders have been wounded and disabled. Five generals were either killed or wounded on the 13th, and on the same day the siegeworks on the right bank were destroyed by the Turks, with immense loss to the enemy. Flight was thus the only resource left to the Russians, and the latest accounts say that they are in full retreat towards Moldavia, while Omar Pasha, with his entire force, is advancing to the Danube.

The Narrative of last month mentioned the arrival of the English and French troops, and their commanders in Turkey. They were stationed at Gallipoli and Scutari, in the neighbourhood of Constantinople.

On the 18th of May, the French and English com-manders, Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan, accompanied by the Turkish Seraskier, or War-Minister, proceeded by sea from Constantinople to Varna, for the purpose of holding a council of war with Omar Pasha. On the breaking-up of this council, which was attended by the admirals as well as the generals, Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan returned to Constantinople;

and orders were immediately issued for the French Infantry, and the British troops encamped at Scutari, to proceed to Varna. The number of troops sent to Varna is stated at 30,000 French and 15,000 British. Marshal St. Arnaud, being senior in rank, has taken the com-mand of the allied forces.

Many accounts of the condition of the English and French troops, during their stay at Gallipoli and Scutari, are contained in letters from officers and from the correspondents of our newspapers. The health and behaviour of the soldiers are spoken of in the highest terms. Never, it appears, were soldiers in better condition. Never did a small army commence a campaign under better auspices, as far as the physical powers and the morale of the men go. Hardly any sickness has prevailed in the camp; and whatever cases there were, were slight. The Fusilier Guards, for instance, about 1,000 men, had never, at any one time, more than sixhad been well-conducted, sober, and scrupulously attentive to their duty. Such is the assertion of all the officers, and of all those who had dealings with the

A graphic description of the scene is given by the correspondent of the Daily News :- "The cheampment of the various regiments on the summits and sides of the hills overlooking Stamboul, and the calm brilliant sea between the two continents, the Prince's Island, distinct and yet mysterious in its veil of sunny haze, the blue mountains of Asia, and the high peaks rising above them, snow-capped, with their summits lost in the cloudsshady trees on the shore, where the bands play and the soldiers congregate when off duty, to lie on the grass full length and look out on the dreamy waves at their feet, or, joining the Turks and Greeks at the cafés close by, sit on little stools, intent upon mastering the difficulties of the chibook or the more recondite mysteries of the nargileh—then the streets of tents, with their crowds of soldiers in the most picturesque variety of undress, while the sentinels, walking to and fro, with coat and shako, musket, bayonet, and knapsack, show that this wild and seemingly irregular life, is leave, not license, and that a few notes are but wanted from the bugle, a few rolls of the drum, to convert this tumultuous mass into companies, battalions, and regiments of the neatest, cleanest, and best-disciplined troops in Christendom. But while the bugleman waits and the drums are silent, camp-leave is the law of the camp, and the ease and carelessness of the soldiers' household in barracks is transplanted on the greensward and into the open air. Camp furniture, clothes, and blankets are piled up in front of the tents amidst the stands of arms, where the hot sun keeps them dry and the fresh sea-breeze airing them keeps them sweet and clean. Tables near the officers' tents, loaded with eatables, show that breakfasting and dining al fresco, is the order of the day. Gentlemen holding commissions in her Majesty's Guards walk about in flannel shirts and loose trousers-a costume which would somewhat astonish their fair partners of the ball-roomand their grim partners of the écarté table. Soldiers' wives stand on the beach washing clothes in the waters of the Bosphorus, or congregate in the cypress groves of Scutari, where they fix their lines to the monumental sectart, where they his their lines to the monumentant trees, and hang up the clothes to dry, while half the shirts and white trousers of the camp lie spread out on the grass, bleaching. There is music and merriment everywhere; shouts of laughter and cheers burst out from one encampment after another; the band on the beach is answered by the distant strains of a march played by a band in the cypress grove; there are bugle calls from Selimieh, and the deep booming of guns from over the water, where the forts salute some vessel come in from the fleet. A small fleet of steamers and transports - twenty sail - lies off Selimieh, warning all beholders that this scene of life and merriment is but a passing vision, and that the day is at hand when the city of tents will be swept away—not leaving a trace hehind."

On the 24th of May there was a grand parade in honour of the Queen's birthday. "Shortly before eleven o'clock," says the writer already quoted, "the various regiments marched out. I witnessed the

diers, and Coldstreams are encamped. The Guards, marching out, formed in companies at the foot of the hill. Two batteries of flying artillery, which had been brought from Kulalu, left their encampment, and took up a position near the cypress groves. The hill in front was covered with a sea of bayonets, as the various regiments marched up. The whole of the troops formed on the hill-side, under the camp of the regiments of the line. The Guards, Fusiliers, Coldstreams, and Grenadiers, with the artillery on their right, formed the right wing. The 93rd Highlanders and the regiments of the line were in the centre; the Rifles were on the left wing. When that mass of fine gallant men stood drawn up, a thrill of delight ran through the mass of spectators. They were almost all of them English, for this was an English festival. Of the inhabitants of Pera none had come out but those whose politics and sympathies are in favour of the Western Powers. There are not many of them. The Greeks and the friends of Russia had remained at home. The troops had scarcely formed in line, when Lord Raglan, the Duke of Cambridge, and a brilliant staff of general officers, rode up from Hayder Pasha Kiosk. When proceeding along the line from right to left, the commander-in-chief had reached the centre; the troops presented arms, and the bands struck up "God save the Queen." The solomn strains filled all hearts with an indescribable feeling of pride and sadness. And when cheers, hearty, loud, and deafening, burst from the mass, even the stoutest of those that were to remain behind felt moved almost to tears. Many ladies wept and sobbed outright. This cheering the Queen on foreign soil on the eve of a long and hazardous campaign, suggested, nay, forced upon the bystanders the thought of the danger and hardships which are in store for these gallant men, near twenty thousand, and yet a mere handful to the myriads that are under arms to oppose them. When the last strains of the National Anthem had died away, the various regiments, commencing with the Artillery and the Guards on the right, marched past the commander-in-chief, who saluted each regiment as it passed. Again the sound of the national melodies filled the air, and the 'British Grena-diers,' 'The Roast Beef of Old England,' and 'Cheer, Boys, Cheer,' recalled to the mind visions of that mighty island in the western seas, the mother of many nations, who has now entered into the great war for her own existence and the rights and liberties of the European nations. When the regiments had returned various quarters, the commander-in-chief's orders were read, which break up the camp on Hayder Pasha, The light division—seven regiments, 6,000 men—will, from to-morrow morning, commence leaving for Varna. The rest of the troops are to follow as soon as possible. It is now anticipated that in less than a fortnight our out-posts will be in sight of the Russian lines.

The accounts from the encampment at Scutari, contain reiterated complaints of the inferior condition of our soldiers to that of the French in respect to dress,the costume of the French being light, easy, and adapted to the climate, while ours is both uncomfortable and unhealthy. These complaints have attracted attention, and remedies have been provided. On the occasion of the Queen's birth-day, the Guards were agreeably surprised by an order to parade "without and marched on to the ground with additional spirits.

A description of the disembarkation of the French and English troops at Varna, is given by the correspondent of a morning paper, who had arrived there before them. On Monday the 29th of May, a large portion of them arrived. "Soon after daybreak the harborn was crowded with shipping and still avery harbour was crowded with shipping, and still every half-hour up to ten o'clock a fresh steamer hove in sight, trailing after it a huge transport, and while still far in the offing, one could distinguish through a telescope the red-coats swarming like bees on the decks of both. At ten o'clock a heavy fog fell, covering land and sea, and still all that were expected had not arrived. The men-of-war in the bay instantly commenced firing signal guns to convey to those outside a knowledge of their position; the population of Varna turned out scene from the height, on which the Fusiliers, Grena- almost to a man, and lined the streets or filled the quay;

and in the midst of all this confusion, excitement, and bewilderment, huge lighters crammed with riflemen, and towed now by French and now by English boats, might be seen looming through the fog, and making for the quay. Lines of Turkish soldiers were drawn up on the jetty; and as fast as each batch of English arrived, their oriental friends relieved them of their arms and knapsacks, and assisted them in climbing up on the platform. The same aid was rendered as regarded the baggage, which was immediately carried off and packed in carts. As fast as each company disembarked, it was formed on the quay, and marched off through the town to the place set apart for the encampment outside the Shumla gate. Every one was astonished at the size and vigorous appearance of the men, but, more than all, by the smartness of their clothing and equipments. Their arms, knapsacks, belts, &c., were made the subjects of the minutest inspection, and seemed to elicit one still greater admiration than another. All these marvels greater admiration than another. At these marvess reached a climax, when a boat from the Henri IV., rowed by six dashing French sailors, in snow-white shirts and coquettish little glazed hats, stuck with a tapageur air on the side of their heads, shot up alongside the landing-place, and in the stern appeared the Earl and Countess of Errol, the former an officer in the Rifles, and the latter intent upon sharing the dangers of the campaign with her husband. I think the old Civil Pasha, who was seated on a chair at a little distance, scarce knew whether he was on his head or his heels, when the lady was handed up out of the boat, and made her appearance at the town-gate, with a brace of pistols hanging in a holster at her waist, and followed by a Bulgarian porter with a shoal of reticules and carpetbags, and books, and taking everything as coolly as if she were an old soldier. The whole party followed the Rifles to the field, and the countess is at the present moment living under canvass. The disembarkation of the infantry of the line commenced in the afternoon, many of the transports having entered immediately after the disappearance of the fog which rose about mid-day. The S8th were the first to reach the shore, and the blaze of their scarlet formed for the spectators a very pleasant contrast to the dark hue of the Rifle uniform. While waiting for the landing of the baggage, groups of the men might be seen at every corner, discussing with the Turks or the French-in the language of signs, however-the various details of their arms or dress, generally ending in very intelligible demonstrations of the sort of treatment which all parties present were to inflict upon the Russians. The 88th was followed by the 19th, 33rd, and the 77th, and last of all came a troop of Horse Artillery. The arrangements for the landing of the horses were as bad as they could possibly be. The boat was brought close to a pier, the level of which was two or three feet higher than the deck. A plank, about a foot and a half broad, was then extended from one to the other, with a wide interval between, not narrow enough to avoid all danger of the horse missing his footing and falling down, nor yet wide enough to permit him to swim away without injury or bruises. Happily, however, all passed off without any accident whatever.

The same writer gives a painful account of the condition of the soldiers' wives, who have followed the army: "Anything so woe-begone, so forlorn, so helpless, hopeless, and miserable as their appearance I have rarely, if ever, beheld, and must give foreigners a curious idea of the state of a soldier's domestic arrangements in the British army. When I saw these unfortunates trailing their bundles after them along the quay, in the midst of all the hurrying, crowding, pushing, bustling, marching, swearing, yelling, and scolding; now thrust here, then there, wearied and exhausted by a long voyage and bad accommodation, wretchedly clothed, and many of them in an advanced state of pregnancy, I hardly knew whether to pity them or feel amazed at the mock humanity or twaddling economy that won't pay for their subsistence in England; and yet goes to still greater expense in transferring them to a country in which they will undergo all the hardships of the English poor, and a great many that are wholly unknown in Great Britain. In this instance, their number was no

everybody to their fate. Their husbands were hurried off with their companies, and they were left to drag their wearied limbs with all their bag and baggage, as best they might, through foreign streets, and under the mocking gaze of foreign eyes, to the camp, fully two miles from the quay. Whoever originated, or whoever upholds, this system of sending soldiers' wives out with their husbands, has a great responsibility resting upon him. It ought to be laid down as a rule, once for all, and made known to the 'women of England,' that no women will be allowed to accompany the army when about to engage in active service in foreign countries."

There are no further details respecting the English and French troops, but it has been said in general terms that they were on the road to Silistria. All the British troops had not left Scutari on the 12th inst., on which day the Duke of Cambridge's division was embarking for Varna.

The only important intelligence from the Fleet in the Black Sea, relates to the loss of the English steam-frigate, the Tiger. The following are the details of that unfortunate occurrence: — Her Majesty's ships Tiger, Vesuvius, Fury, and Niger, were, in the early part of May, cruising off the coast near Odessa. Early on the morning of the 12th, the weather was thick and hazy, and in the fog the four ships parted company. The Tiger, which was nearest the shore, gradually approached the coast, until she found herself in five fathoms of water; and then attempting to return to a safer cruising ground, and being unable, from the denseness of the fog, to distinguish the outlines of the coast, she ran on shore off a jutting promontory, about three miles from Odessa. Captain Giffard, who commanded the ship, knew that the alarm would be given on shore, and that the Russians would be down upon him as soon as day broke, and the fog cleared away. It appears, too, that he was not quite aware of his being so dangerously near Odessa. He fired signal-guns to attract the attention of the Vesuvius, Fnry, and Niger; and to lighten the ship and get her off, the guns, stores, &c., were thrown overboard. Only one gun was kept to fire a signal to the other vessels. The Vesuvius, Fury, and Niger, which were some distance out at sea, heard the signals, answered them, and proceeded in the direction from which the reports came. But their movements were slow and their bearings uncertain on account of the fog. The guns of the Tiger were heard in Odessa, and a battery of mounted artillery, with a company of sharpshooters, were sent out to capture the vessel in distress. Large numbers of the population of Odessa and the neighbouring villages followed the battery for the purpose of witnessing its operations. There were among these non-combatants many women, and even some children. They arrived on the high jutting rock, at the foot of which the Tiger lay grounded, just when the battery, having taken a position on this natural plat-form, had pointed down their guns and poured their first volley into the crippled and defenceless ship. The Russians poured down upon her shells and red-hot shot. The vessel was on fire; and Captain Giffard, who, standing on the bridge between the paddle-boxes, superintended the combat—if combat it can be called where the fighting was all on one side—had to order the majority of the crew down below to extinguish the fire. Thanks to this circumstance-although the shot of the enemy came down thick, fast, and from deadly proximity—very few lives were lost. Captain Giffard remained on the bridge, exposed to a hail-storm of shot and shells, and a prominent mark for the Russian rifles. His clothes were riddled with bullets. Tiger could not fire a shot. It was impossible to point the only gun up to the rocks. When this unequal combat had lasted some time, Captain Giffard was no longer seen standing on the bridge. A cannon-ball had taken off his right leg above the knee. He lay on the bridge, still resolved to hold out and wait for help if possible. But a few more volleys of shell rekindled the conflagration in twenty different parts of the vessel, and nothing remained for the devoted man but to save the lives of his crew. He gave the order, the most difficult for an English captain to give, that the flag should be less astonishing than the apparently total indifference of struck. Between the command of the order and its

execution another volley was fired, and a shell exploding | guns, loaded with shot and shell, which they poured severely wounded the other leg of the crippled man, and | into the wood and against the sand barricade, whence struck down and killed his aide-de-camp and nephew, Mr. Giffard, midshipman, who, in this, his first battle and his last, had never once left his uncle's side. The flag was then struck. A boat was sent on shore to enable the Russians to take possession of the prize. Just then the Niger and Vesuvius came within range, and, from a favourable distance opened upon the Russians, soldiers and civilians, who, exulting over their victory, formed a tumultuous crowd on the cliff. The fire of these vessels did terrible execution among the Russians. An officer on horseback—evidently a man of high rank—was struck, and he and his horse tumbled over the cliff into the sea. The dense mass on the rock, even the soldiers, dispersed with shrieks and cries. But our ships could not approach to where the Tiger lay without losing all means of defence-she lay so near the foot of the steep rock. And seeing that the Russians used their utmost endeavours to remove the crew and the killed and wounded from the burning vessel, the Vesuvius and the Niger ceased firing, and took up a position without range. Our sailors were taken to Odessa; the hattery watched the burning Tiger. At six in the evening she exploded, and the two vessels proceeded to Odessa, and tried to communicate with the shore. The Russians refused to admit a flag of truce. Then the Vesuvius remained off Odessa, watching the port, and the Niger went to carry the bad news to the admiral. Admiral Dundas sent her back, with the Furious, with orders to insist on communicating with Odessa, and, at any risk, to ascertain the fate of Captain Giffard. When the vessels returned, fate of Captain Giffard. the Furious sent a flag of truce, and this time the commander of Odessa permitted the officers to land. They were taken to the Lazaretto, where they saw Captain Giffard. He was apparently doing well, but suffering great pain from his wounded leg. The other leg had been amputated at the hip-joint—a most dangerous operation, which was most skilfully performed by the doctor of the Tiger, whom the Russians permitted to remain with Captain Giffard. He, as well as the other prisoners, were kindly treated, and at first there were hopes of his recovery, but he died a few days after-

The combined fleets in the Baltic were, at the date of the latest accounts, lying in Baro Sund, in the Gulf of Finland, latestaccounts, lyngin Baro Sund, in the Gulf of Finland, a few miles from the town of Sveaborg. They are stated to consist of the following vessels:—Three-deckers: Duke of Wellington, Royal George, St. George, and Meptune. Two-deckers: Cumberland, Prince Regent, Boscawen, Monarch, Hogne, Blenheim, St. Jean d'Acre, Princess Royal, Edinburgh, James Watt, Ajax, Cressy, Cæsar, Nile, Majestic, Austerlitz (French, and fifteen other French vessels, seven of which are two-deckers. Euryalus, Magicienne, Basilisk, Heela, Porquine Alban, Pendora, Priver, Pigray, Lightying cupine, Alban, Penelope, Driver, Pigmy, Lightning, Belleisle (hospital ship), and Resistance (store ship). On detached service, blockading:—Impérieuse, Arrogant, Amphion, Desperate, Leopard, Valorous, Conflict,

Rosamond, Cruizer, Dragon, Archer, Gorgon, Odin, Vulture, and Bulldog.

A gallant exploit was performed by two of our cruisers, while Sir Charles Napier's fleet was at anchor in the bay of Hango, in the entrance of the Gulf of Finland. The Arrogant, commanded by Captain Yelverton, had been detached from the fleet for a considerable time, employed in reconnoitring the enemy's posts and shores. While so employed, the Hecla, commanded by Captain Hall, whose services in the China war are so well known, joined her. Having heard of three large merchantmen in an inlet about ten miles inland, the two captains resolved to attack them Captain Hall having met a fishing-boat off the coast, resolved to turn the two men in her to some account, and accordingly made them understand his determination that they should act as pilots. The two ships proceeded up a narrow river, and on anchoring on the evening of the 19th of May, the enemy, from behind a high sand-bank, in a thickly wooded place, fired upon one of the boats, which was then pulling at a distance of from six to eight hundred yards from the shore round shot also striking the Hecla. Both ships beat to quarters, cast loose their

the enemy was quickly dislodged. The vessels were not further molested that evening—the anchorage was shifted for the night, and all made snug with watches posted. At two next morning both ships again weighed, the Hecla leading, both ships' companies standing by their guns. After about three hours, quietly feeling their way along the intricate navigation of the river, both ships came suddenly within range of an enemy's battery. The Heela opened fire, which was quickly answered from the fort; the promontory, upon which stood the battery, was crowded with soldiers, with long grey coats, and spiked steel helmets glittering in the sun. While the battery was firing upon the Hecla, the Arrogant let fly a broadside amonst the soldiery. A troop of horse artillery, when the smoke cleared off, was observed scampering away. A prolonged and heavy fire of mus-ketry now ensued from the wood, and Minié balls fell thick on board both ships. The Arrogant now got aground within twenty yards of the battery. However, before attempting to haul the ship off, the enemy's guns were dismounted by a broadside, and the ship was then got off in safety. On passing the fort where the guns had been dismounted, a terrible sight was witnessedgun-carriages blown to fragments, guns dismounted, helmets and knapsacks strewed about without owners. The town of Eckness now opened to view; and there lay the ships, the objects of the expedition. The Arrogant was obliged to anchor here, as the water was shallow. The Hecla proceeded on; but another battery now opened fire upon her. The Arrogant swung broadside on, kept up a cannonade while the Hecla passed, firing shells on the enemy as she did so, ran up alongside of a barque, took her in tow, and steamed away with her, to the horror of the inhabitants. When this little expeditionary force was returning they were joined by the Dauntless, which vessel had been sent on by the commander-in-chief to ascertain the cause and source of the firing, which was distinctly audible as the squadron steamed into Hango-roads. The Hecla had several shot through her funnel, steam-pipe, and hull, one shot passing right through the ship's side. The round-shot and shell went over the Arrogant. Both ships were studded with Minié balls. The Arrogant had one man shot through the heart, and a man wounded by a bullet in the navel, which ball went through his intestines, and passed out at his back. He died soon after. The Hecla had one man shot, or drowned while wounded. Captain Hall was resolved not to leave without carrying back some military trophy. He gallantly landed with his marines, threw them out as skirmishers, while himhis marines, threw them out as skirmishers, while himself and a party of men hoisted one gun (an iron one) into his boat, and placed it on board the Hecla. The Arrogant and Hecla, with their prize in tow, joined the fleet on the 21st. The commander-in-chief hoisted the signal "Well done Arrogant and Hecla." The flag-ship manned the rigging; her example wes followed by several other ships, all of whom gave the heroes three hearty cheers. Captain Hall and Lieutenant Reade of the Hecla were wounded, but not

dangerously.
On the 21st of May, four ships of the Fleet—the Dragon, Magicienne, Basilisk, and Hecla, cannonaded the Hango forts. The Dragon steamer, with her heavy 10-inch guns, began by firing at the main fort, Gustafssvœrd; she kept up a smart and well-directed fire for upwards of an hour and a half, when she was ordered off. She was placed in an admirable position, and could rake the whole length of their guns, leaving only two from the fort which could bear on her in return. The people on board could see every shot as it told, sending the sand-bags about their ears, and clouds of dust; no doubt killing numbers, as the ramparts were crowded with troops in the morning. The Dragon had one killed and one wounded. Eight shots told—one passed very near her shell-room. The Magicienne was sent in to her relief, and partly engaged the masked battery on the mainland, partly the fort Gustafssværd. She had no accident. The men in the fort were seen employed

no accident.

The men in the fort were seen employed in carrying off the killed and wounded.

Admiral Plumridge, who has been cruising in the Gulf of Bothnia, has destroyed the Russiau dockyards

at Uleaborg and Brahested, burning 10,000 barrels of tar at one place, and 18,000 at another. Next to Abo, Uleaborg is the chief commercial town in Finland.

A subsequent enterprise was less successful. Admiral Plumridge landed 150 men at a place called Carleby. They were attacked by sharpshooters in ambuscade, and a masked battery; and before reinforcements from the ships could arrive, Lieut. E. M. W. Carrington, Mr. C. F. H. Montagu, mate, and Mr. Althorpe, midshipman, of the Odin, were killed, and 30 men of the Odin and Vulture killed a missing and 30 men of the Odin and Vulture killed or missing, and 20 wounded, who were recovered and are doing well. Admiral Plumridge's squadron was at Oreground on the 15th.

Operations on the Circassian Coast, of very great importance, have been performed by Admiral Sir E. Lyons and Viscount de Chabannes, with a squadron placed under their orders by the English and French commanders in the Black Sea. The result has been the expulsion of the Russian garrison from the only place on that extensive coast, with the exception of the strongholds of Anapa and Soujak Kaleh, near the Crimea, that the Emperor Nicholas exempted from the general abandonment two months ago. At Soultoum Kaleh Sir E. Lyons learned that the Russians were still in possession of Redout Kaleh, and that they attached great importance to maintaining themselves there as long as possible, in order to forward to their army at Kutais a large quantity of ammunition and stores still in the magazines; and at the same time to intercept the communications of Selim Pasha at this critical juncture, and prevent his occupation of so favourable a port for the introduction of supplies. The squadron left Soukoum Kaleh on the morning of the 18th of May, and as they passed Redout Kaleh they observed a body of about a thousand infantry under arms, and that the few guns on the sea defences were Sir E. Lyons therefore went on with the squadron to Chouruksoo, in hopes of inducing the general commanding there to aid him with a sufficient number to occupy and maintain the place. Accordingly Selim Pasha placed at his disposal a battalion of 800 infantry and three field-pieces, which were immediately embarked on board the ships of the squadron. The squadron then reappeared off Redout Kaleh, where the troops were disembarked, under cover of the steam-vessels, about two miles from the batteries, and at the same time a summons was sent to the commander of the Russian forces. After a delay of nearly half an hour, the Agamemnon and Charlemagne stood in, as close as the depth of water would permit, and opened their fire upon the quarter occupied by the Russian troops, as well as on the sea defences, which tried an troops, as well as on the sea defences, which tried an ineffectual fire on the boats. The enemy soon retired out of reach of the ships' guns, and the Turkish troops advancing rapidly along the beach, took possession of the batteries, when the firing ceased. The enemy retreated so precipitately from under the fire of the ships, that he failed in his attempt to ignite the combustibles which were laid for the destruction of the military quarter; but when out of gunshot, and his attempt to grant the companies the same of the military quarter; but when out of gunshot, and his satters. retreat secured by crossing the river and destroying the bridge, he set fire to the magazines and store-houses, and at nightfall the commercial town, which commenced at some distance from the sea and ex-tended about a mile and a half up each bank of the river, was in a blaze, so that in the morning the flourishing place of the evening presented an awful scene of desolation; the Mingrelian inhabitants, who had rendered themselves very obnoxious to the displeasure of the Turks, having retired with the Russians. This devastation was deeply to be deplored, but it was some consolation to have deprived the enemy of a depôt of military stores, and to have driven him from a place of so much importance, without any accident, or any irregularity arising from success. During this visit of the allied squadron to the coast of Circassia, the people flocked to the beach and testified their joy by firing muskets and waving flags and handkerchiefs. On landing at the principal places, the natives assisted the officers out of the boats, and after giving expression to their delight for a few minutes, formed a circle, pre-their delight for a few minutes, formed a circle, pre-serving the most perfect order, while their chiefs came | fled | to the nearest neighbours, and gave the alarm.

forward and addressed the officers, speaking fluently and sensibly, and with an air of self-esteem which, combined with their handsome and lofty mien, and their manner of carrying their weapons, was exceedingly striking.
They invariably said that while they turned towards
England and France with gratitude and admiration, as the instruments in the hand of Providence for de-livering them from their invaders, they confessed that they considered it the just reward of their patriotism and constancy. Sir E. Lyons describes them as a fine intelligent race, second to none in desultory mountain

By the latest advices from New York, it is stated that Lord Elgin has signed a commercial treaty with the United States government, of an important character. It is stipulated that the citizens of the Union shall have the same rights of fishing as the British colonists; that our protecting naval force shall be removed; and that, in exchange, there shall be complete reciprocity and free trade between the United States and the British North American Provinces in all articles the product of each, with the exception of sugar and tobacco. Coming from the United States, these are to pay the same duties as are levied on these articles when arriving from British colonies or other parts of the world. Manufactured articles, although manufactured from products of either country, are not admitted under the terms of the treaty. An effort was made by Lord Elgin to obtain American registers for vessels built at Quebec, St. John's, and the other shipbuilding ports of the Province; but the American government declined to concede this.

There are startling accounts of the turbulence and audacity of the Irish in the United States. Judge Phillips, of the Marine Court in New York, entered pale and trembling on the 1st instant, and postponed the sitting until the following day; stating as a reason that six ruffians had beaten him on his way to court that day,—probably in revenge for a judgment which he had given. Before leaving the court he armed himself with a revolver.

A number of street-preaching Primitive Methodists, parading the streets of Brooklyn on Sunday the 4th instant, were attacked while marching in procession through an Irish quarter. The procession, 200 strong, went in military order, three abreast; when half through the crowd, cries of "Hiss, boys, hiss!" followed by "Now, go in!" were raised, and stones were quickly "Now, go in!" were raised, and stones were quickly flying in all directions. The New Yorkers remained unbroken, and gave and received a fire of pistol-shots. The military were called out. The Irish peace-breakers failed to rout the procession, which went on its way. About forty people were hurt.

The Fugitive Slave Law has caused a great riot at Boston. A slave was arrested; pending the determina-tion of the case by the Court, the Abolitionists met tion of the case by the Court, the Abolitionists met in Faneuil Hall, and thence proceeded to attack the place where the slave was confined, battering at the door with a log of timber; but the police and military came out and dispersed the rioters. The case ended in the condemnation of the slave, who was escorted on board a revenue cutter by a guard of foot, horse, artillery, and police, through a crowd that took no pains to conceal its detestation of the transaction. transaction.

A horrible tragedy has taken place on Long Island. Mr. James Wickham, a retired merchant, and his wife, were murdered on the night of the 2nd inst., at their residence, by an Irishman named Nicholas Bain, who had been discharged from Mr. Wickham's service a few days before. Bain had become intimate with Ellen Holland, one of the female servants, and wished to marry her, but latterly some difficulty arose between them, and she declined to stop, if Nicholas was allowed to remain, which led Mr. Wickham to discharge him. About 12 o'clock on the above night, Ellen and the other servant-girl were awakened by cries, and on listening, heard repeated blows, and also heard Mrs. Wickham exclaim, "Nicholas, don't kill him!" Upon this the girls got out of an attic window, fled to the nearest neighbours, and cave the alarm.

The house was immediately visited, and presented a horrible spectacle. Mr. Wickham lay weltering in his blood, his head literally hewn to pieces. His wife, who was but 35 years of age, was dead, her brains being knocked out, and scattered about the room. A negro boy, about 15 years old, who was living in the family, was also fearfully injured. After the girls had escaped, Bain went up stairs in scarch of them, and finding they had fled he jumped out of one of the windows, and took to the woods, breaking away from one or two parties who tried to arrest him. At daylight many citizens started in pursuit, the cries of Mrs. Wickham, heard by the servant-girls, having given the elue as to who was the assassin. A reward of 1,000 dollars was offered for his arrest, and the people mus-tered in pursuit to the number of several hundreds, armed with pistols and guns, and formed themselves into squads of twenty-five and thirty, for the purpose of

securing the woods and swamps. After a long search, they found Bain covered up by some brushwood, apparently insensible. At first he was thought to be dead, a wound being visible in his throat. He was picked up from his hiding-place, conveyed to the road, and laid under a tree, where an officer had to stand guard over him with a loaded revolver, to prevent the excited people carrying Lynch law into effect. He appeared to have been worn out with fatigue. In his pockets were found a single-barrel pistol, loaded with small shot, a pocket-knife, and a razor-ease, from which it is supposed he took the razor to kill himself, and, after inflicting the wound, threw it away. At last advices, the coloured boy was yet breathing, although no hope was entertained of his recovery. The impression seems to be, that Bain's intentions were to take the lives of all in the house, and then set fire to the premises, and thereby destroy the evidence of his guilt.

NARRATIVE OF LITERATURE AND ART.

THE new books of the past month have been neither ! numerous nor important; but among them have been one or two interesting contributions to biography, and some few works illustrating the war, of a more sterling

character than had before appeared.

Transcaucasia, the translation of a series of sketches of the nations and races between the Black Sea and the Caspian, which appears in this country before it is published in its original German, is by far the eleverest and most interesting of the productions of its writer, the Baron Von Haxthausen. Another translation from the German, the Baron Von Moltke's Russians in Bulgaria and Rumelia in 1828 and 1829, has made the English public acquainted with the most remarkable account ever written of those campaigns on the Danube which ended in the "unfortunate" treaty of Adrianople. Mr. George Finlay has published another section of his George Finlay has published another section of his history under the title of The Byzantine and Greek Empires from 1057 to 1453. M. Van de Velde's very elaborate Narrative of a Journey through Syria and Palestine in 1851 and '52 has been translated under his own superintendence. With the title of England and rRussia Dr. Hamel has compiled a history of the Russian of Lermontoff has supplied a sketch of A Hero of Our own Times, who has been anything but a hero to the Emperor Nicholas. And Mrs. Austin has collected a number of her most attractive sketches of German

life, which she entitles Germany from 1760 to 1814.

Charles the Second in the Channel Islands is a contribution to biography and history, by Doctor S. Elliot Hoskins. Memoirs of Celebrated Characters is a collection of brief memoirs of celebrities of every country and every age, ancient or modern, by M. De Lamartine, Memorials of the Life of Amelia Opie is a volume of letters and recollections, very pleasingly illustrating its subject, by Cecilia Lucy Brightwell. Memoirs of J. J. Gurney is a more detailed hiographical work, consisting of large selections from the invested and consistent of the consisting of large selections from the invested and consistent of the consistency of the consistenc of large selections from the journal and correspondence of this distinguished member of the Society of Friends, made by Mr. Joseph Bevan Braithwaite. My Friends and Acquaintance is a collection of recollections and letters relating to celebrated people who have been known to Mr. P. G. Patmore. Selections Grave and Gay from the Works of Thomas De Quincey is another volume added to a work, which, when complete, will have a singular autobiographical interest. The Life of Cardinal Richelieu, by Mr. Robson, is an intelligent little compilation for one of the cheap series issued by Messrs. Routledge. The Life of Marquerite d'Angoulème is a somewhat careful account, with plentiful quotation from manuscript authorities of the celebrated sister of Francis I, the Queen of Navarre, by Martha Walker Freer. To turn to books of a miscellaneous kind, the most

important have been-A volume on the Sanitary Condition of the City of London by its officer of health, Mr. Simon; the completion of Mr. Cunningham's edition of Goldsmith's Works in Mr. Murray's series of British

Classics; Sir Roderick Murchison's Siluria, being the history of the oldest known rocks containing organic remains, with a brief sketch of the distribution of gold over the earth; a translation of Calvin's Treatise on Relics; a volume by Dr. James Wilson on the Principles and Practice of the Water Cure; a thoughtful treatise and Practice of the Water Cure; a thoughtful treatise on Miracles and Science, by Mr. Edward Strachey; a third edition of the History of the Propagation of Christianity among the Heathen, in three octavo volumes, containing notices of all the Christian missions since the Reformation, brought down to the present day, by Dr. Brown; a volume on The Microscope, by Mr. Jabez Hogg; new editions, for the pocket, of the Works of Mackintosh and Sydney Smith, uniform with those of Macaulay; a new edition, with an interesting Introduction by Mr. Vaux of the British Museum, of Sir Francis Drake's World Encompassed, issued by the Hakluyt Society; a translation by Miss Winkworth of aremarkable German treatise attributed to Luther, Theologia Germanica, with prefatory notices by Mr. Kingsley and the Chevalier Bunsen; the Aquarium, a treatise on marine creatures and plants by Mr. Gosse; a volume by Mr. Bruce Norton on the Condition and Requirements of the Presidency of Madras; an original and elaborate History of India under the two first Sovereigns of the House of Tainur, by the late Mr. William Erskine, Sir James Mackintosh's son-in-law; four lectures by Mr. Kingsley on Alexandria and her Schools; a volume, by the Rev. Mr. Maurice, of Lectures on the Ecclesiastical History of the First and Second Centuries; the opening volume of the Collected Works of Dupald Stewart, edited by Sir William Hamilton: a little volume, euteu by Sir William Hamilton: a little volume, pleasingly written, and printed in the old manner, on the Last of the Old Squires; a tragedy on Robespierre, in rhymed verse, by Mr. Henry Bliss, Q.C.; two volumes of selections, by Miss Poulter, from religious writers ancient and modern, entitled A Treasury of Pearls of Great Price; and sixteen small guides and bandbands general than the distinguished. and handbooks, many of them by distinguished writers, descriptive of the Contents and Courts of the Palace and Park at Sydenham, being the first instalment of the

Crystal Palace Library.
In fiction and verse there have been published, a translation of Homer's Iliad by Mr. Barter; Clytia, by Wr. G. Gerard; Songs of the Present, a small volume dedicated to subjects exclusively modern; Hide and Seek, a novel by Mr. Wilkie Collins; Katherine Ashton, a novel by the author of 'Amy Herbert;' Ambrose the Sculptor, an autobiography of artist life; The Flitch of Settiptor, an autonography of artist file; The Fittin of Bacon, a tale by Mr. Ainsworth; Magdalen Hepburn, a story of the Scottish Reformation by the author of the 'Life of Mrs. Margaret Maitland'; Tilbury Nogo, a collection of passages in the life of "an unsuccessful man," by the author of 'Digby Grand; 'Jerningham, a story in two volumes; Clara Morison, a tale of South Australia during the gold fever; and a new edition of Poems by Matthew Arnold.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

BULLION MARKET.

Bullion in Bank of England on 15th inst., £13,109,377.

LATEST LONDON PRICES.

Gold, stand., per oz. £3 17 9 | Silver hars, stan. per oz. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Do., dust, , 3 16 0 | Mexican dollars, ,, 5 $\frac{2}{2}$ Do., dust,

LATEST COMPARATIVE VALUE OF GOLD IN FOREIGN MARKETS TO LONDON PRICE.

Paris 0.28 prem. | New York 0.17 diset. Hamburgh 0.18 ,,

STOCKS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Latest.
Three per Cent. Consols Three per Cent. Reduced Three and a Quarter per Cents. Long Annuities, Jan., 1860 Bank Stock, 8 per cent. Exchequer Bills, June India Bonds	94g 94g 94g 94g 411 206 5s. pm. 4s. pm.	90± 89± 89± 416 204 2s, dis. 3s. dis.	93¾-₹ 93½-¾ 93½-¾ 93¾ 4¼1 205 1 d1 p. 1 pm.

Paid.	RAILWAYS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Latest.	Receipts since Jan. 1.
100 all 100 100 all	Brighton & S. Coast Blackwall Caledonian Edinb. and Glasgow Eastern Counties Gt. Sn. & Wn. (Irel.) Great Northern	104½ 98 64¼ 61¾ 13¼ 98 92½	102 83 564 55 123 90 884	103-4 8	278,677 30,577 346,373 469,957 128,191 412,860
100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	Great Western Lancash, & Yorksh. London & N. Westn. London & S. Westn. Midland South-East. & Dover York, Newe., & Ber. York & N. Midland	80½ 668 104½ 86 66¼ 65¼ 73	74½ 61¼ 97¾ 60 61¾ 67 48¼	80 65½-6 102¼-4¼ 84½-5½ 66-15 64-5 71½-2½ 52-3	509,006 427,763 1,216,630 294,180 586,651 356,858 659,909

FOREIGN LIST. -LATEST PRICES.

FUNDS.

Belgian 4½ per cent. 91 Brazilian 5 per cent., 91-101 Chilian 6 per cent., 100-3 Danish 4 per cent. Dutch 2½ per cent., 60-02 Dutch 4 p. cent. cert., 89-91 Mexican 3 per cent., $24\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{3}{8}$ Peruvian 3 per cent., 52Portuguese 4 per cent., 41-3 Russian 5 per cent., 97-9 Spanish 3 per cent., 40-1 Sardinian 5 per cent., 84-6

RAILWAYS. East Belgian Junet. ₹-1‡ Luxembourg, 4½ Northern of France, 34½ Norwegian Trunk Pref. 8 to 9 Paris and Orleans, 46-8 Paris and Lyons, 17½ pm. Paris and Rouen, 38-40 Paris and Strasburg, 313-5 West Flanders, 3½-4 West of France, 6-7 pm Rouen and Havre, 20-22

MINES.

COLONIAL SHARE LIST .- LATEST PRICES. MINES. BANKS.

Australasian	1-3 dis
Aust. Cordillera	1-4
Colonial Gold	
Port Philip	4-1
South Australian	1.3

Australasian 80 to 82 Eng. Scott. and Aust. $2\frac{3}{4}$ dis. Lond. Chart. of Aus. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pm. South Australian . . 47-49 Union of Australia . . 70 to 72

RAILWAYS.

East Indian 2-24 prem.

Do., Extension ½ dis.-par.
Ind. Peninsula §-% pm.
Madras ¼ dis. ‡ pm.

STEAM COMPANIES. Australasian Pacific 151 Royal Mail Eastern Steam Navig..... General Screw St. Ship .. 134 Penins. & Orient. St. Nav. 56-7

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Australian Agricultural, $4\frac{1}{2} \cdot 5\frac{1}{2}$ | North Brit. Australian $\frac{7}{4} \cdot 1\frac{1}{8}$ | Van Diemen's Land. $12\frac{1}{2} \cdot 13\frac{1}{2}$ | Peel River Land. $\frac{1}{4}$ dis.-par. South Australian Land $38 \cdot 40$ | Scott. Austr. Invest... $2\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{8}{8}$

AGRICULTURAL MARKETS. CORN-IMPERIAL WEEKLY AVERAGE.

Week ending-	Wh	eat.	Bar	ley.	Oε	its.	R	ye.	Bea	ins.	Pe	as.
May 27	s. 78	$\frac{d}{9}$	s. 36		s. 29	d. 11	8. 53	d. 11	s. 49	$\frac{d}{4}$	8. 44	$\frac{d}{7}$
June 3	79	11	36	9	29	10	48	7	48	6	46	10
- 10	78	9	37	1	30	8	49	3	49	8	47	4
- 17	78	3	37	3	29	3	48	11	49	10	46	6

LATEST LONDON MARKET PRICES.

Malt, Pale, per qr. .. 68 to 74 Malting Barley ,, Oats, best, ..., Wheat, White, ,, 40 -- 41 31 - 3475 — 89 Flour-

Town made, persk. 66—70 Country household 56—64 American, per barl. 37—42 Indian Corn, per qr. 42-44 CATTLE

Beasts, per st. 3 6 to 4 Calves ..., 3 8-5 Sheep..., 4 0-4 Pigs, 4 0-4 Pigs ,, Wool, per lb.—
South Downs. 1 1—1

Kentish fleeces I 2-1 German Elect. 3 0-5 Australian ... 1 1-2 2 Cape ... 0 7-1 $8\frac{1}{2}$ Spanish ... 1 2-2 1

METALS.

Copper, Cakes, p. ton, 126t.
Iron, Pigs, 4t. 7s. to 5t.
Rails, 8t. 5s. Lead, English
Pig, 24t. 10s. Steet, Swedish
Keg, 20t. to 21t. Tix,
English block, 110t.; Banca,
124t.; Spetter, 37t. Zinc,

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, per ewt.—Irish, 54s. to 74s.; American, 44s. to

BEEF—Mid. to prime, p. 8 lb., 3s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; Irish India, per tr., 160s.; Hambro', 160s. American, 130s. to 160s.

BUTTER-Best fresh, per lb., 13d. to 15d.; Dorset, per ewt., 96s. to 108s.; Irish, 78s. 92s.; Dutch, 74s. to 90s.

Cheese-Cheshire, per ewt., 58s. to 76s.; Dutch, 60s.; Wiltshire, 52s. to 70s.

Hams—York, 70s. to 75s.; Irish, 66s. to 72s.; West-phalia, 68s. to 70s.

MUTTON-Mid. to prime, per 8 lb., 3s. Sd. to 4s. Sd. POTATOES, per ton, 110s. to

PORK, per 8 lb., 3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d. Veal, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d. Lamb, 4s. 8d. to 3s. 8d.

Hay... per load 3 10 to 5 0 Clover. , 4 5 - 5 15 Straw. , 1 10 - 2 0 Linseed cake, per ton, 10l.; Rape cake, ditto, 5l. 10s.

Bones, ditto, 4l. 10s. Hors.—Kents, 160s. to 210s.; Sussex, 160s. to 180s.; Foreign, 120s. to 140s. Poultry—Capons, 3s.—4s.;

POULTRY—Capons, 3s.—4s.; Fowls, 2s.—2s. 9d.; Chicks, 2s. 0d.—3s.0d.; Ducks, 2s.— 4s.; Geese, 5s. 6d.—7s.; Tur-keys, 4s. 6d.—8s.; Pigeons,

8d.
HIDES, &c. — Market, 96 lb.,
33d.—4d.; do., do., 50 lb.,
23d.; do., Calf-skins, 10 lb.,
5s. 6d.; do., Horse-lides,
6s. 6d.; Ox and Cow horns,
per 123, 22s.—80s. Rough
Tallow, 35s. 6d.

OILS

Gallipoli, per ton, 55*l.*; Sperm, 106*l.*; Pale Seal, 41*l.* to 42*l.* Rape, 42*l.* to 43*l.* 10*s.*; Goeonnut, 46*l.* to 48*l.*; Palm, 44*l.* to 46*l.*; Linseed, 35*l.* to 36*l.* TALLOW—Australian, Beef, 55l. 5s. to 60l.; Sheep, 59l. to 65l. 3s.; Y. C., 64l. 5s.

GROCERY.

GROCERY.

COCOA, por cwt, Trinidad, 35s. to 40s.; Bahia, 26s. to 27s. COFFEE, per cwt.—Ceylon Native, 43s. to 44s.; Do., Plantation, 60s. to 78s.; Jamaier, 61s. to 85s.; Java, 51s. to 54s. Costa Rica, 56s. to 76s. Rice, per cwt.—Carolina, 21s. to 25s.; Bengal, 12s. to 14s.; Patna, 15s. to 20s. Sucar—Barbadoes, per cwt.

to 25s.; Deng. ...
Patna, 15s. to 20s.
Sugar—Barbadoes, per cwt.,
34s. to 39s. 6d.; Mauritius,
32s. to 37s. 6d.; Bengal. 38s.
to 41s. 6d.; Madras, 30s. to 33s.; Havannah, 40s. 6d.

Do. REFINED-Grocery lumps, 45s. to 49s. 6d.; Bastards, 29s. 6d. to 35s. 6d.; Crushed, 31s. to 31s. 6d.

Tea, per lb. (duty 1s. 6d.)—
Congou, 10½d. to 2s. 0d.;
Souchong, 1s. to 2s. 6d.;
Hyson, 1s. 2d. to 3s. 0d.;
Assam, 1s. 3d. to 4s. 4d.

EMIGRATION RECORD. DEPARTURES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1854.	Australian Colonies.	British America.	United States.	Other places.	Total.
To April 30	17,001 7,469	11,334 7454	63,441 23,954	700 148	92,566 39,025
Total	24,470	18,788	87,395	938	131,591

CURRENT RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT TO THE AUSTRALIAN PORTS PER SAILING VESSEL.

From	Cabin.	Inter- mediate.	Steerage.	Goods per 40 Cubic feet.
London	£45 to 65	£30 to 36	£20 to 24	£4 10 to £6 5s.
Liverpool	45 — 50	20 — 30	16 — 18	4 — 5
The Clyde	35 — 45	20 — 25	15 — 18	4 — 5
Belfast	45 — 50	20 — 30	14 — 18	4 — 5

THE

HOUSEHOLD NARRATIVE

OF CURRENT EVENTS.

1854.7

From the 27th JUNE to the 27th JULY.

[PRICE 2d.

NARRATIVE OF PARLIAMENT AND POLITICS.

In the House of Lords, on Tuesday, June 27, the Earl of Clarendon, in answer to a question from Earl Fitzwilliam respecting the recent Treaty with the United States relative to the Colonial Fisheries, stated that the treaty had only just reached him, and he had not had time to give it the attention it deserves. It had not vet It had not yet been submitted to the Senate, or ratified; and the present was not the moment to discuss it. But he might say that it contains no new provision whatever for permitting American citizens to establish factories in the British possessions. The terms are nearly the same, and the principle is quite the same, as those of the treaty of 1818: he believed that it would promote the prosperity of the colonies, and hoped that nothing would occur to mar its completion.

On Thursday, June 29, on the motion for going into committee on the Legislative Council (Canada) Bill, the Earl of Derby objected to the measure and moved that the bill be committed on that day three months.

The Duke of Newcastle defended the measure. The house divided, when there appeared for the bill, 63; against it, 39: majority, 24.—The bill then passed

through committee.
On Friday, June 30, the house having gone into committee on the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill, the first three clauses were agreed to without any discussion. The Bishop of Oxford suggested that the fourth clause was not sufficiently large to include cases not enumerated .-After a short explanation from the LORD CHANCELLOR, the clause, together with the intervening clauses to the 15th, were agreed to.—Lord St. Leonard's objected to the expense incident to the new tribunal being taken from the suitors' fee fund of the Court of Chancery, which was dedicated to another purpose. The noble and was dedicated to another purpose. The noble and learned lord proposed no amendment, and the clause was consequently agreed to, as were the other clauses to 37 inclusive.—On the 38th clause being put, the Bishop of Oxford proposed the introduction of words prohibiting a wife divorced for adultery from being remarried during the life of the husband. The committee divided-For the amendment, 10; against it, 25: majority, 15. The clause was consequently agreed to, and the house resumed.

The Legislative Council (Canada) Bill was read a

third time and passed.
On Thursday, July 6, Lord Canning moved the second reading of the Oxford University Bill, and, after vindicating the course pursued by the government from any accusations of precipitancy or haste, and having rapidly sketched the evils of the existing system, proceeded to enumerate the provisions of the bill now before the house, by which it was proposed to improve the teaching of the university and to extend the sphere of its influence. In dealing with this subject he did not deny that the government had been forced to make some sacrifices, and had experienced some disappointments, but, considering that the question of university reform was wide and complex, and involved much difference of opinion, he was induced to think that the measure was calculated to effect a real and substantial reform.-The Earl of DERBY congratulated the house on the metamorphoses which the bill had undergone in its progress through the House of Commons, and declared his intention not to oppose the second reading of the bill, which accordingly took place.

On Friday, June 7, the LORD CHANCELLOR stated in reply to Lord Lyndhurst, that it was not intended to bring in any bill founded on the report of the commission for Consolidating the Statute Laws during the present session. The Divorce Bill, he added, would be proceeded with.

The house went into committee on the Oxford University Bill. A prolonged discussion took place upon the clauses of the measure, and several divisions were taken upon successive amendments.—Lord BERNERS moved the omission empowering the commissioners to demand the production of college or university documents.-The amendment was negatived by 77 votes to 64.—Lord WARD proposed to remove the provision for sectional election, introduced in committee of the House of Commons, and restore the clause to its original form, according to which all the elective members of the hebdomadal council were to be chosen by the votes of the congregation.—This amendment was adopted by a majority of 107 to 83.—An amendment by the Earl of DERBY substituting the university convocation for the proposed congregation as the electoral body by whom certain members of the council were to be chosen, was negatived upon division by 99 votes to 72. The Earl of Derby afterwards moved the omission of the clause sanctioning the establishment of private halls. The clause was retained in the bill by 109 contents to 76 non-contents.—Viscount CANNING moved several amendments, among which was one upon the "schools clause," whereby fellowships were exempted from the university preferences and emoluments left in the possession of certain schools.— The amendments were agreed to without a divison, and the bill then passed through committee.

On Monday, July 10, the Bishop of London asked the Duke of Newcastle under what circumstances the *Usual* Vote of 600l, for the Bishop of New Zealand had been omitted this Year. Looking at the distinguished abilities, unwearied energy, and great sacrifices which Bishop Gobat had made to found the see of New Zealand, he could not but think the withdrawal of the grant was a measure of extraordinary harshness.—The Duke of Newcastle excused the withdrawal of the grant, stating that in 1852 Sir J. Pakington, the then Secretary for the Colonies, proposed a vote of 10,000%, for the colony of New Zealand, including 600% for Bishop Gobat, but a note was appended to the estimate, stating in the next year the vote would be reduced to 5000%, and that in the year 1854 the demand on the imperial parliament would entirely cease. The sum of 5000% was accordingly voted for the colony last year; but no vote had been taken this year, it being understood that the colony had undertaken to defray the whole of the expenses formerly borne by the mother

country.

The house having gone into committee on the Cruelty to Animals Bill, Lord ECLINTON moved that the clause forbidding the use of dogs in carts for purposes of draught be negatived, on the ground of its being an unjustifiable interference with individual liberty, and if adopted would in effect be a confiscation of the property of a very poor class of persons.—The Duke of ARGYLL supported the clause, observing that the onus probandi lay on those who contended that it is cruel to use dog-carts within fifteen miles of the metropolis, and harmless to permit them in the country. He quoted the opinion of mit them in the country.

Professor Owen in opposition to the views of those who considered the dog an animal fit for draught .- Considerable discussion followed, in the course of which the clause was supported by Lord Brougham and the Bishop of Oxford, and opposed by Earl Granville and the Earl of Malmesbury.—On a division there were for the clause—contents, 43; non-contents, 23. The amendment was

consequently lost.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, on being pressed by Lord Campbell and the Bishop of Oxford not to persevere with the Divorce and Matrimonial Cases Bill, consented to withraw it.

On Tuesday, July 11, on the report of the amendment in the Oxford University Bill being brought up, the Earl of MALMESBURY repeated his objections to the measure, in respect to the oaths taken by college authorities not being pleadable in bar of the com-missioners' authority, the constituency of the hebdomadal council, and the establishments of private halls; and expressed a hope that some at least of these provisions might yet be revised by the other house,—Earl Delaware and the Earl of Carnarvon both urged the inexpediency of admitting dissenters to the university.—Lord Monteagle contended that dissenters ought to be admitted upon terms of perfect equality, and argued, from the analogy of Trinity College, Dublin, that no danger could arise to the church from such liberality. Various amendments were agreed to, after

which the report was brought up. On Thursday, July 13, Earl Granville 'addressed the house with respect to a charge made against him, of having Introduced Count Pahlen into a London Club. To meet this accusation it would suffice to say that Count Pahlen had been an intimate friend of his (Lord Granville's) father, as well as of the Duke of Wellington, the late Lord Grey, and other most distinguished men. Count Pahlen had recently returned to London from Madeira for the purpose of settling his affairs here and retiring to the continent; and on his arrival he (Lord Granville) had only signed, as he had frequently done before, the printed form recommending a foreigner to the Travellers' Club. He did not believe such conduct was illegal and unpatriotic; on the contrary, he thought that civility towards an individual stranger with whose country we were at war, was just one of those mitiga-tions in the old barbarous rights of war which modern civilisation had introduced. He hoped, therefore, that the judgment of the house would acquit him of having acted improperly in this matter.—Lord Malmesbury, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Brougham, the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Campbell, Lord Ellesmere, and Lord Aberdeen, expressed their approbation of what Earl Granville had done, in language highly complimentary to Count Pahlen.—Lord ABERDEEN assured the house (amid laughter) that the Count had not arrived on any secret mission to him, and that till made aware of the attack on Lord Granville, he did not know that Count

Pahlen was in this country.
On Friday, July 14, the Earl of Shaftesbury moved for certain returns relative to the Board of Health, and took occasion to notice and repel the attacks which had been made "elsewhere" upon that board. He described the various charges that had been advanced against it with much minuteness, contending that in every instance they were unfounded and unjust.—The Bishop of LONDON censured the government, whom he accused of having thwarted the endeavours of the Board of Health for providing the poorer districts of the metropolis with pure and cheap water. The motion was agreed to.

Lord LYTTELTON, in moving for some returns, criticised the Conduct of the late Governor of New Zealand, whom he censured for the delay he had occasioned in summoning the new legislative assembly, as well as for his proceedings regarding the sale of waste lands.-The Duke of NEWCASTLE warmly vindicated the ex-Go-

Duke of Newcastle warmly vindicated the ex-Governor, and consented to produce the papers asked for.
On Monday, July 17, the third reading of the Public Revenue and Consolidated Fund Charges Bill was moved by Earl Granville.—Lord MonTracle moved as an amendment that the bill should be referred to a relact correction. select committee. He pointed out various risks and inconveniences which he thought might arise from the measure, and referred to various classes of public func-

tionaries who would suffer under the injustice of having their appointments submitted for annual discussion in parliament. The bill also violated the independence of the House of Peers. By disallowing the salaries of the officials who collected any tax, the House of Commons could effectually annul that branch of taxation without going through the formality of a bill, or asking the consent of the peers.—Lord BROUGHAM supported the amendment, alluding especially to the police magistrates of London, who, though discharging judicial functions, would be left at the discretion of the House of Commons if the bill passed .- The Duke of ARGYLL defended the bill .- After some remarks from the Earl of DERBY and Lord CAMPBELL, who concurred in thinking that the bill required further revision.—Earl GRANVILLE consented to refer the bill to a sclect committee on the understanding that it should nevertheless be proceeded with during the present session. The amendment was then agreed to.

On Tuesday, July 18, Earl Granville moved the second reading of the Towns Improvement (Ireland) Bill. The measure, he said, was of a generalising character, designed to obviate the necessity for applying for a number of local bills, and was framed upon the model of similar acts relating to England and Scotland.—The motion was opposed by Lord Donoughmore, who considered the measure crude and inexpedient. A lengthened debate followed, turning chiefly upon the details of the measure. Ultimately Lord Donoughmore withdrew his opposition, and the hill was read a second time. On Friday, July 21, the Earl of HARRINGTON in-

quired whether any instructions had been given to the British Ambassador in Austria to state to the Vienna cabinet that the Polish Subjects of the Czar would not be allowed to enter the Service of the Allies?—The Earl of ABERDEEN, in the absence of Lord Clarendon, was assured that no such instructions had been transmitted to the Earl of Westmoreland. With regard to the British troops, it was for the commander-in-chief to determine whether deserters from another power were

The Earl of Aberdeer brought up a royal message respecting a Vote of Credit for the War Expenditure, similar in terms to that presented to the Common. The message was ordered to be considered on Monday

On Monday, July 24, the Earl of ABERDEEN moved an address in answer to her Majesty's gracious message respecting a Vote of Credit for the War Expenditure. Large as the amount might seem, he apprehended no reluctance on the part of the house to sanction the grant, since the money had practically been already voted and provided for. The question was not one of new taxes, but involved simply the appropriation of money already raised. After some observations from the Earls of Ellenborough, Hardwicke, and Fitzwilliam, and the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Earl of Clarendon assured the house that Austria was so deeply engaged with the Western Powers that she could not draw back without dishonour. As far as the English government were concerned they would omit no efforts to secure an honourable peace, but in the name of all his colleagues he declared that they had no intention of reverting to the status quo ante, nor would consent to patch up a peace which would render the return of war inevitable. The address was then agreed to.

In the House of Commons on Monday, June 26, on the third reading of the Oxford University Bill, Mr. HEYWOOD moved a clause to the effect that from and after the first day of next Michaelmas Term, it shall not be necessary for any person, upon taking the degree of bachelor in arts, law, or medicine, usually conferred by the said University of Oxford, to subscribe any declaration, or to take any oath, save the oath of allegiance.—Mr. GASKELL seconded the motion, as being a concession to public feeling, and an act of substantial justice which ought not to be deferred .- Mr. NEWDE-GATE did not believe that the young men who went up to the University were unacquainted with the religion they professed, or that they were not able to appreciate theological tests. He had himself signed the Articles as the University understood them, namely, as being the

rudiments of the religion of the Church of England .-Lord J. RUSSELL said that the proposition had come somewhat suddenly upon the house, but he deemed it necessary that some decision should be come to, in pursuance of the clause which had been carried on Thursday. It had been the opinion of government that the questions of Oxford reform and of the admission of the dissenters should be kept separate, but the house had come to a different decision. As regarded the merits of the question, he had never doubted that the university ought to be opened to the dissenters, and he thought the measure would be incomplete if those who ran the race were excluded from the prize. He regretted that the clause had, upon Thursday, been put in a form which it would have been inconsistent in the government to support, but it was now placed before them in a new shape. A person could, he considered, from examination of the statutes, be a bachelor of arts without taking part in the government of the university, and it might be a subsequent question whether further honours might not be thrown open to dissenters and Roman Catholics. He hoped that Mr. Walpole would be able to assent to the clause; but if he should complain that he had not had time to consider it, the government would not oppose a motion for adjourning the question .- Sir J. PAKINGTON protested, as a question of parliamentary practice, against now assenting to a proposition which had been before them not a quarter of an hour .- Mr. H. DRUMMOND said that the alteration in the system of admission to the university had been rendered necessary, not by that institution, which had remained the same, but by the alteration in society. He defended the system of classical teaching, and after expressing his belief that dissenters would take advantage of the change, he regretted that Roman Catholics would not, adding divers sarcasms against them, and the declaration that no Roman Catholic layman ever attained celebrity except in despite of his priests.—Mr. NAPIER objected to parliamentary interference in the question, but wished the power of admission of dissenters to be given to the university authorities.—Sir E. Perry supported the clause.—The SPEAKER then announced that notice ought to have been given of the clause in its altered form. Further proceedings were then adjourned until Thursday.

On Tuesday, June 27th, Mr. COLLIER brought forward the subject of Limited Liability in Partnership. He moved a resolution, "That the law of partnership, which renders every person who, though not an ostensible partner, shares the profits of a trading concern, liable to the whole of its debts, is unsatisfactory, and should be so far modified as to permit persons to contribute to the capital of such concerns on terms of sharing their profits, without incurring liability beyond a limited amount." The subject, he observed, was one of considerable importance, and he was anxious it should not be misunderstood, that, because it was taken up by a lawyer, it was a mere technical question. Briefly explaining the law of partnership in this country— which, although it did not absolutely prohibit limited liability, did so practically unless sanctioned by parliament or granted by charter from the crown,—he observed that the law was peculiar to this country; it was at variance with the civil law, and was not the law of foreign countries, where the commandité principle, which had extended to the United States, was adopted. After referring to the commission of inquiry into the subject, the members of which were divided in opinion, and premising that the burden of proof in such a question did not lie upon him, but upon those who maintained the necessity of restrictions, he proceeded to show the advantages which would attend an alteration of the law, and to obviate objections grounded upon the supposition that limited liability would be injurious to society. He denied that it could prejudice the partners themselves, or the directors of the undertaking, or the public, and he argued against another objection, that it would damage the commercial credit of the country. He had great faith he said, in the principle of unrestricted competition, the benefits of which had been not only demonstrated by argument, but verified by experience.—The motion was seconded by Lord Gode. RICH.-Mr. CARDWELL acknowledged that the subject was exciting the greatest interest in the country, and

that upon free-trade grounds there ought to be no objection to an alteration of the law. The general presumption of the law, he observed, was, that when persons engaged in partnership, each had power to bind the others in commercial transactions; but they might enter into arrangements to regulate their mutual liability as they pleased, and limit their liability by contract with other persons; but our law had not established by legal enactment the commandité principle of other nations, by which under certain conditions, which varied in different countries, the presumption of general liability was limited. The question was, whether such an alteration of our law would operate to the good of the community? and upon this important question authorities were very much divided, as well as in regard to the securities requisite in order to protect the public; and all these difficult questions, he insisted, should be solved before the house came to a decision upon the subject. The commissioners of inquiry confessed their embarrassment arising from the conflict of opinions among witnesses of the highest character, and six out of the eight members of the commission were in favour of the existing law. These were reasons, he thought, for not coming to a hasty decision; but the whole of this difficult subject would be taken into consideration by the government, with the view of embodying the result in a bill.—
Mr. Lucas moved, by way of amendment, to add a rider to the motion, to the effect that such a modification of the law was especially necessary to Ireland, arguing that the admissions of witnesses hostile to the principle of limited liability were favourable to its adoption in that part of the united kingdom, where the want of simple alterations of the law of partnership prevented industrious persons from being as industrious as they would be.—Mr. Cobden observed that the spirit of the law of England and of Ireland was in favour of limited liability, but, in its operation, the law, by requiring that every transaction with the community should be accompanied by a notice of the limitation, practically prevented the working of that spirit. Would it not be better that there should be one general place of registry, where the liabilities of partnerships and the degrees of liability should be specified? The effect of the alteration of the law would be to promote the formation of business concerns, giving an opportunity to men to rise in the world; and this was one of his strongest reasons for advocating the change. He did not understand the ground upon which the result of experiments in other countries was undervalued; if there was truth in a principle, it was applicable to all countries and all times. In legislating upon this question, he thought the opinions of capitalists ought not to be exclusively looked to, since they were very likely to be unconsciously warped by feelings of self-interest, and yet to legislate in a manner inimical to their interests, which could not be otherwise than benefited by a change of the law which extended the employment of capital .- Mr. Malins supported the motion, having had, he said, much experience of the great mischief arising out of the present state of the law, the legis-lature inconsistently granting to railways and other large concerns what is denied to smaller undertakings. -Mr. GLYN, who had been a member of the committee of 1851, admitted that the law of liability was in an unsatisfactory state, and required material amend-ment, yet he was convinced, by all the evidence he had seen, that although it was desirable that some change should take place, the house was not in a situation to know what it should be. The report of the commis-sioners had not noticed, nor had Mr. Cobden, an important difficulty, namely how to prevent the frauds which, under a system of registration and limited liability, would inevitably occur.—The motion was supported by Mr. J. Phillimore, Mr. Gower, and Mr. D. Seymour.
—Mr. W. Brown, on the other hand, thought it would be injurious to the interests of this country to adopt, in the present state of information upon the subject, the principle of limited liability.—Mr. Sotheron, though favourable to the object of the motion, thought an abstract resolution would do rather harm than good .-The ATTORNEY-GENERAL recommended Mr. Collier not to press his motion to a division. He admitted that he was a decided friend to the proposition; but

most of the members had not had an opportunity of duly considering the evidence, and there was no advantage in carrying an abstract resolution. The object would be answered by the discussion, and by the assurance given that the government would take the subject into consideration.—Mr. Napier concurred in this recommendation.—Lord Palmerstox added his request to the same effect.—Mr. Collier offered to withdraw his motion; but, leave being refused, the question was put, and the amendment first, and then the main resolution, were agreed to without a division.

On Wednesday, June 28, the motion for going into committee on the Mortmain Bill was resisted, on the ground chiefly that no members of the government, or law officers of the erown, were present to assist in its discussion .- Mr. HEADLAM, who had charge of the bill, explained his motives in hringing it forward, and stated that he had not ventured to undertake that important responsibility until two successive governments had declined to do so.—The propriety of proceeding at once with the measure was debated for some time, and a motion proposed by Mr. Mowhray for postponing the bill until after some other orders of the day had been disposed of, was carried to a division, and adopted by a majority of 74 to 55.—Mr. NAPIER, on behalf of Mr. Whiteside announced that the Property Disposal Bill which related to bequests and assignments made by the inmates of Roman Catholic convents, would not be proceeded with during the present session. The motion for the committal of the Mortmain Bill was then The motion renewed and agreed to .- Considerable discussion and several divisions took place upon successive clauses of the bill, which were, however, ultimately adopted, with some amendments, up to clause 6 inclusive. The chairman was then ordered to report progress.

On Thursday, June 29, in answer to a question from Lord D. Stuart respecting the recent Treaty between Austria and Turkey, Lord John Russell stated that the government had received intelligence that a convention (to which they were no party, and of which they had not yet received a copy) had been entered into between Austria and the Sublime Porte for the occupation of the Danubian principalities by Austrian troops, whether or not the Russians should withdraw therefrom; that was, if the latter voluntarily quitted the principalities, the Austrian troops would occupy them; if not, they would enter that territory for the purpose of driving the Russians out. He added, that the government had received no official information that the Emperor of Russia had consented to accept the

ultimatum of Austria.

The adjourned discussion on the third reading of the Oxford University Bill having been resumed, Mr. HEYWOOD moved a clause, enacting that it shall not be necessary for any person upon taking the degree of bachelor in arts, law, medicine, or music, in the university of Oxford, to make or subscribe any declaration, or take any oath, save the oath of allegiance, or an or take any oath, save the oath of aliegiance, or an equivalent declaration of allegiance.—The motion was seconded by Mr. E. Denison, and opposed by Mr. Henley, who said the clause was avowedly only a step to further demands, and, if conceded, it would make the university cease to be a place of religious instruction, as a university, and be productive of the greatest mischief.—Mr. NewDegate likewise opposed the always.—The CHANGELION of the ENGROUND and the clause .- The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said it was his intention, and that of Lord J. Russell, to support the clause, believing that, after the unmistakeable decision of the house, he was thereby doing the best for the university. He could find nothing in the clause to prevent the university from administering, as before, a religious education to the children of members of the church of England.—Mr. Serjeant SHEE supported the clause, which, upon a division, was carried by 233 against 79.—Mr. WIGRAM, observing that by the clause as it stood a dissenter might hold a fellowship and acquire a part in the government of the university, thereby exercising a control over the instruc-tion of the university, moved to add a proviso, that no person taking such degree should be capable of holding any office, &c., involving a power of government or administration in the university or colleges without previously subscribing such oaths and declarations as were now

required, the university authorities having power by required, the university authorities naving power by statute to alter such proviso,—Mr. Herwood and Lord John Russell objected to this proviso, which Mr. Wigram withdrew, and the clause, unaltered, was added to the bill.—A clause moved by Mr. J. Phillimore, that no member of the university shall, on account of his rank, take his degree or pass his examination sooner than another undergraduate, was likewise agreed to.—An addition to clause 18 of the words, "heads of colleges and halls, being professors, shall vote only for heads of colleges or halls," moved by Mr. E. DENISON, was agreed to.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER proposed to insert in the clause relating to schools, after the words "for the abolition of any privilege or right of preference or election to any emolument within any college," the words "other than fellowships or studentships."—Mr. Roundell Palmer said, these words were opposed to the principle of the clause, and would take beyond its benefits the great schools-Winchester, Westminster, and Merchant Tailors'. The next attempt would be to apply the principle to Eton; and he called upon all Etonians to resist the amendment. The house ought to legislate upon the sound principle of looking to the interests both of the schools and colleges, and should not give the colleges power to take into account their interests alone .- Mr. Lowe supported the motion; arguing at great length against close fellowships, close schools, and the principle of awarding fellowships on any other principle than that of merit. However, he was glad the proposed alteration did not take place in his time, when interest ruled; for then, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Cardwell, and himself, would have been sent to New College, and all three would have been ruined. — Sir William Heathcote, Mr. Henley, Sir Thomas Acland, and Mr. J. G. Phillimore, opposed the amendment; Sir William Heathcote remarking the W. Loweig chiestions did not only to all the control of the contro ing that Mr. Lowe's objections did not apply to the case, as the most stringent rules as to capability might be made under the clause.—On a division, the house rejected the amendment, by 139 to 129—giving a majority of 10 against the government. The clause was added to the bill. The bill then passed, and the following new title was substituted for the original one-"An Act to make further Provision for the good Government and Extension of the University of Oxford, of the Colleges therein, and of the College of St. Mary, Winchester.

Mr. M. Gibson called attention to the Proceedings of Admiral Plumridge at Uleaborg and Brahestadt, in the Gulf of Bothnia, and, disclaiming any idea to cast odium or reproach upon the officers of the service, called upon the First Lord of the Admiralty for an explanation of the policy of the proceedings. He entered into a detail of the circumstances attending the burning of the stores at those places, which he stated were private property, the tar being intended to be shipped for the use of the British dockyards, by contract with a house in the city of London. He was of opinion, he said, that our officers and men had been exposed unnecessarily to acts of war which, if successful, could be of no advantage to this country.—Sir J. Granlam said, the despatches relating to this subject did not arrive until that merning; and, when published in the next "Gazette," the house and the country would be able to form an opinion

mon it.

On Friday, June 30, Lord PALMERSTON stated that he intended to move the discharge of the order for the second reading of the Police Bill, the nature of which, however, he believed had been misunderstood. He announced that he should introduce another measure on the subject.

Lord J. Russell, in a committee of supply, moved a sunt of 263,000l. for the Educational Estimates, which, with a balance of 80,000l., would make 343,000l. He entered into a statement as to the principles of our national education, and as to the system of instruction pursued, and described the progress which had been made. One person in eight, he said received instruction, and he admitted that this was by no means a satisfactory state of things. He recognised the value of voluntary efforts, but deemed that these needed assistance, and that the education of the people should not be left to the voluntary principle only. But he

added, that unless there was more probability of public; agreement in regard to religious matters, he saw little hope of the success of a general educational measure. -Sir J. PAKINGTON was not satisfied with Lord J. —Sir J. PAKINGTON was not satisfied with Lord J. Russell for not pressing his educational bill of last year, and counselled him to a bolder course.—Mr. MIALL objected to government interference with education, and moved the reduction of the vote from 263,0001. to 180,0001.—Mr. HENLEY said that the church of England had reason to complain of the conditions upon which this assistance was given to its schools, and thought that next session an inquiry into the system ought to take place .- Lord J. Russell said that he should offer no opposition to such an inquiry .- Mr. W. J. Fox approved of the proposed inquiry, and expressed his opinion that results showed that the present system was a failure. He protested against a sectarian spirit being given to popular educa-tion, as the lower classes were much opposed to it.— Lord SEYMOUR concurred with Lord J. Russell in believing that religious differences would prevent a general educational measure from being adopted .- Mr. E. Ball insisted upon the importance of religious That the humbler classes required such was shown by their so extensively joining the Mormons .-Mr. COBDEN said it was impossible for us to have "a little national education"—there were a million of children who ought to be taught and were not. He felt that henceforth it would be necessary habitually to make that best of all investments, an educational provision; and they must come to local rating at last. Referring to the good feeling which had arisen in the house upon all social questions, he said that he was convinced, if they were to address themselves to the problem of education, they would be able to solve it. As regarded religious teaching, we must teach all religions or none, but he thought that such difficulty was a mere bugbear, and might be got over by an act which would enable local administrators to adopt the details most suitable to their own localities, and believed that the good sense of the country would do the rest. He opposed Mr. Miall's motion.—Lord J. RUSSELL said that Mr. Cobden's own speech had shown with how many difficulties the question was surrounded; and, in further illustration of this, his lordship sketched the attempts that had been made to legislate on the Mr. HEYWORTH censured Mr. Cobden's want of confidence in the voluntary principle.—Mr. MIALL, on the understanding that there was to be an inquiry into the subject next session, withdrew his amendment.—The vote was then agreed to.—On the vote for 193,040%, for educational purposes in Ireland,-Mr. KENNEDY called the attention of the committee to some suggestions of his own, for the purpose of improving the system of national education in Ireland.—Sir John Young entered into details to show the beneficial working of the existing system, of which he gave a gratifying account.—The vote was agreed to.—Some succeeding votes were discussed and agreed to, and a division was taken upon the item of 2,006l. for the professors of Oxford and Cambridge, which was carried by 154 to 25.

On Monday, July 3, on the third reading of the Public Revenue and Consolidated Charges Bill, Mr.

SPOONER moved an amendment for excepting from it the Grant to Maynooth.-After some debate this amendment was negatived by 106 against 90, and the bill was

read a third time and passed.

On Tuesday, July 4, Lord J. Russell stated that the government had come to the determination not to proceed with the Testamentary Jurisdiction Bill this session.

Lord W. GRAHAM asked Who was Responsible for the Translation of a Foreign Document lately presented to the house, intituled "Additional article to the treaty between Austria and Prussia, dated April 20, 1854," some important words heing omitted in the translation? The words "if possible" were left out, which was an omission of great importance.—Lord J. RUSSELL was not able to say who was responsible for the omission. The article was translated at Berlin in the first instance, and the fault of the original translation was inadvertently overlooked in London.

Mr. J. PHILLIMORE brought forward the question of

Neutral Rights in Time of War. He moved a resolution to the effect that, however, from the peculiar circumstances of the present war, a relaxation of the principle that the goods of an enemy in the ship of a friend are lawful prize may be justifiable, yet to renounce or surrender the right would be inconsistent with the security and honour of the country.-Sir W. MOLESWORTH in an elaborate speech, denied the validity of the principle contended for by Mr. Phillimore, and maintained the doctrine that "free ships make free goods."—After some further debate the house was counted out.

on Wednesday, July 5, the adjourned debate on the Church Temporalities (Ircland) Bill, was resumed by Sir J. Young, who opposed the measure. It was also opposed by Mr. J. O'Connell, Mr. Napier, Mr. Maguire, Mr. G. H. Hamilton, and Mr. Lucas, and the debate

was again adjourned.

On Thursday, July 6, the second reading of the Church Buildings Act Amendment Bill was moved, by Sir J. Pakington .- Mr. R. PHILLIMORE moved as an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months. Under this measure he contended churches were destroyed or removed without the consent of the parishioners, and merely because the incumbents wished to follow the wealthy members of their flocks from the city to the suburbs. It was, besides, arbitrary in its provisions, and would occasion a desecration of churchyards utterly repugnant to public feeling.—The amendment was seconded by Mr. Hadfield.—Sir J. Pakington defended the bill, and vindicated the motives on which it was founded.—Mr. Moffatt opposed the bill, as did Mr. Christopher,—Mr. S. HERBERT supported the measure, arguing that as the congregations had migrated from the metropolis the churches should be removed to such places as rendered them again available.—The bill was opposed by Lord R. Cecil, and defended by Mr. T. Hankey.—Mr. HENLEY feared that by adopting the measure a precedent would be set for the transplantation of churches when their congregations had dwindled below a certain standard,-Mr. MASTERMAN believed that the metropolitan public were much opposed to the bill. — Sir J. DUKE concurred in that persuasion.—Mr. T. DUKCOMBE also strongly objected to the measure.—Mr. H. DRUMMOND inquired what was the use of consecration if consecrated ground could be violated; and what was the use of bishops if consecration was useless?—On a division there appeared for the second reading, 59; for the amendment, 143: 84. The bill is consequently lost.

In a committee of supply on the Civil Service Estimates, the vote of 38,745l. for dissenting ministers in Ireland was objected to by Mr. Bright, who contended that the Regium Donum to the presbyterian ministers of Ireland, which was political in its origin, was altogether unnecessary, and pernicious to that body; that it tended to stimulate to pious frauds, and had been described by Dr. Candlish as "husb-money of the state;" the presbyterians in the north of Ireland, being well able according to his calculation to pay their own ministers.—Mr. Kirk supported the grant in its full extent, declaring that the ministers among whom it was distributed performed most beneficial services to the country .- A long discussion ensued, in which the amendment was supported by Mr. Hadfield and Mr. W. Fox, and opposed by Mr. Cairns, Mr. V. Scully, Lord Naas, Mr. Spooner, and Mr. Napier.—Lord J. Russell defended the vote. It bore the character of a contract, and the just expectations or even the subsistence of the presbyterian clergy would be sacrificed if it were withheld .- Upon a division the vote was carried in its original amount by 149 votes to 62.

A discussion arose on the vote of 11,855l. for the General Board of Health. The necessity of remodelling the board, and the failures which had constantly attended all its proceedings under the present management, were urgently insisted on by Sir G. Pechell and other hon. members,-Lord PALMERSTON announced that he would next day ask leave to introduce a bill for reconstructing the Board of Health under a modified organisation, and placing it under the control of the home office.

On Friday, July 7, the consideration of the Lords' amendments to the Middlesex Industrial School Bill

gave rise to a prolonged discussion .- Lord D. STUART remarked that the provisions originally contained in the bill for enabling prisoners of every sect to obtain reli-gious instruction from ministers of their own denomination, had been struck out by the peers. He moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed for three months.—The amendment was seconded by Sir J. V. SHELLY, and opposed by Mr. NEWDEGATE.—Sir G. GREY did not approve of the alteration effected in the bill by the Lords' amendments, but recommended Lord D. Stuart not to pass a motion which would frustrate the measure altogether .- After further discussion Lord D. STUART withdrew his amendment, substituting others by which the particular modifications in the bill that formed the ground of his objection would be reversed. Two divisions were successively taken, in both of which the propositions of the noble lord were negatived by large majorities .- The Lords' amendments to the bill were then agreed to.

On the motion for going into committee of supply some conversation arose respecting the intentions of the government with regard to the Stamped and Unstamped Periodical Press. The present anomalous state of the law on the subject was acknowledged, and the Attorney-General stated that the legal arrangements which should be adopted were under his anxious consideration.—The house then went into committee of supply on the civil

house then went into committee of supply on the even service estimates.

The vote of 27,500l. for the Purchase of Land at Kensington Gore for the New National Gallery being strenuously opposed, Lord J. Russell stated that the vote would not pledge the house to adopt the site in question. The plans for the new gallery were not in readiness, and would have to be submitted to evaluate next year hefore the work could be comto parliament next year before the work could be commenced. Meanwhile the money now asked for would be well laid out in buying land which could be immediately sold at a profit if not wanted for public purposes. On a division the vote was carried by a majority of 169 to 48.

Lord PALMERSTON obtained permission to introduce two measures for continuing the Commission of Sewers and the General Board of Health for periods of one and two years respectively. By the latter bill the noble lord stated that it was intended to effect some changes in the composition of the Board of Health. Two paid members were to be placed upon that board, removable at the discretion of the home secretary, and subject to his control, under responsibility to parliament.

On Monday, July 10, the house went into committee on Lord John Russell's Bribery and Treating Bill, the clauses of which underwent a long discussion .- On the 2nd clause, defining active bribery, and cnacting that every person who shall directly or indirectly, by himself, or by any other person on his behalf, give, lend, offer, promise, &c., money or valuable consideration for a vote, shall be deemed guilty of bribery, Mr. AGLIONHY moved to insert after "person" the word "authorised;" but the motion was negatived by 141 to 110.—In the 3rd clause, defining passive bribery, and which enacted that every voter who shall, directly or indirectly, ask for, receive, agree, or contract for, any money or valuable consideration, for voting or refraining from voting, shall be deemed guilty of bribery, Lord J. RUSSELL consented to omit the words "ask for."—In the 4th clause, defining treating, which was the subject of much debate, the word "corruptly" was inserted at the beginning, so as to govern all the acts forbidden, as affecting candidate and voter .- On the 5th clause, a proposal by Mr. V. SMITH, to render a vote given under undue influence or intimidation void, was negatived upon a division.—In the 7th clause, to the disabilities attaching to persons guilty of treating was added, at the suggestion of Mr. Walfole, disqualification for voting at an election of a member for the parliament then existing.—Clause 10 (one of the new clauses), which declared that a person being an elector, acting as counsel, attorney, or in any other capacity, for any candidate, for the purposes of any election, should not be entitled to any reward for personal services rendered to such candidate in any such capacity; and any elector taking such illegal payment should be incapacitated from voting at such election, was opposed by Mr. E. Denison,

Mr. H. T. Liddell, and Mr. Atherton.—Lord J. Russell thought the clause, as it stood, was impracticable, and proposed to substitute another clause hereafter. This clause was struck out. On reaching the 17th clause the chairman was ordered to report progress.

On Tuesday, July 11, Mr. BLACKETT moved an address for the appointment of a commission to proceed to India to inquire into the *Tenure of Land in the Pre*sidency of Madras. His object, he said, was to call the attention of the house to a system of local taxation contrary, in his opinion, to every principle of fiscal science. The origin of the land lax, constituting more than three-fifths of the whole revenue of India, was a subject of dispute; some considering it as a tax in the ordinary sense of the term, others holding that it was properly rent. After describing the different systems of collecting the land revenue in Bengal, the north-west provinces, Bombay, and Madras, Mr. Blackett proceeded to show what he regarded as the objectionable features of the ryot war system under the last mentioned presidency, extending over an area of 7000 square miles. This system, he said, tended to break down the cultivators, who were at the mercy of the government,—in other words, of corrupt native functionaries, cutting them off from the power of accumulating capital, so that such a thing as private property in land was practically unknown there. This was the result, he insisted, of the system as at present adminis-tered, for although it was, he said, based originally upon a false principle, yet, as introduced by Colonel Read, its founder, and Sir T. Munro, its great advocate, it had redeeming incidents, which were now departed from. Explaining in detail the main defects of this system, he dwelt upon its effects upon the revenue, the land, and the cultivating population. The revenue, he contended, was deteriorated; the marketable value of the land was lowered and even extinguished, and the system was calculated to sweep all occupiers away on a large scale, multiplying small holdings, and to strengthen the government by weakening society, which was pressed down to one dead level of pauperism. All he asked was to do for India what had been done for Ceylon.—Mr. Lowe argued that Mr. Blackett had not made out a sufficient case for the commission of inquiry. evidence had been adduced to show that the Indian government were resolved to disregard well-founded grievances. He was confident the result of the efforts now making would show that the local government were able to redress just grievances without interfering with the tenure of land, which he apprehended must continue to exist for some generations to come.-Mr. D. SEYMOUR supported the motion, and instanced, from personal observation, numerous facts to show the oppressive working of the existing system—Sir J. Hogo charged the hon, member with exaggeration, and with deriving his facts from tainted sources. The Earl of Dalhousie was now devening himself to the consideration. Dalhousie was now devoting himself to the consideration of the whole question with the view of removing wellfounded grievances .- Mr. BRIGHT did not think the hon, baronet's answer successful. His admissions went a good way to make out a case in favour of a decided enange in the existing system .- Sir C. Wood was ready to admit that the land assessment was too high, but argued that it would be most inexpedient to interfere with a tenure to which the natives had been long accustomed. The subject was now undergoing the attention of the Government with a view to improvement.-Mr. PHILLIMORE denounced the Company's rule in Madras, and alleged that torture was not unknown as a means of extorting rent.-Mr. MANGLES defended the Company. - Mr. HENLEY was surprised to hear it broadly stated, and without contradiction, that torture had been resorted to to recover rent.—Sir C. Wood expressed his belief in the practice of torture. Inquiry, however, would be made. - Mr. MANGLES declared solemnly that during the years he had been in India he had never heard of torture being applied. - Mr. Scully supported the motion, and traced relationship between land tenure in Ireland and the condition of matters in Madras .- Mr. Elliot expressed his conviction that torture had never been applied to collect rent. On a division, the motion was negatived by 64 to 59. On Wednesday, July 12, on the motion for going into

committee on the Medical Graduates (London Univer- | sity) Bill, Mr. BOUVERIE moved as an amendment that the bill be committed that day three months. The bill, he contended, was partial in its operation. Gentlemen with Edinburgh and Dublin diplomas would still be excluded from practising in London.-Mr. Cowan supported the amendment,-Lord PALMERSTON had thought at one time that it would be better to postpone all legislation until a general bill upon the subject could be brought in by the government. In consequence, how-ever, of communications with the authorities of the London University, he had changed his opinion, and he now thought it would be advisable to proceed with the bill. The legislation of last session on the Lunatics Bill had exposed the graduates of the university to penalties which were never contemplated. It was desirable that a remedy should be devised, and, in so doing, future legislation of a more general character would not be prevented.—Mr. Walfold said he should prefer a general measure, placing degrees from all the univer-sities on the same footing, and securing a uniformity of qualification. The better course would be to withdraw the present bill, and introduce next session a more general and perfect measure.-Mr. NAPIER supported this view; and urged the claims of the University of Dublin to give degrees extending to all parts of the United Kingdom.-Mr. STRUTT, in supporting the bill, mentioned that an action had been actually commenced against a medical man for practising in lunacy and vaccination cases—the name of the London University having been by accident left out of the Lunacy and Vaccination Acts of last session .- After further discussion, a division was taken, and Mr. Bouverie's amendment negatived by 90 to 26.—The house went into ment negatived by 50 to 20. The holds committee. —On the motion of Mr. Mowbray, the University of Durham was included in the bill. The clauses were all agreed to.

On Thursday, June 13th, in reply to questions from Mr. Hutt, Lord J. RUSSELL and Sir J. GRAHAM stated that the Mouths of the Danube were strictly blockaded; that the Mauns of the Panuoe were screen obscaded; that the blockade of other Russian ports in the Black Sea and Sea of Azoff was contemplated, but could not be carried into effect before the interchange of certain communications with Paris and Constantinople was completed; and that the White Sea would be block-

aded upon the 1st of August.

The house having gone into committee on the Land-lord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill, Mr. NAPIER com-plained of the course adopted by the government with regard to this and another measure designed to settle the Irish Landlord and Tenant question. He described his own position, as original framer of the bills, which he declared the government had subsequently adopted, and after leading bim to believe up to Tuesday last that the measure should be actually carried during the present session, had now abandoned them at the last moment. Citing many dates and speeches to show that there was no real cause for this desertion of the bills, he contended that the excuses offered for that step were altogether futile, and inferred that the measures had been surrendered at the bidding of the partisans of the tenant-league in Ireland. He was not responsible for the abandonment of the measures, and he appealed, fearlessly, to the country to decide between him and the government as to who had been the most anxious to pass these bills into a law, and set the landlord and tenant question in Ireland at rest for ever.—Sir J. Young entered into statements in order to justify his own conduct with regard to the bills in question. Unexpected opposition to their progress had occurred. He had been earnestly entreated to hold the matter over until another measure, arranging the correlative question of tenant compensation, could be considered and prepared; and he had therefore determined to postpone legislation until next session: whether the measures were treated as private or as ministerial bills, he contended that this resolve had been discreet and fair.-Lord J. Russell submitted that as the right hon. and learned gentleman had fully gone into his charge, and the right hon. baronet, the secretary for Ireland,

learned gentleman from continuing the debate, but his doing so might prevent him from showing similar courtesy to hon, members opposite on future occasions. However, he would move that the chairman should report progress, and then the bills would be restored to their original position, which would give the right hon. and learned gentleman an opportunity of bringing them on again if he should so think fit .- Mr. WHITESIDE said it was quite evident to him that there had been some complicity in this matter between the government and the hon, and learned serjeant the member for Kilkenny, for when he entered the house on Tuesday the hy-play going on was of so glaring a character as to induce an old and practised member of the house to assure him that the government meditated sacrificing these bills. The speech they had just heard from the right hon, baronet the secretary for Ireland was a confirmation of this fact.—Mr. J. FITZGERALD believed that the course pursued by the government had been judicious, and repudiated the allegation that a bargain was struck on the subject between ministers and the Irish independent members.—Mr. Lucas repeated that denial on his own account, and then proceeded to comment upon the personal conduct of Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Napier, Mr. Keegh, and Sir J. Young. He demanded information as to the real intentions of the government respecting the landlord and tenant question. -Lord J. Russell recapitulated the fruitless efforts made in former years to legislate upon the subject. Extreme views on either side had been made topics for agitation, and been embodied in bills presented to parliament. In the present session an attempt had been made to reconcile those extremes, but the difficulties and opposition which the measure had encountered had so protracted its course as to render it impossible to carry the bill this year. Whether for the future they should endeayour to deal with the tenants' compensation question, or attempt to frame a new code of laws for the relationship between landlord and tenant, must depend upon public opinion .- After some remarks of a personal character from Messrs, Maguire, Pollard Urquhart, and other members, Mr. DISRAELI contended that the question involved in the bills was one which the government ought to have settled. He remarked upon the inconsistencies between the excuses for abandoning the measures given by the noble lord and by the right hon, baronet the secretary for Ireland. Entering upon the inquiry, what had the ministry done during the last six months, the right hon member descanted at much length upon the failures, defeats, and desertions which had characterised all their attempts at legislation since the session began. Mr. Napier had complained that his labours at settling the tenant controversy were frustrated by ministerial imbecility; but he had only shared the fate which overtook, with perfect impartiality, all the ministerial measures.-Lord J. Russell contrasted the anxiety now expressed by Mr. Disraeli upon the subject of tenant right with the mode in which that question had been treated, two years since, and found much dissonance between his speeches and acts at those two periods. He proceeded to criticise the course which Mr. Disraeli had adopted lately in that house, remarking that he abstained from challenging a vote upon any important subject, but waited for safe occasions to disparage and embarrass the government.—Mr. V. Scully and Mr. Maguire having spoken, Mr. Disraeli again rose and said that, so far from its being his principal business to study how he could put the noble lord in a minority, it had become a matter of necessity, in the present conjuncture, for a leader of the opposition to study that, if possible, the government should not every night be placed in that position. The noble lord arowed that he did not expect him (Mr. Disraeli) to propose a vote of want of confidence in the government, as that was a step only to be taken when unavoidable. But the noble lord said the opposition ought to ask the opinion of the house on some great subject, and if then the result were adverse to the government, they might draw some deduction from the circumstance. If that were so, it was really incumbent upon the noble lord to say what was had made his explanation in reply, the committee ought to allow this matter to drop. (Mr. Whiteside—No, no.) He (Lord J. Russell) could not prevent the hon. and tion were great subjects; and there were other subjects the great subject on which he wished the opinion of the

of first-rate importance on which the government had been placed in a minority some twelve, fourteen, sixteen, or eighteen times. In former times, when a government had found itself placed in circumstances of great difficulty—though a government which had been in such frequent minorities he had never heard of—its conduct had not been for its members to get up in that pettish spirit which had lately been displayed in so many instances, and to taunt the opposition with not bringing forward motions of want of confidence. The right hon, member proceeded to comment sarcastically upon the weakness of the coalition and the endurance of suffering which its members displayed.—After a discussion of five hours, the matter terminated by the chairman reporting nuggers.

chairman reporting progress.

On Friday, July 14, the house, in committee, proceeded with the Bribery Bill, which was resumed at clause 17. Upon this clause, which provided for the appointment of the new election officers, considerable discussion took place, and several amendments were introduced. Originally the appointment of these functionaries was assigned to the candidates.—Sir F. Kellly, with the concurrence of Lord J. Russell and the Attorney-General, transferred the power of appointment to the returning officer, and made it annual. The creation of this class of officers was opposed by many hon. members, and ultimately a division was taken on the question whether the clause should not be rejected altogether. There appeared for the clause, 133; against, 74; majority for, 59. On reaching clause 21, which was agreed to after much discussion and a division, the chairman was ordered to report progress.

was ordered to report progress.

The motion for going into committee on the *Poor Law Continuance* (Ireland) *Bill* was opposed by Colonel Dunne, who wished to limit the further continuance of the commission to two years instead of five. Upon a division, the question "that the speaker leave the chair," was carried by a majority of 82 to 45—37. In committee the opposition was renewed, and a second division was taken on a motion for reporting progress, which was negatived by 90 votes to 28—62. The bill then went

through committee. On Monday, July 17, in a committee of supply, Lord John Russell moved for a vote for the expenses of the new department of a Secretary of State for War. During former wars, he remarked, the functions discharged by the Secretary at War related principally to the conduct of military affairs. The colonies were then of comparatively trifling importance, and the official business arising from them presented few points of much complication or urgency. Now, however, the case was different. Colonial questions furnished an amount of occupation sufficient to monopolise the undivided attention of a Secretary of State; and as soon as the country was engaged in a serious war, it became obvious that some re-distribution of the duties was absolutely necessary. After enumerating the principle on which this change was to be based, namely, the concentration of control over the several departments of military organisation under one single and responsible head, Lord J. Russell briefly sketched some of the propositions that had been offered for accomplishing that end, dwelt especially upon the reasons which had led the government to reject the plan recommended by the late Duke of Wellington, who considered that the Master-General of Ordnance, being necessarily best acquainted with the military necessities of the country, would be most eligible as chief adviser of the sovereign upon the affairs of war. Pointing out the distinction between the military and the political questions connected with the administration of the army, he explained that according to the plan now proposed by the government the former should remain under the control of the professional chiefs, the Commander-in-chief and Master-General of Ornnance, who would also decide all questions relating to promotions, patronage, and pay. The civil and political functions would be allotted to the new Secretary of State for War, while matters of detail would continue, War. The Commissariat, he added, would fall to the Secretary of State for War; the embodied militia would he controlled by the military chiefs, the disembodied militia by the Home Secretary. Various changes and

improvements in detail might be hereafter accomplished, but these must be developed in the course of time and of experience; and little progress in that direction could be expected at a moment like the present, when the office was so newly constituted, and the practical business of the war so urgent. Lord J. Russell then detailed the internal mechanism of the new secretary's office, described the personnel of his staff, and concluded by moving that a sum of 17,300l. should be voted to defray the additional expenses which the change would necessitate up to March 31. 1855.—Sir John Pakington objected to the ministerial plan which, he said, offered a very imperfect cure for the anomalies in the administration of military affairs.—After some remarks from Mr. Sidney Herbert in reply to Sir John Pakington, the vote was agreed to.

The house then went into committee on the Bribery Bill. The consideration of this measure was resumed at the 22nd clause, which was agreed to; as were several succeeding clauses after considerable discussion, and several divisions upon amendments. Clause 33 having been reached, the chairman was ordered to report

progress.

The third reading of the Poor-law Commission Continuance (Ireland) Bill was opposed by Colonel Dunne, who moved that the period for which the commission was to be continued should be fixed at two years instead of five. After discussion, a division was taken on a motion for adjourning the debate, which was negatived by a majority of 83 to 36—47. "A motion for adjourning the house was proposed immediately afterwards, and pressed to a division, when it was also negatived by 97 votes to 21—76.—The bill having been read a third time, Colonel Dunne moved, as an amendment, that the commission should be continued only for two years. The house divided. For the amendment, 37; against, 82—45.

The bill was then passed.

On Tresday, July 18, Mr. G. Dundas moved for copies of correspondence regarding the question between Dr. Reid and the Board of Works relative to the ventilation of the new Houses of Parliament. He accompanied his motion by a variety of details, from which he drew the conclusion that Dr. Reid had received less than justice from the Board of Works.—Sir W. MOLESWORTH opposed the motion, on the ground that the claims of Dr. Reid had been already settled by arbitration. The papers asked for would cost 1000L, and be altogether useless after all. The motion was negatived without a division.

Mr. Bowyer moved for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the claims of the Representatives of the late W. Stargeon upon the fund allotted, at the peace of 1815, by the French government, to compensate the losses suffered by British subjects through the confiscation of their property.—Mr. Wilson recapitulated the circumstances out of which the claim had arisen, and contended the losses suffered by Mr. Sturgeon were not caused by confiscation, his property having been destroyed by a mob, and therefore his case did not come within the scope of the fund which the commissioners appointed in 1815 had to administer. A sum of 50002, was nevertheless awarded to him as a sort of compassionate allowance. So far from possessing any title to further compensation, Mr. Sturgeon had therefore already received more than he was legally justified in claiming.—The motion was negatived by 40 against 59.

Admiral WALCOTT renewed his motion for a select committee to inquire into the Claims of Capt. Dickenson respecting the property rescued by him from the wreck of the Thetis.—Sir J. Graham remarked that the claim now urged was 23 years old, and after much controversy and a full investigation was decided, as long since as 1834, by a competent judicial tribunal, the High Court of Admiralty. The motion was negatived by 41 against 40.

Mr. Williams moved for returns of the number of Floggings and Disratings on board her Majesty's ship Star, with the particulars of each alleged offence and the nature of the punishments inflicted. Much cruelty and tyranny had, he alleged, been committed by the captain of the steamer in question, whose conduct required investigation. The hon, member charged upon the inexpediency of maintaining the system of

corporal punishments in the navy, and charged the Board of Admiralty with testifying an inveterate attachment to its severities.—Sir J. GRAHAM, after repudiating the charge of fondness for corporal punishments on the part of the Amiralty Board, proceeded to deny the accuracy of the statements on which the motion was founded. The conduct of Commander Warren and his crew had been thoroughly scrutinised by the appointed authorities; the matter was now closed, the vessel had gone to the Baltic under another commander, and the crew were perfectly contented and orderly. He deprecated any interference on the part of the house with the delicate question of discipline; and in the case actually before them contended that there was no occasion for doing more than the Admiralty had already done with all the parties concerned. After some remarks from Mr. L. Heyworth and Admiral

Berkeley, Mr. Williams withdrew his motion. Mr. J. Greene moved for a select committee to consider the cheapest and most efficient mode of providing for the Printing required by the Legislature or for the Public Service. He intimated that he was prepared to show the possibility of saving 40,000l, in the single item of parliamentary printing by the introduction of im-proved processes, and he only wished for an opportunity of submitting his plans to the judgment of a select committee.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER declared that the printing required for the public departments was already performed upon the most economical arrangements. The parliamentary printing might, he thought, afford some margin for reduction, but the session was too far advanced to give any chance of useful result from the inquiries which a select committee might institute on the subject. As to the new machinery and processes for printing, he considered that the house could not expediently interfere with scientific inventions or private enterprise.—The motion was supported by Mr. M'Mahon and Mr. Geach, and opposed by Mr. Wilson.-The motion, after some further discussion,

was carried upon a division, by 56 votes to 32.
On Wednesday, July 19, Lord J. Russell, in moving that the Lords' amendments to the Oxford University Bill be considered on the 27th inst., made a statement relative to the Business before the House. The Lords having resolved that no bills from the Commons (except bills of supply) be read a second time after the 25th of July, unless of peculiar urgency, he proposed that the bills to be sent up to that house should be sent

by Monday next.

The adjourned debate on the motion for leave to bring in a Church Temporalities Bill was resumed.— Mr. Serjeant SHEE, in a long reply, answered the statements made by the opponents of his motion, Sir J. Young, Mr. G. A. Hamilton, and Mr. Napier. He did not wish, he said, to press the motion to a division, unless the house desired it .- Mr. Cogan advised him not to divide. The subject he thought more fit for the consideration of a committee.—Mr. NEWDEGATE characterised the motion as an unprincipled attack upon the terised the motion as an unprincipled attack upon the church establishment in Ireland, with a view to its overthrow.—Mr. Bowyer should vote for the motion, though he did not concur with the principle of the proposed measure.—Mr. Brady expressed a similar opinion and the same intention.—Upon a division, the motion for leave to introduce the bill was negatived by

On Thursday, July 20, at the morning sitting, the consideration in committee of the Bribery Bill was resumed at clause 33. Considerable discussion took place upon a more stringent form of declaration, which Sir F. Kelly proposed to substitute for the words originally set forth in the clause by which returned members were to affirm that they had neither paid nor authorised the payment of any money on account of their election, otherwise than through the officially appointed election officer. Ultimately the amended declaration was carried, as was the clause itself, after two

divisions. In the evening, in reply to Mr. Disraeli, Lord J. RUSSELL stated that the amount for which the government intended to ask for a Vote of Credit was 3,000,000l. The whole of this sum, he further intimated, was expected to accrue from the ways and means already granted.

The house having again resolved itself into committee, resumed progress upon the Bribery Bill, and passed all the remaining clauses of the measure. Upon an additional clause, proposed by Lord R. Grosvenor, a prolonged debate ensued touching the legality or expediency of permitting candidates to pay for the conveyance of voters to the polling places, or to issue refreshment tickets. The clause strictly prohibited all payments upon either account, and was carried to a division, but rejected by a majority of 190 to 86.—Mr. STANHOPE moved the insertion of a clause legalising the issue of refreshment tickets, not exceeding the value of 2s. each, to the voters at elections. Upon division this clause was also rejected by 142 votes to 126. Several more additional clauses remained for consideration, and a conversation took place respecting the course which should be pursued with regard to them.—Lord J. RUSSELL, with the view of getting the bill through a stage, proposed that it should be reported then, leaving the residuary propositions to be considered when the report was brought up.—In the course of subsequent discussion Mr. BRIGHT expressed some censure of the resolution passed by the Peers fixing an arbitrary date as the last day for taking up new bills. This determination, he contended, fettered the House of Commons, and compelled them to hurry important measures without proper discussion.

-Lord J. Russell explained the reasons which had induced the other branch of the legislature to pass the resolution in question, but believed that it was not irrevocable, and would be waived if necessary in favour of a measure so important as the bribery bill.—After some further debate respecting the time at which the subsequent stages of the measure should be taken, the bill was passed through committee, and ordered to be reported.

On Friday, July 21, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHE-QUER brought up a message from the Crown, in which her Majesty expressed her reliance on the loyalty and affection of her faithful Commons to provide for the Necessities of the War with Russia. He moved that the message should be taken into consideration on Monday next .- Mr. DISRAELI declared that he would give every assistance to her Majesty in carrying on the war. He trusted, however, that under the existing state of public affairs, the ministry would give some assurance that an autumnal session should be held, or the legislature be called together before the end of

The consideration of the Bribery Bill as amended was then proceeded with, but, after some time, on the suggestion of Mr. Spooner, the house went into committee on the bill, as being more convenient for the discussion of the numerous amendments which were to be proposed .- An addition to clause 10, prohibiting flags, bands of music, and the chairing of members after elections, was moved by Sir F. Kelly, and adopted upon a division by a majority of 106 to 57-49. Sir F. Kelly afterwards proposed to modify clause 15, so as to provide that payments made bona fide for registration expenses, or charitable purposes, should not be tion expenses, or charitable purposes, should not be considered corrupt expenditure as defined by the bill. After a prolonged discussion, the committee divided. For the amended proviso, 234; against 16.—The omission of clause 31 (the declaration clause) was moved by Mr. V. SMITH. On a division there appeared, for the clause, 128, against it, 120. The Chairman, having been ordered to report progress, a long and warm debate ensued, upon a proposition by Lord J. RUSSELL for proceeding with the bill at the noon sitting next day.—Lord GALWAX moved as an amondment that the committee should sit again on Mondax. ment that the committee should sit again on Monday. This amendment was pressed to a division, and negatived by a majority of 80, the numbers being 144 to 64. After some discussion and another division, the bill was ordered to stand for progress next day at twelve.

Lord D. STUART moved that the house should go into committee on the Russian Government Securities Bill.—Mr. Hankey opposed the motion. After some discussion the debate was adjourned to Monday.

On Monday, July 24, the house having gone into a committee of supply, Lord J. RUSSELL moved that a vote of 3,000,000. be granted as a credit towards the expenses of the war. He briefly stated the extent of the

naval and military preparations which had already been made. Since January 1853 the number of war steamers, third-rate or upwards in force, had been increased from 1 to 17; the sailing ships of war of similar magnitude from 11 to 18, and the whole number of steamers and ships of war in commission from 209 to 259. Within the same period the muster-roll of seamen employed had enlarged from 28,000 to 47,000, and the marines from 5,000 to 9,000. With regard to the land forces, 30,000 troops had been conveyed to Turkey, and were lately at Varna in readiness to operate in any required direction. Respecting the actual purposes upon which the money now asked for was to be spent he could give no details; but after mentioning that heavy expenses had been incurred on account of the commissariat, ordnance, and transport services, and that a plan for organising a body of Turkish troops in English pay was under consideration, declared that the appropriation of the vote must be left to the discretion of the executive government. He then alluded to the negotiations which had recently taken place between Austria and Russia, and stated the tenor of the Czar's reply to the last message from the Vienna cabinet. This reply, he pointed out, was inadmissible in many respects, but chiefly because it repudiated the principle that Turkey should be admitted into the great community of European nations. In regard to the conduct of Austria, he admitted that her attempts at contriving additionaries solutions of the difficults he have ten a diplomatic solution of the difficulty had been too long protracted, and might even be again renewed under the pressure of domestic circumstances and the half-hearted. co-operation of Prussia; but could not doubt that she would finally fulfil her engagements to the Western Powers and to Turkey. Reiterating the declaration that England could never sheathe the sword she had drawn, except upon the conclusion of a just and honourable peace, Lord J. Russell, without giving any pledge as to details, gave an outline to the conditions which such a peace should include. Among them were the extinction of the Russian protectorate of the Principalities and the obliteration of the menacing armaments at Sebastopol. The enunciation of this latter condition was received with vehement cheering from all sides of the house, which were renewed when the noble lord added that the French Emperor fully concurred in this view of the guarantees that should be provided against Russian aggression. He then proceeded to trace the bygone steps of this aggression, showing how the Sovereigns of Russia had always been envious of all improvements, and hostile to all reforms in Turkey, having opposed every movement that tended to elevate the Ottoman nation, and fostered every symptom of decay or disorganisation in an empire of which they hoped to become the inheritors. Against this attempt, so long persisted in, and so widely ramified, the present war was commenced, and considering the power and character of the sovereign against whom it was waged, he could entertain slight hope that its duration would be brief. He was, however, assured that Englishmen would not grudge the sacrifices which the continuance of the war would necessitate, feeling convinced that both the honour and the interests of the country were engaged in preventing Russia from substantiating the claim she had already urged to be the arbiter of the destinies of Europe. Lord J. Russell then referred to the question of an autumnal session; and after admitting that circumstances abroad or at home might render such a step expedient, contended that the discretion of the government should not be fettered by calling upon them to give any pledge upon the subject .- After some observations from various members, Mr. Cobben strongly objected to the scheme of invading and occupying the Crimea. He commented at much length upon the course pursued by the English government towards Austria, Greece, and the Christian population of Turkey. On many points he found subjects for blame or prognostics of danger, and predicted that in six months the English public would be as anxious for peace on any terms as they were now eager for war.—
Mr. LAYARD intimated his intention not to embarrass the government by resisting the present vote; and then, in reply to Mr. Cobden, contended that the Christian subjects of the Porte were liberally governed, and

afforded every opportunity for advancing in wealth and social condition. Lord J. Russell's speech had, he confessed, given him much satisfaction, but heretofore they had heard speeches of very different tenor from other members of the cabinet, especially from the Prime Minister. The opinions expressed by the noble member for London were not pronounced, and could not be considered, as those of the whole of a united administration. With a government thus discordant among themselves, he urged that the house could not prudently consent to separate and leave the destinies and conduct of the war at the uncontrolled disposal of the two or three ministers who might happen to be in town at any crisis during the From a detailed analysis of bygone diplomacy and a consideration of recent operations, he drew the conclusion that the ministry had pursued a half-and-half policy, resulting in much ill success, and requiring a watchful supervision from the legislature.-Lord D. STUART also urged the government to pledge themselves to summon parliament together in autumn.—Mr. DISKAELI having originated the suggestion of an autumnal session, contended that the proposal was neither unreasonable nor unprecedented. Last year the absence of parliament had led to many disadvantages, leaving the public in mystery and anxiety, and rendering the policy of ministers uncertain and obscure. The speech of Lord John Russell, he remarked, contained the first distinct announcement of the purposes and objects of the war. Repeating his conviction that the war had arisen through the discordancies of the Coalition Cabinet, and abstaining from any comment on the military operations, he proceeded to remark upon the two conditions which had been described as being essential to the conclusion of peace-namely, removal of Russian influence from the Principalities, and the destruction of Sebastopol.—Lord J. Russell interposed a correction. He had not insisted upon the destruction of Sebastopol, but that Russia should not maintain so formidable a fleet in that harbour.—Mr. DISRAELI appealed to the house to corroborate his impression of Lord John's speech, and then remarked that they had been existing for six hours in a "fool's paradise," and debating this question all night under a totally false idea of the Ministerial policy. Enlarging upon this new view of the case, he declared that the mystification of that evening formed an appropriate climax to those which had prevailed since the very commencement of the session. Different ministers had contradicted each other's statements, and sometimes their own, to the great perplexity of the world. At last, indeed, there seemed to be some unity in the opinions of Lord Aberdeen and Lord John Russell; but they were unanimous in conducting war for insignificant objects and to a contemptible end.—Lord PALMERSTON rejoiced to perceive that the house were unanimous in advocating a vigorous prosecution of the war, and in supporting the government in their efforts for that purpose. Respecting the suggested session of parliament, he repeated the assurance that if circumstances required, the legislature should be summoned, declaring that the ministry, grateful for past support, could feel nothing but gratification upon meeting parliament at any time. In the present debate he hoped that the house would show itself unanimous in declaring that the war should be prosecuted until the aggressor could be deprived of the power of again disturbing the peace of the world.— Lord D. STUART, observing that Lord J. Russell had overset the impression originally derived from his speech, moved the adjournment of the debate.—Lord J. RUSSELL explained. He had not intended to indicate the capture of Sebastopol and the occupation of the Crimea as the object of a military expedition, but as the possible result of some future treaty of peace.—A miscellaneous conversation followed, in the course of which many hon, members described their impressions of Lord J. Russell's meaning originally. At length the vote was allowed to pass, upon the understanding that any further debate should be taken when the report was On Tuesday, July 25th, the Vote of 3,000,000l. for

On Tuesday, July 25th, the 16th of 3,000,000. Jor War Expenditure having been reported from the committee of supply, Lord D. STUART rose to move a resolution, thanking her Majesty for her gracious message,

and assuring her of the readiness of the house to grant all necessary supplies for the war, but praying the Queen not to prorogue parliament until some informa-tion had been afforded with respect to the progress of the war and our relations with foreign powers.—A discussion of some length ensued, and Lord D. Stuart offered to withdraw his resolution, but, the house having refused, it was put and negatived without a division.

PROGRESS OF BUSINESS.

House of Lords.—Monday, June 26th.—Public Statues Eill passed.—Witnesses Bill passed.
27th.—Finchley Road Bill read a second time.
29th.—Camda Legislative Council Bill committed.
30th.—Divorce Bill recommitted.—Law of Bankruptcy Bill

read a arrst time.

July 4th.—Cruelty to Animals Bill read a second time.—

Ecclesiastical Courts Bill read a second time.—West India

Encumbered Estates Bill passed.

6th.—Oxford University Bill read a second time.—Poor
Law Board Continuance Bill read a second time.—Sugar and

Spirit Customs Duties Bill passed.—Sugar Excise Duty Bill passed.

passed.
7th.—Oxford University Bill passed through committee.
10th.—Question as to Bishop of New Zealand's income.—
Captain Carpenter's claim.—Cruelty to Animals Bill committed.—Divorce Bill withdrawn.—Public Revenue Bill read a second time

a second time.

11th.—Oxford University Bill reported with amendments.

—Poor Law Board Continuance Bill read a third time and passed.—Public Revenue Bill committed.

13th.—Lord Granville's statement as to Count Pahlen.—

Merchaut Shipping Bill read a second time.—Bankruptcy Bill committed.—Cruelty to Animals Bill passed.—Oxford University Bill passed.—Oxford University Bill passed.

14th.—General Board of Health, Lord Shaftesbury's vindi-cation.—Governor of New Zealand, Lord Lyttelton's motion

for papers.

17th.—Merchant Shipping Bill in committee.—Public Revenue Bill referred to a select committee.—Commons Enclosure Bill passed through committee.—Bankruptcy Bill read a third time and passed.—New Forest Bill read a third

Fead a third time and passed.—New Forest Bill read a third time time and passed.

18th.—Electric Telegraph Company Bill read a third time and passed.—Ecclesiastical Courts Bill read a third time and passed.—Court of Chancery Bill read a second time.—Towns Improvement (Ireland) Bill read a second time.

20th.—Merchant Shipping Bill report, with amendments, received.—Court of Chancery Bill, and derchant Shipping Bill, passed through committee,—Highway Rates Bill read a second time.—Savinus Banks Bill and Towns Improvement (Ireland) time.—Savings Banks Bill and Towns Improvement (Ireland)

time.—Savings Banks Bill and Towns Improvement (Ireland) Bill passed through committee.

21st.—Royal Message, Expenses of War.—Valuation of Lands (Scotland) Bill, Friendly Societies Bill, and Jamaica Loan Bill, read a second time.—Highway Rates Bill, and General Board of Health Bill, passed through committee.—Joint Stock Banks (Scotland) Bill, and Crime and Outrage (Ireland) Bill, read a second time.—Judgment and Execution 1850and 1611 and 1812 and 1813 and 1814 and

Bift read a first time.

24th.—Address agreed to in answer to her Majesty's Message.—Lord Brougham's resolutions on National Education, debate adjourned.—Public Libraries Bill read a second time.

—Parochial Schoelmasters, and Registration of Births (Sectland) Bills, read a second time.—Youthful Offenders Bill, and a number of other bills, read a second time.—Highway Rates Bill, Thruppike Trusts Arrangements Bill, General Board of Health Bill, Towns Improvement (Freland) Bill, and Acknowledgment of Deeds by Married Women Bill, read a third time and bassed. and passed

25th.—Usury Laws Repeal Bill passed through committee. Crime and Outrage (Ireland) Act Continuance Bill read a

—Crime and Outrage (Premar) act Continuance Em Pear & Lind Lind Line and passed. House of Commons.—June 26th.—Oxford University Eill, third reading.—Public Revenue Bill considered as amended. Committee of Supply, Civil Estimates.—Railway Regulation Bill, Lords' amendments agreed to. 27th.—Merchant Shipping Bill in committee.—Law of Partschith. Wr. Cellian's needly in present to.

27th.—Merchaut Shipping 1911 in committee.—Law of Fart-nership, Mr. Collier's resolution agreed to. 28th.—Mortmain Bill in committee. 29th.—Common Law Procedure Bill in committee.—Oxford University Bill read a third time and passed.—Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill in committee.—Usury Laws Bill read a

first time. 30th.—Supply, Educational Estimates.—Police Bill withdrawn.—Canada Legislative Council Bill read a first time.—Married Women Bill reperted.—Juvenile Offenders Bill in

committee.

July 3rd.—Public Revenue Bill passed.—Supply, Civil Estimates.—Poor Law Board Continuance Bill passed.—Merchant

Offenders Bill committed.—West India Encumbered Estates Bill read a first time.

7th.—Supply, Civil Estimates.—Married Women Bill passed.
—Testamentary Jurisdiction Bill withdrawn.—Leave given
Lord Palmerston to bring in General Board of Health Bill.—

Leave given Lord Advocate to bring in Militia (Scotland) Bill.

10th.—Bribery Bill in committee.—Criminal Justice Bill
read a second time.—Youthful Offenders Bill considered as
amended.—Militia (No. 2) Bill read a second time.—GeneralBeard of Health Bill committed.

11th.—Landlord and Tenant, and Leasing Powers (Ireland) Bill in committee.—Madras Land Tenures, Mr. Blackett's

motion.

12th.—Medical Graduates, University of London, Bill reported.—Property Disposal Bill, and Judges and Juries (Ireland) Bill, withdrawn.

Tith.—Drainage of Lands Bill passed.—Convict Prisons (Ireland) Bill reported.—Standard of Gold and Silver Wares Bill committed pro forma - Youthful Offenders Bill passed.—Murchant Shipping Bill passed.

chant Shipping Bill passed.

14th.—Bribery Bill in committee.—Poor Law Commission Continuance (Ireland) Bill reported.—Russian Government Securities Bill read a second time.

17th.—Committee of Supply, Vote for Expenses of Secretary of State for War.—Bribery Bill in committee.—Stamp Duties Bill in committee.—Stamp Duties Bill in committee.—Stamp Duties Bill in committee.—Stamp Duties Bill passed through committee.—Joint Stock Eanks (Scotland) Bill read a third time and passed.—Poor Law Commission Continuance (Ireland) Bill read a third time and passed.—Sale of Beer Bill read a second time.—Returning Officers Bill reassed through committee, proformé.

of Beer Bill read a second time.—Heturning officers Bill passed through committee, pro formad.

18th.—Vaccination Act Amendment Bill passed through committee.—Episcopal and Capitular Estates Bill in committee.—Jamaica Loan Bill, Royal Military Asylum Bill, and Criminal Justice Bill, read a third time and passed.—Claims of Mr. Sturgeon and Capital Dickenson, motions negatived.—Printing of the Houses, referred to select committee.—Irish Lean Fund Societies, referred to select committee.—Irish Lean Fund Societies, referred to select committee.—Indian Appointments Bill, Spriits (Ireland) Bill, and Medical Gradnates (Ireland and Scotland) Bill, read a second time, 19th.—Business of the House, statement, by Lord John

19th.—Business of the House, statement by Lord John Russell.—Church Temporalities Bill, Mr. Shee's motion to bring it in negatived.—Jury Trial (Sectland) Bill passed through committee.—Leave given Sir J. Young to bring in a bill for a National Gallery and Library in Dublin; to Mr. Sotheron, a bill relative to Priendly Societies; and to Sir J. Graham, a bill to regulate Process in the High Court of Admiralty.

20th —Chiminal Court Procedure Bill withdrawn. Publicary

Admiralty.

20th.—Criminal Court Procedure Bill withdrawn.—Bribery Bill in committee.—Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Bill, Highways (Fublic Health Act) Bill, Stock in Trade Exemption Bill, Enclosure of Land Bill, Commen Rights (Ordnance) Bill, and Admiralty Court Bill, read a second time.—Spirits (Ireland) Bill passed through committee.—Couriet Frisons (Ireland) Bill, Turnpike Acts Continuance Bill, and Jury Trial (Scotland) Bill, read a timid time and passed.—Borough Rates Bill passed through committee.—Friendly Societics Bill read ascecond time.—Literary and Scientific Institutions Bill, and Real Estate Charges Bill, read a third time and passed.—Broduates Bill read a third time and passed.—Broduates Bill read a third time and passed.—Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Bill, Stock-in-Trade Exemption Elli, Enclosure, &c., of Land Bill, and Common, &c., Rights (Ordnance) Bill, passed through committee.—Royal Message, Expenses of the War.—Bribery Bill in committee.—Highways (Public Health Act) Bill, Burials Bill, and Chancery Amendment Bill, passed through committee.—Land Revenues of the Crown (Ircland) Bill read a second time.

22nd.—Sale of Beer Bill, and several other bills, read a third time and passed.—Bribery Bill in committee.

24th.—Admiralty Court Bill, Land Revenues of the Crown (Ircland) Bill, and Highways (Public Health Act) Bill, read a third time and passed.—Bribery Bill in committee.

25th.—Bribery Eill,—Vote of Credit, Lord D. Stuart's resolution negatived.—Bankruptey Bill, and Cinque Ports Bill, read a second time. 20th.—Criminal Court Procedure Bill withdrawn.

read a second time.

THE report of the committee of the House of Commons, appointed to inquire into the Charges of Corruption against the Irish Members has been published. Commencing with the two particular charges of place-selling made by Dr. Gray and Mr. Kelly—which caused the appointment of the committee which caused the appointment of the committee— they state, as regards the charge made by Mr. Kelly to the effect that Mr. Somers, late M.P. for Sligo, had obtained for Mr. Howley a Stipendiary Magis-tracy for 1,000L, "that Mr. Kelly has failed in sub-stantiating the charge." Respecting the other charge, made by Dr. Gray, of a negotiation having been entered upon by Mr. Somers and Mr. Fair, to procure for the latter a naid Pown Law Graydianship for 3001 mates.—Foor Law Beard Cohamban Properties of Law Guardianship for 300t., 4th.—Valuation of Land (Scotland) Bill in committee.

4th.—Valuation of Land (Scotland) Bill in committee.

6th.—Church Building Acts Amendment Bill thrown out on second reading.—Supply, Civil Estimates.—Juvenile

Dr. Gray, but that "it is impossible to say, from his

evidence, how far he was justified in drawing the inference he did." The general charges of corruption implied in speeches of the Solicitor-General for Ireland and Mr. G. H. Moore, in 1852, the committee do not think were sustained by the evidence of those gentlemen. Respecting the charges of corruption made by Dr. Gray and Mr. Lucas, the committee find that, as regards Dr. Gray, the examination of witnesses has not sustained the charge; and as regards the case instanced by Mr. Lucas, that he "has not substantiated them in proof." The cases upon which, at the instance of Mr. Lucas, Mr. Napier, Mr. Butt, Mr. Moore, Mr. Macartney, and Mr. Bright, were examined, "have been examined into and found groundless." With reference to the charge made against the Solicitor-General for Ireland, the committee have given it the fullest investigation, and pronounced it to be "false and unfounded." Against Mr. Somers, the committee say, "no proof has been made to implicate him in any improper or corrupt transaction." The committee thus expresses its opinion in reference to the subject generally :- "It appears to your committee that the persons who have preferred, against a section of the Irish members, the charges which have led to this inquiry, have failed to support them. Your committee have given every facility for this purpose, and extended their inquiries to a latitude which has not unfrequently involved them in the reception of idle gossip, and the investigation of groundless calumnies. Your committee are of opinion that those who gave to the public these statements ought to have been prepared to support them; and they cannot but regard it as matter both of regret and animadversion that even the excitement of political passion should have induced gentlemen to place before the public allegations so vitally affecting the honour of one class of Irish representatives, allegations which, when they had the opportunity of sustaining them, they failed to substantiate by any reliable proof. Your committee have, however, to add, that respectable witnesses have stated that in Irish society there is a general belief that practices of the gross trailic indicated in these charges have existed. Not that such practices have been general, but that in some few instances there have been Irish members who have been in the habit of using their influence over government patronage to obtain pecuniary advantage for themselves. The extent of the impression has been described to your committee, 'as far as it can be traced, as resolving itself into an accusation against not more than three or four.' This impression appears to have existed for some years, and the period over which it ranges to have included many parliaments. With every anxiety to discover the origin of a belief which is too general to be entirely disregarded, your committee have not been able to trace it to any ground more satisfactory than rumours and suspicions which have acquired a certain hold upon the public mind. In estimating the value which is to be attached to this general belief, it must not be forgotten that many cases have been brought before your committee which at first appeared to warrant that belief, but which when thoroughly sifted, were found to supply no foundation for it at all. Your committee have bad many instances which establish that in Irish society there is a readiness, upon very light grounds, to accept conclusions detrimental to the character of political opponents, and, to some extent, a willingness to damage that character without very scrupulous inquiries as to the grounds upon which the impeachment rests. It is impossible to reconcile the notoriety of such transactions alleged by some persons with the unquestionable fact, that with all the anxiety manifested to establish the charge, and the latitude given by your committee, not a single case has been proved. At the same time, considering the secrecy which would most naturally be observed, the unwillingness of parties to place themselves in the position of accusers, the fact that your committee had no means of searching for evidence, but were limited to such as might be offered, and the want of the power of examining witnesses upon oath; and further, that in more than one instance their inquiries have been stopped by direct contradiction in the evidence of those examined, your committee are of opinion that no investigation of the nature, and with the powers of that entrusted to your committee, can satisfactorily ascertain to what extent

there may have existed grounds for the belief to which

so many witnesses have deposed."

The Returns of the Revenue exhibit a decrease for the quarter ending on the 5th inst. as compared with the corresponding period last year. In the Customs there is a decrease on the quarter of 367,4944, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1853; but this result is more than accounted for by the recent reduction of duties, and by the altered circumstances of our foreign trade. The Excise shows a falling off of 171,609*l*. a decline which, considering the remissions of taxation which have been effected, and the enhanced cost of most articles of large consumption, is less than might have been expected. In the Stamps there is an increase of 30,485l. In the Taxes we find a decrease—arising wholly from the reductions effected last session-of 74,556l. The property-tax exhibits an augmentation of 48,567l.; and this is in no degree to be attributed to the recent addition to the rate of assessment, which has not yet come into operation. In the Post-office there is the large increase of 128,000l. The Crown Lands show a diminution of 135,884, and the Miscellaneous, of 34,6494. On the eight heads of Ordinary Revenue, taken collectively, we find a decrease of 577,144l. for the past three months, as compared with the corresponding three months of 1853. As regards the returns for the year, compared with that ended 5th July, 1853, the result is more satisfactory—the decrease in the Ordinary Revenue not exceeding 430,376l. In the Customs we find a falling off of 450,524l., and in the Excise of 435,336l. In the Stamps there is an increase of 48,076l. The Property-tax shows an improvement to the extent of 435,165*l.*; and in the Post-office we have an augmentation of 166,000*l.* In the Taxes, however, there is a decrease of 33,902*l.*; in the Crown Lands, of 132,888*l.*; and in the Miscellaneous, of 26,967l. When we add to the above results an increase of 58,477l. in the Imprest Moneys, and a decrease of 102,470t, in the Repayments of Advances, we find that the aggregate decrease for the year is 474,3691.; but the decline on the Ordinary Revenue for the twelve months does not exceed 430,376l.

The Convocation of the Clergy for the Province of Canterbury resumed its sittings on the 20th inst.; both houses meeting to receive reports from committees. In the upper house, the members present were the Bishops of London, Lincoln, Oxford, and Salisbury. The Bishop of London presented a report from the committee appointed to consider what reforms might be needful in the constitution of convocation to enable it to treat of such matters as the Queen might permit. This report suggests several changes in the election This report suggests several changes in the election of the lower house, with a view to the fuller representation of the clergy; and recommends that all beneficed clergy, curates, and chaplains, being in priest's orders and licensed by the bishop, shall have a vote at the election of a proctor. It also sets forth rules and regulations, chiefly founded on precedents, for facilitating the transaction of business. The questions of bringing the convocations of Canterbury and York to delibere together, and of introducing the law elements. deliberate together, and of introducing the lay element, are passed over, not as trifling, but because they are questions that can be more profitably discussed by the clergy in convocation. The Bishop of London presented reports from committees appointed to consider what adaptations of the church's rules are needful to enable her to meet the spiritual necessities of the increased population. The reports suggest the division of the morning and evening services, under the sanction of the bishop of any diocese; provided the whole of these services, respectively, be used once on the Sunday. Daily services, formed from the Prayer-book, are also recommended. The laity are called upon to cooperate more extensively in works of Christian charity; and it is suggested that literate persons should be admitted by the bishops to deacon's orders; and that a special body of missionary clergy should be organized to preach, under a bishop's sanction, throughout his diocese. All these reports were received. Two committees were appointed, on the motion of the Bishop of London, one "to consider the question of church-rates," the other to consider and report on what it may be expedient to recommend for the better enforcement of church discipline.—The chief business of the lower house was

the postponement of the consideration of the report, from the committee of privileges and the committee of gravamina, until next session. This occasioned a discussion, in which some members insisted on the necessity of proceeding at once. The church-rate question also came up, and a schedule of gravamina on the subject was ordered to be referred to the committee of Gravamina; but the announcement of the appointment of a joint committee on the subject by the upper house caused it to stand over. The reports adopted by the upper house caused it to stand over. The reports adopted by the termination of the business, convocation was prorogued until Thursday the 24th August.

NARRATIVE OF LAW AND CRIME.

A FLAGRANT case of Libel was tried on the 24th of June in the Court of Common Pleas. The plaintiff was Mr. Lefrey, a solicitor; the defendant was Mr. Cridland, a gentleman living on landed property and a magistrate of Somersetshire. He was divorced à mensa et thoro from his wife, at her suit. While Mrs. Cridland was living at Taunton with her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Upham, letters were received from Mr. Cridland of an offensive nature; and one of them, containing the libel in question, enclosed in an envelope addressed to Mr. Upham, Mrs. Cridland handed to Mr. Upham unopened. He, by her direction, opened it, and read it as follows:—" Madam: So you have pawned my knives and forks, barometer, clock, and God knows what else, to keep your prostitute sister, who has been as common to me as yourself. Don't tell such lies as that I left you destitute: you had money in your box, and made use of my credit, and tried to run into debt all you could. You never had a rag to your back till I gave you one; and as to your destitution, I have no doubt you made a living by taking charity. If it had not been for me you would have died in a workhouse long since, unless you had done as your sister has to get a living. I shall go to all the pawnbrokers in Brompton and at the West-end to see if I can find where you have pledged these things; and if I can't find them, I shall advertise for them in the Times, in which your name will appear, when I shall get them, unless you have made use of a false name, such as 'Mrs. Charity.' You need not refer me to your solicitor, Mr. Lefroy; for the sneaking brute can't look me in the face without looking as if he had been guilty of some dirty transaction. By the by, how did you pay him his costs? Did he take it out in kind from you and your sister?" Mr. Upham proved the receipt and reading of the letter, constituting the publication of the libel, and the sending it to Mr. Lefroy; hence these proceedings. Mr. Lefroy deposed that he had been solicitor to Mrs. Cridland in obtaining her divorce. He had declared he would send the letter to the Chairman of the Somersetsbire Quarter-Sessions, and had said that a man like Mr. Cridland was not fit to sit with gentlemen. The defence sought to be established by Mr. Serjeant Byles was that the letter was a privileged communication; and Mr. Lefroy's threat was described by him as an attempt to extort money. In summing up, the Lord Chief Justice said, the question of publication was for him, and he thought there was sufficient evidence. It was not a confidential communication, or, as it was put by the defendant's counsel, confided to maternal discretion; but a low, vulgar, and disgusting letter, written by a man to a woman from whom he was divorced while they were living apart. As to the sanctity of domestic life, it strained one's powers of countenance to hear such topics in such a case addressed to gentlemen of common sense. As to the damages, no one, looking at this letter, could help concurring in opinion with the plaintiff, that a man who could write such a letter to a woman from whom he was divorced was not fit for the society of gentlemen. It is not pretended that the charges are true; they are admitted to be false, [Hislordship, after reading extracts from the letter, continued.] It was scarcely possible to restrain one's indignation in reading it, and the man who could write so must be a disgusting brute. His counsel says the action is to extort moneythat because the libel is foul and unfit for publication, in the exercise of discretion the action ought not to have

been brought: so that the baser the charge, the less are the grounds upon which the person attacked is to have redress; and it is also said, because the consequences may be serious to other persons, you must put up with the libel rather than expose those persons. The jury must say what damages the plaintiff is entitled to.—After deliberating for a few minutes, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, 10002.

A schoolmistress at Brighton has been committed to prison for Ill-treating a Child. On the 1st inst., the Brighton magistrates investigated a charge of aggravated assault, preferred under Mr. Fitzroy's act, against Mrs. Emma Smythe, who keeps a school for children, and who, as alleged, had cruelly ill-treated a little girl three years old, named Browne. The evidence went to show that the little girl had offended the governess by dirty habits in bed. The governess rubbed the dirty habits in bed. The governess rubbed the dity blankets on the child's face, and made her lips bleed. By the orders of the governess, the child was then placed naked in a coal-cellar for some time, with very little food, and on a succeeding day, having repeated the offence, the child was placed naked in the washhouse and Mrs. Smythe poured four pails of water over her until her breath seemed stopped. It was also stated that Mrs. Smythe had beaten the child very severely. The

An extraordinary case of attempted Abduction has occurred in Tipperary. For some time Miss E. Arbuthnot, daughter of the late Mr. George Arbuthnot, of Elderslie in Surrey, has been on a visit to her sister, the wife of Captain Gough, son of Lord Gough, at Rathronan house, two miles from Clonmel. She is an heiress possessing 50,000%, and of course had many suitors. Among them was Mr. Carden of Barnane, a justice of the peace, and a deputy-lieutenant of the county. On the 2nd inst., Mrs. Gough and her sister were present at Rathronan church; and Mr. Carden, apparently absorbed in his devotions, was there also. But during the service, a groom leading two horses, a carriage and pair of thoroughbreds, and five or six men, arrived outside. The ladies had driven to church in an outside car; but as rain fell slightly, the coachman drove home to fetch a covered car. As soon as Mrs. Gough's car appeared, one of Carden's band stopped it: Carden attempted to seize Miss Arbuthnot, but her screams rapidly drew a number of defenders to the rescue. Carden and his band were armed with revolvers and bludgeons, but no shot was fired. A conflict, however, ensued; the defenders freely using sticks and stones; and while Carden held Miss Arbuthner, M'Grath, one of the rescuers, struck him down with a stone. The assault having failed, Carden's men covered his retreat to his carriage, and the whole party dashed off. As soon as the ladies were driven to Rathronan house, and assistance obtained from the nearest police station, a pursuit began, and was continued for twenty miles. Not far from Farney Castle, the flying carriage was overtaken and overturned into a ditch by the police; and Carden and his men were carried prisoners to Cashel. One of the carriage-horses, an animal of great value, dropped down dead immediately after the capture. The magistrates committed Carden with his associates on the charge of attempting the forcible abduction of Miss Arbuthnot; and he was sent to Clonmel prison. An application for his liberation on bail has been refused.

At York Assizes two men, named Smith and Burkinshaw, were charged with Altempting to Murder Patrick Shandley, a Manchester Superintendent of Police, Shandley, it appears, arrested them at Manchester, and was directed to convey them to Sheffield by railway. On the journey, one of the most unparalleled single combats on record took place. The two robbers slipped off their handcuffs, set upon the officer, beat and kicked him, and tried to throw him out of the carriage. Smith at length jumped out, leaving Burkinshaw in the grasp of the constable. The robber threatened to murder Shandley if he did not let him go. "You shall, before I let you go," replied the officer; and so the strife continued, Shandley crying out for aid. The guard of the train heard him, and at last succeeded in signalling the driver to stop the train. When he reached the carriage, the intrepid Shandley, nearly insensible, still firmly

grasped his prisoner. Smith, it turned out, was arrested soon after alighting in a field. It was argued that Smith had not attempted murder, and he was acquitted; but sentence of death was recorded against his comrade.

At Dorchester, William Stockley was convicted of the Manslaughter of his father. The father, being drunk, threatened his son's wife, and "squared at" the son; for these offensive acts he was twice knocked down by the son, the second time his head struck the floor, and he died The jury recommended the prisoner to mercy, on the ground of the provocation; but Mr. Justice Coleridge held that the prisoner should not have struck any man, much less his own father, when intoxicated. However, the sentence was only six months' imprisonment.

the sentence was only six months impresonment.

A singular case of Swindling has come to light. The culprit is a man named Younge, who has been deluding clergymen in the country and in London, by passing himself off as an ordained minister. He came to London, it would appear, and by showing a letter from a country clergyman imposed upon the Reverend Allen Edwards, incumbent of St. Matthias, Bethnal Green, and there performed divine service and cheated local tradesmen. Exposed in London, he went to Beighton near Sheffield, and there, by asserting that he was the curate of Mr. Edwards, he succeeded in imposing upon three clergymen, preaching sermons at their request, reading the burial service, and attending an archidiaconal visitation. He borrowed ten shillings of one of his dupes; and the clergyman wrote to Mr. Edwards, who gave Younge's trne history. Subsequently, he played the like tricks in Sheffield itself, and a gentleman from Sheffield had him arrested in London. Younge is a man of some accomarrested in London. Younge is a man of some accomplishment, and his father, it is said, once took rank as a

A Commission of Lunacy has sat in St. Clement's Inn

to inquire into the state of mind of Captain Jonathan Childe, son of Mr. William Lacon Childe, of Kinlet Hall, Staffordshire. The inquiry was obtained by the Alleged Lunatic's Friend Society, with a view to show that Captain Childe is improperly confined. From the evidence of Mr. Childe, of his third son, of medical men, and others, it was proved, that in 1838, when Captain Childe was in the Twelfth Lancers, he was seized with a delusion that the Queen had an affection for him; after her marriage he persisted in asserting that she loved him only-the marriage with Prince Albert was a "sham," and the Captain had a perfect understanding with Prince Albert. Not contented with planting himself opposite the Queen at the opera and theatre, and endeavouring to attract her attention in the parks, he wrote anonymous letters to her Majesty. The writer was discovered by the authorities; remonstrances were in vaiu; and at last an Army Medical Board, sitting at Dublin, pronounced him insane. Since that time he has been an inmate of various asylums. He has employed much of his time in writing letters in cipher, which have been ascertained to be declarations of his continued love for the Queen, and abuse of the Horse Guards and the Ministry, mixed up with general rhapsodies, clever writing, and gross improprieties. Besides his delusion about the Queen, the patient took a causeless aversion towards his mother. Captain Childe was examined by the jury. At the beginning he showed shrewdness in his answers, and said that he had been deceived as to the Queen's partiality for him; as to the letters in cipher, he knew they were nonsense -merely written to exercise his imagination. Afterwards he said, other people had thought the Queen had shown partiality for him—he would not say who those persons were. The Queen had really shown a "marked manner" towards him before and since her marriage. He had supposed the Queen's marriage was a sham; but he had got rid of that notion "by proofs that it was not a sham." Subsequently, Dr. Southey, Dr. Hume, Dr. Conolly, and Dr. Sutherland, gave it as their opinion that Captain Childe was still of unsound mind; and the jury returned a verdict to that effect.

A singular Suicide has been committed by a young man named Hamer, in the employment of the Board of Guardians at Haslingden. He was addicted to drinking, and often was not able to be at his post in consequence, but his wife stated at the inquest—"I do not know that he is in debt beyond a few shop debts; but he never

told me anything, he was very close." It appeared, however, that he had recently obtained a check for 201. as money required for one of the relieving officers, when no such sum was really required, or handed over by him to the relieving officer. His salary was 11. a week. He left the two following strange letters: week. He left the two following strange letters:—
"July 1, 1854. My dear wife,—As this is the last
epistle I shall ever write to you, be so kind as to take
care of my little children, especially the pet, as you will perceive that this is written on her birthday, and the awful deed was intended to be committed by me at the time I write it; but I took a further thought to see you all before I did it. The reason assigned for so serious a step is that I cannot withstand the cloud which keeps hanging over me. However I may have striven I have always been thwarted by some individual or other fond of filthy lucre, and whose money is his god. However, be this as it may, it is all over now, and no more faces will I see alive in this world. I have seen enough of those who are in it, and said but little. I will after this cert. this say less. Give my best wishes to all who may happen to inquire after me, and those who don't inquire you don't need; but mind you keep off those friends who will take my last curse with them to the grave. Bury me at Cloughfold, and invite as many as you like, or as few as you like. Invite all the union officers but one; or, if you choose, you can bury me like a dog. I don't care a straw which way, as I have seen so much of people's consciences here that it matters little to me so that I get out of their way. I cannot maintain the children when I am gone, but, with your assistance, somebody will. I know, however, I must conclude this epistle, as my time is short. Now, farewell; good bye. If there is another world, you may, perhaps, get to see me there.—Your affectionate husband, JAMES HAMER." The second letter is as follows:—"To the Board of Guardians:—Gentlemen,—I cannot leave this you don't need; but mind you keep off those friends Board of Guardians:—Gentlemen,—I cannot leave this world without addressing a few lines to you before I leave it. I began my career (sic) with the guardians in 1846 or beginning of 1847, and since then I have worked and slaved at it like a horse, without either thank, fee, or reward of any kind over and above the paltry wages which I received from time to time; and in scores and seores of instances have I worked from morning to night and from night to morning without a single extra penny for it; but if it happened that I was away a short time, that time was deducted from the miserable pittance which I had to receive, and hundreds of miles have I travelled for the union up and down the country, without a single farthing of expenses being allowed me, and many a time have I been miles away from home and not tasted food from morning, and not one halfpenny in my pocket. This is the way I have been treated. have not time to tell you all, and, as a last mortification, other people have taken the credit and received the reward, who neither knew the business nor never (sic) will. Yet they ('claim,' or some equivalent word, seems to be here omitted) the credit when before gentlemen with a grace that would make a dumb animal speak. I have been treated like a dog. I will give you one instance. I had to go off one Saturday, and it was seven o'clock before I could return, and I sent my wife for my wages. I was wet through, and when she asked for them the servant said, He was off three-quarters of an hour one day this week, that will have to be deducted.' (You will not need to be surprised at the servant making the observation, as she is the attorney, and his wife is the solicitor, and he is a cypher crushed in between). That night I was wet through and through, and not a thought. I worked scores of hours when they have been set at fire end; and that is not all; if I have attempted to rise a step, I have been thwarted by some means or other. So that you see what a poor man has been driven to—one doing all, and the other receiving the reward and the merit. It has at last driven me mad. If (sic) said but little, but shall now say less, and when you receive this I shall be no In haste, yours, &c., JAMES HAMER."-The above letters were written in a clear, firm hand, and showed great self-possession on the part of the writer.

A new trial has been granted in the case of the Will of the late Duchess of Manchester. On the 11th inst., Vice-Chancellor Page Wood delivered judgment on the

motion for a new trial; going minutely into the whole case, and deciding for a new trial, on the ground that he could not hold that the will was so definitively established as that the conrt could carry it into execution. The instructions of Baron Parke to the jury were not so explicit as could be wished. The Vice-Chancellor entirely absolved the Duke of Manchester from the charges of fraud set out in the bill, and hoped that in the new trial the irrelevant matter introduced before would not be again imported into the case. The new trial will take place on the question of the capacity of the Duchess of Manchester to make the will.

At the Hertford Assizes, on the 13th inst., a young man named Miguel Yzsquiardo, a Spaniard, was tried for the Wilful Murder of George Scales. At the Spring Assizes the prisoner was charged with the same offence, but in consequence of his refusal to plead, a jury was empanelled to try the question whether he was wilfully mute, or mute by the visitation of God, and upon the jury finding by their verdict that the prisoner was not at that time wilfully mute, the trial was postponed to these assizes. The prisoner has ever since resolutely persisted in refusing to utter a word, and upon his now being placed at the bar, not a syllable could be obtained from him. When he had been asked several times to say whether he was guilty or not guilty, and had given no answer, evidence was called to show that he was wilfully mute. The jury returned a verdict to that effect, and the trial proceeded. In August last the prisoner was tramping about the country, and when at North Mimms he fell in with a lad named George Scales, who was in charge of a field. It is supposed the lad endeavoured to frighten the prisoner off his master's land, and that the prisoner stabbed him. Very singularly the lad's father, a constable, helped to take the prisoner into custody on a charge of trespass, not knowing that within a few yards lay the body of his son. The prisoner, when the deed was afterwards discovered, did not attempt any denial. The facts having now been proved, the jury returned a verdict of Wilful Murder. Next day the prisoner was brought up for judgment. When called upon in the usual form to state whether he had anything to urge why sentence of death should not be pronounced against him, and the purport of the application was explained to him by the interpreter, he made no answer. The learned judge then briefly addressed him, and said that he had been found guilty by the jury of a crime for which, by the laws of this country, his life was forfeited, and he then proceeded to pass sentence of death in the usual form. The prisoner heard the sentence without betraying the slightest emotion, and left the dock without uttering a word.

A number of the inhabitants of Allhallows Staining

A number of the inhabitants of Allhallows Staining have been summoned before the Lord Mayor for Non-payment of Tithes due to the Rector under a statute of Henry the Eighth. It would seem that tithes have not been demanded for twenty years; some of the parishoners demur to paying them now; others plead poverty. The rector says it is only justice to himself and his successors that his legal claim should be acknowledged; he is willing to treat with any poor persons in a liberal spirit, but the wealthy ought to pay the legal amount. There was a discussion as to legal points and jurisdiction. The Lord Mayor thought he should have to condenn any recusant to imprisonment for life under the ruthless law of Henry the Eighth; but the chief clerk considered that a recent act had modified that law. Eventually, it was arranged that the parishioners should have an interview with the rector.

At the Marlborough-street Police-court, on the 21st inst., Thomas Dew was charged with attempting to steal with violence, from the person of William Naylor. This was another of those cases of Garotting, which have of late become so alarmingly frequent at the west-end of the town.—Stephen Naylor, shoemaker, Great Crown-court, St. James's, said that between 12 and I o'clock on the morning of the 17th inst., he went into a publichouse at the corner of Tichbourne-street, and had a pint of ale. The prisoner and several other men were there in company. Prosecutor left the house, and was walking through Greenhead-court, when he heard footsteps, and on turning round saw the prisoner and one of the men who were with the prisoner in the public-house.

He walked on, but was suddenly seized round the neck by some one behind, and tightly grasped until his breath was gone. The prisoner came in front, put his hand into his pocket, but found no money. He struggled with the man who held his throat, and he got the man's hands away, upon which the prisoner and the other man ran off in different directions. He pursued the prisoner, and did not lose sight of him until he was stopped.—Police-constable Griffiths heard the cry of "stop thief!" and saw the prosecutor pursuing the prisoner. He followed, and secured the prisoner in Queen-street.—The prisoner, who denied the charge was fully committed.

who denied the charge, was fully committed.

Courts Martial have been Held at Windsor on two
Officers of the 46th Regiment. The first was on a charge preferred by Lieutenant Thomas Fergus Greer, against Lieutenant James Edward Perry. The circumstances, by Greer's own statement, were these. Very early on the morning of the 29th June, Greer had an altercation with Perry, and "pulled him about;" and Perry struck Greer with a candlestick, without warning, and rendered him insensible: on his recovering, Perry again struck him on the head, he remembered nothing more until he again recovered, and told Perry to send for a doctor. By cross-examination, Perry endeavoured him to gamble; dragged him about by the collar; called him a "swindler" and "a son of a —"; and made him toss for a bottle of wine " for Greer's woman." There was a witness to part of the scuffle. Esther Major, a dressmaker, the "friend" of Greer, was present: it was between twelve and one o'clock; she heard Greer repeatedly urge Perry to play at cards and rouge et noir; she heard him use offensive language; heard Perry order him out of his room; heard a scuffle, and, entering from Greer's room, saw Greer leaning over the wash-hand basin bleeding. In his written defence, Lieutenant Perry told his own story. He said he was alone in the world; his father, an officer, being on service in India. Having limited means, he deter-mined to be "a quiet man," and thus became an object of reproach and ridicule. To show how he had been treated, he stated that time after time he had been dragged from his bed and compelled by the officers to go through the sword-exercise in a state of nudity. Appealing to his superiors, he got no redress. On the night in question, Greer forced him to toss and gamble, and when he lost cursed him. When Perry got up to leave the room, Greer dragged him back by his coat; seized him under the arms and jammed him against the wall; struck him on the chest and stomach. Perry told him to consider himself under arrest; but Greer proceeded in his attack. Unable to bear this any longer, Perry snatched up a candlestick and struck Greer until he loosed his grasp. Perry's statement was listened to with deep attention. The judgment of the Court will not be published until it be approved by the Commander-in-

The second Court Martial was upon Lieutenant Greer, at the instance of Colonel Garrett, the colonel of the regiment. The evidence was substantially the same as on the trial of Lieutenant Perry. The proceedings are not yet terminated.

At the Exeter assizes, on the 24th a man named Harvey, a chimney-sweep, was tried for the Murder of a young woman named Mary Richard. It was a most atrocious case. Harvey, meeting the girl in a solitary place, attempted to violate her person, and, on her resistance, fractured her skull with blows of a hammer. She lived long enough to make a statement which was taken down in writing, and fully confirmed by other evidence. The prisoner was condemned to death, without prospect of mercy.

NARRATIVE OF ACCIDENT AND DISASTER.

Mr. E. C. Luard, of Jesus College, Cambridge, son of the rector of Winterslow, near Salisbury, accidentally walked over the town-quay, at Sonthampton, into the water on the night of the 28th ult., and was Drowned. The deceased, who was shortsighted, was going to the pier to see some friends off by the Jersey boat at midlamp near that part of the quay, and no protection

against stepping beyond it.

Two young ladies, Misses Isabel and Mary Russell, were Drowned while bathing in the sea at Kineraig, near Elie in Fife, on the 26th ult. The place they had selected being betwirt two ridges of rock, and the time being high water, with a considerable swell, it is supposed that Miss Mary had mistaken the ground, which suddenly dips into deep water, or had been drawn out by the current, and her sister, seeing her danger, had gone into her rescue, when both being beyond their depth, and unable to reach the shallow water, they perished together. Their bodies were found close together within an hour afterwards, and although medical assistance was promptly procured, and every effort used to restore animation, all was ineffectual.

On the 4th inst., as some workmen were employed pulling down some houses for the formation of the new street leading from Farringdon-street to Clerkenwellgreen, at Great Saffron-hill, two houses suddenly gave way and Buried Six Workmen beneath the Ruins. number of men were shortly set to work to extricate the unfortunate men, and three of them were soon discovered, and removed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital; but, although upwards of thirty men were employed, three-quarters of an hour elapsed before they succeeded in extreating the fourth. Very shortly after his removal, another was found and conveyed to the hospital in an exhausted state. During the time the men were engaged removing the ruins, the sympathies of the spectators were engaged with a boy about twelve or thirteen years old, who, crying most bitterly, held in his hands the jacket of his father, who lay buried beneath the ruins. This poor man was working at the bottom of the house, and the whole portion of the top fell upon him. It appears that two men had a most miraculous escape, being at work on the top of the wall, but on perceiving it giving way they jumped from it, and although much shaken were not otherwise injured.

A fatal Accident happened at the Crystal Palace on the 10th. A glazier was engaged in repairing the semicircular roof of the great transept; he had neglected to secure himself by a rope; and slipping, he fell upon a ledge which runs at the base of the arch, and was killed. In his fall he broke but one pane of glass, and none of the iron-work: had he rebounded from the ledge to the roof of the nave, his body might have fallen on the people

in the building.

A terrible Boiler Explosion took place at Rochdale on the 15th inst. at Mr. Williamson's calico factory. The boiler was a small one, of only eight or ten horse power. On the previous night the engineer got drunk, and was taken into custody by the police. In his absence, next morning, William Taylor, and Howarth, the manager of the mill, proceeded to get up steam; and if the explosion occurred by any mismanagement on their part they paid dearly for it, for both perished. Soon after the workers had all entered the mill—a onestory shed—the boiler was torn to pieces, with a fright-ful noise; part of the factory was destroyed; a neigh-bouring cottage was demolished; a house was damaged; and a shower of masses of iron, bricks, and other articles descended for a long distance round. Across a road, a short distance off, was another cotton-mill, belonging to Mr. Bottomley. A broadside of bricks and iron entered the windows at one end of this mill, traversed the rooms, and shattered the machinery: a young woman was struck on the head by a brick and killed; near her was found the head of another young woman—the remainder of the poor creature was buried in the ruins of Williamson's When those ruins were removed, the corpses of six other men and women were found, and one young woman who was taken out alive died the same day. Besides these, thirteen of the workpeople sustained fractures, bruises, cuts, and other hurts, and the cases of several were pronounced dangerous. Mrs. Howarth, who occupied the cottage which was destroyed, was killed; her father and two of her children were in bed at the time-bed and mattress and occupants were blown into a river which flows by the spot, and the old man and his grandchildren were seen floating on the waterthey were rescued unhurt.

It was quite dark and raining: there is no SOCIAL, SANITARY, AND MUNICIPAL PROGRESS.

THE reports of the Inspectors of Factories for the halfyear ending the 30th April have been issued. Several breaches of the law, followed by punishment, had occurred; but the opinion expressed by the inspectors under this head is upon the whole favourable. accidents arising from machinery amounted to 1844; of which twenty-one resulted in death, and two of the sufferers were children. The accidents not arising from machinery were 1950, five of which proved fatal. A controversy had been going on as to the fencing-up of certain parts of the machinery, the millowners urging objections; but the inspectors have resolved to enforce the precaution. In adverting to the Preston strike, Mr. Leonard Horner benevolently suggests, as a remedy against the recurrence of the like evil, the "cultivation of a more kindly, more trustful, and more friendly intercourse between the employer and the employed, and a sound education." Sir John Kincaid, whose superintendence extends over Scotland, notes with commendation the providing of rooms for shelter before beginning work in the morning and during meal-hours. Up to this humane change, "the scantily-dressed factory-girl was generally to be seen standing outside until the hour of opening, shivering with cold, or dripping wet, probably after the walk of a mile or two." Some of the employers have gone a step further, and fitted up the rooms with cooking apparatus.

The sixth annual report of the Poor-law Board brings down the proceedings to the 31st December, 1853. The amount expended for the relief of the poor for the year ending Lady-day 1853, is 4,939,064l.; being an increase of 41,3791. (or one halfpenny per head on the popula-tion) as compared with the preceding year. It is believed that this increase is owing to the higher price of provisions, and not to an increase in the amount of of provisions, and not to an increase in the amount of pauperism. In fifteen counties the rates have actually diminished. Although the expenditure of 1853 is higher than that of 1852, it is lower than the expenditure of any other year since 1842. The number of persons of all classes in receipt of relief on the 1st January, 1853, it has all the provisions of the provision of the in the unions and places under the Poor-law Amendment Act was 799,443; a decrease of 35,917 persons. On the 1st July, 1854, the number was 743,639; a decrease of 56,533. The vaccination returns comprise 376,218 cases. The number of persons assisted to emigrate is 488; a reduction of 2783 as compared with 1852. Workhouse and district schools are spoken of as advancing; and the experiment made of applying the poor-law machinery to the collection of agricultural statistics is deemed, all

things considered, successful.

The annual meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, has been held this year at Lincoln. The showyard was opened on the 18th inst. The stock exhibited is described as unsurpassed by any previous exhibition. The entries of cattle horses, shown and pine agreement 4, 7700. of cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs, amounted to 739, and of poultry to 295. The horses and sheep are especially mentioned as excellent. In implements the show is quite up to the average, if not beyond it. The usual dinner took place on the 19th; the Earl of Chichester unner took place on the 19th; the Earl of Unichester in the chair: Mr. Puscy, the president of the year, was unfortunately prevented by illness in his family from occupying that post. Speeches were delivered by the chairman, the Peruvian minister, M. Yvart, a Frenchman, sent over by the Emperor, the Earl of Carlisle, man, sent over by the Emperer, the Earl of Carlisle, the Earl of Yarborough, the Earl of Harrowby, Mr. Miles, M.P., and Colonel Sibthorp. Lord Carlisle mentioned an interesting fact. "Although the people of the East, (he said), had shown considerable military prowess, yet their farming processes and implements did not exhibit much resemblance to those which were to be seen in the show-yards of Lincoln, and he believed they had undergone very little change since the days of the poet Homer. But he felt that they ought not to despond on that account; for it did happen to him, in a very extensive farm, brought into cultivation by a most enlightened and excellent English consul, Mr. Calvert, with his own eyes to see on the classic plain of Troy implements inscribed with the respective names of Garrett of Saxmundham and Croskill of Beverley. He believed that this was the real solution of the Eastern

question, of which they heard so much; and that neither our fleets, however well manned, nor our armies, however valorous, nor our diplomatists, however skilful, could do so much as the plough, the spade, and the draining-tile, to revive exhausted provinces and to recruit a failing population." The society will meet next year at Carlisle.

An inquiry into the state of the Charterhouse has taken place before Mr. Skerrow, one of the Inspectors under the Charitable Trusts Act. It was held on the 19th and 20th inst. The following facts were elicited. The Charterhouse was founded by Thomas Sutton, in I611. There were to be forty Scholars, but they had been subsequently increased to forty-four. The Poor Brethren are forty in number. Mr. Keightley, the Registrar and Receiver of the Charterhouse, stated that Registrar and receiver of the Charternouse, stated that the total income of the charity for the year from Ladyday 1853 to Lady-day 1854 was 28,908%. The salaries and allowances to officers were 3032%. The salary of the Master, Archdeacon Hale, was 800% a year; of the Reverend Mr. Peter, 300%; of the Reverend Dr. Elder, the schoolmaster, 24%, besides an allowance for assistant masters; Reverend Mr. Walford, 1401.; the Registrar had received 500%, besides some allowances. The pension of the Poor Brethren was 2075%; which gave 26% 10s. to each per annum. Under the statute of Charles they were to have 6% 6s. 8%, each. The increase was made from time to time by the Governors. The boys are clothed by the charity; they have two suits every year. The Poor Brethren receive a cloak every two years; the amount of this item for last year was 1481, 5s. 6d. The furniture item was 6501; no private furniture was included in this sum. The exhibitions for Scholars amount to 1460l., and there is an item of 475t. for placing boys out. There are nine livings in the gift of the charity. Since 1824, the sum of 55,129t. has been expended in repairs of the property. On Lady-day there was a balance of 6289t, at the banker's, and 222t, in hand to meet current expenses.

The half-yearly meeting of the Crystal Palace Com-pany was held on the 20th inst.; Mr. Laing in the chair. From his statement and report it appears, that in addition to the sum of 1,000,000l, nearly expended already, 300,000% will be required to complete the works in contemplation. With reference to the expected dividend, it was calculated that, allowing for thirteen unproductive weeks, the annual income of the Company will be 259,183l.; and, setting the working expenses at 52,000l a year, there will be 207,183l. for a dividend. Next year the fountains will be completed, and form a new attraction. As regards the refreshment department, at present the profit has been 1000%; but much is said against the sale of refreshments, and should it not work well it will be abolished. The report was adopted.

PERSONAL NARRATIVE.

THE Queen and Royal Family left Buckingham Palace

on the 17th inst. for Osborne, Isle of Wight.
The King of Portugal and his brother, the Duke of Oporto, have concluded their visit to England. On the 10th inst. they took leave of the Queen, drove to Woolwich in two of the royal carriages, and embarked in the war-steamer Mindello, which sailed for Ostend.

The Queen has appointed the Honourable John Henry Thomas Manners Sutton to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of New Brunswick; and Major-General William Thomas Knollys to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Guernsey, in the room of Lieutenant-General Sir John Bell, K.C.B.

The Directors of the East India Company have appointed Lieutenant-General the Honourable George

Anson Commander-in-chief of the Company's forces on the Fort St. George Establishment, and second member of the Council of Madras.

Miss O'Connor, sister of Mr. Feargus O'Connor, now an inmate of a lunatic asylum, has been compelled to apply to the Marylebone magistrate for pecuniary assistance. She complained that her brother is kept in confinement, instead of being placed under her care, whereby she is kept ont of property to which she is entitled. The magistrate granted some relief.

Mrs. Giffard, the wife of the unfortunate Captain of the Tiger, landed at Odessa under safeguard of a flag of truce, accompanied by Captain Powell, and remained there twenty-four hours, collecting the particulars of her husband's death, and visiting his The Russians gave her a lock of her husband's hair. Subsequently she proceeded to Constantinople, from whence she returned home.

On the 18th inst., a public tribute of respect was paid to the memory of the late Thomas IIcod, by the inauguration of a monument at Kensal-green Cemetery, in presence of a large number of persons, including some intimate friends of the poet. The monument, which intimate friends of the poet. The monument, which has been ably executed by Mr. M. Noble, consists of a bronze bust of the poet elevated on a pedestal of polished red granite, the whole being 12 feet high. In front of the bust are placed wreaths in bronze, formed of the laurel, the myrtle, and the immortelle; and on a slab beneath the bust appears that well-known line of the poet, which he desired should be used as his epitaph—"He sang the song of the sbirt." Upon the front of the pedestal is carved this inscription:—"In memory of Thomas Hood, born 23rd May, 1798; died 3rd May, 1845. Erected by public subscription, A.D. 1854." At the base of the pedestal a lyre and comic mask in bronze are thrown together, suggesting the mingled character of Hood's writings; whilst on the sides of the pedestal are bronze medalions illustrating the poems of "The Bridge of Sighs" and "The Dream of Eugene Aram." The whole design is worthy of the poet and the sculptor.

Obituary of Dotable Persons.

Madame Sontag (Countess Rossi) died in the city of Mexico on the 18th of June, of cholera.

M. RAOUL ROCHETTE, Perpetual Secretary of the Academy of the Beaux-Arts, died in Paris a few days since.

of the Beaux-Arts, died in Paris a few days since.

Count Casime Bathyani died at Paris on the 19th inst.

Mr. George Kettel, son of the late William Kettel, Esq.,
of Wateringbury, Kent, was murdered by the blacks at
Tchanning Creek, Moreton Bay, New South Wales, on the 5th
of March last, in his fiftieth year.

Charles F. H. Montagu, of her Majesty's ship Odin,
youngest son of the Rev. G. Montagu, of Swafham, Norfolk,
was killed in the night attack on Gamla-Karleby, on the 7th
June, in his twenty-second vear.

June, in his twenty-second year.

Major-General Carlyon died on the 4th inst., at Tregehan, Cornwall, in his seventieth year.

Lady Mary Anne Sturt died on the 8th inst., in Upper

Seymour-street, in her eighty-eighth year.
The Hon. Frances Jane Moncaron, aunt to Viscount Galway, died at Bawtry on the 8th inst.

Mr. Patrick Challers, of Auldbar, who formerly represented the Montrose district of boroughs in parliament, died at Rome on the 23rd June, while on a continental tour. Rear-Admiral Henvesson, late Commander-in-Chief on the coast of South America, died at sea on the 12th inst., on his

return to England.

return to England.

Lord LANGFORD died on the 19th inst, at Castleton, in the county of Kildare, in his thirtieth year.

Sir Throughilus Biddulpulph, Bart, died on the 15th inst., at his seat, Birbur Hall, near Rugby, in his sixty-minth year.

Mrs. CARCHINE SOUTHEY, widdow of Robert Southey the poet-laureate, died on the 20th inst., at Buckland, near Lawrington.

Lymington.

The Right Rev. John Leslie, D.D., Bishop of Kilmere, Elphin, and Ardagh, died on the 22nd inst. at Kilmore, in his eighty-second year.

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

to the 20th and from Calcutta to the 14th of June, Tranquillity prevailed in India. A police force is to be organised in Burmah for the protection of life and pro-

THE Overland Mail has brought dates from Bombay perty; and it will operate both on the river and on shore. There had been a riot at Singapore, which, beginning on the 5th May, lasted for eight or ten days, and it will operate both on the river and on shore. There had been a riot at Singapore, which, beginning on the 5th May, lasted for eight or ten days. It arose out of the quarrels of rival Chinese: the military were not at first called out, but the Europeans were sworn in as special constables. This produced no effect: the Chinese disappeared before them, and reappeared in other quarters. No fewer than 400 assassinations took place, and 220 persons were wounded. By the 10th, Malays had to be employed in fighting, and the captain of an American man-of-war placed 80 men at the disposal of the authorities. Order was at length restored; but not until many lives were lost, fifty-three shops were plundered, and two hundred and eighty houses burnt.

The Canadian Parliament was opened on the 13th of June by the Governor-General. In his opening speech, after formally stating that the Queen has been compelled to take up arms in defence of the Sultan, Lord Elgin remarked that "the cordial coöperation of England and France in the war is well calculated to call forth the sympathies of the inhabitants of a country mainly peopled by the descendants of these two powerful empires." He also announced, that he had con-cluded a treaty between the British Government and the United States, upon terms which would prove in the highest degree advantageous to the British colonies as well as to the United States; and that a measure to give effect to the treaty would be submitted for the approval of the Canadian Legislature. Lord Elgin remarked upon the increasing interest felt in England on Canadian matters; and expressed confidence that, notwithstanding the war, Canadian credit stands higher now than ever it did before. On the address, however, the ministers were defeated by a majority of 42 to 29. At the sitting of the 23d June, Lord Elgin proceeded to the Legislative Council to prorogue the Parliament. In the House of Representatives there was a noisy discussion and great confusion; and when the members were told that the Governor-General awaited them, there arose crics of "Let him wait!" At length order was restored; and on the part of the House, the Speaker restored; and on the part of the House, the Speaker said he considered that no session had been held. Lord Elgin delivered the following speech. "Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislature Council, and Gentlemen of the Legislature assembled—When I met you at the commencement of the present session, I expressed the hope that you would proceed without delay to pass such a law, in reference to the period appointed for intro-ducing the amended franchise, as would have enabled me to bring at once into operation those important measures affecting the representation of the people in Parliament which were adopted by you with such singular unanimity [last session. Having been disappointed in this expectation, I still consider that it is due to the people of the Province, and most respectful to the decision of the Legislature, that I should take such steps as are in my power to give effect to the law by which the Parliamentary Representatives of the people are augmented, before calling the attention of Parliament to questions on which the public mind has long been agitated, and the settlement of which it is most desirable to effect in such a manner as will be most likely to secure for me the confidence of the people. I have come therefore to meet you on the present occasion for the purpose of proroguing this Parliament, with a view to its immediate dissolution." A proclamation was to be issued forthwith, dissolving the Parliament, and it was understood that the writs were to be returnable by the 9th of August.

The following address has been forwarded through Lord Elgin to Her Majesty:—"To Her Royal Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.—Great Mother,—We, the chiefs and Sachems of the Six Nations of Indians, residing on the Grand River in Canada West, being assembled at our Council Fire in General Council, being assembled at our Council Fire in General Council, take this opportunity of assuring your Majesty of our unalterable attachment to your Majesty. Great Mother, We have heard that your Majesty is now at war with a powerful nation, and that your warriors, with those of the French, as your allies, have gone on the war path. We are happy to hear of this alliance, and we feel that

the battles of your illustrious ancestors. Great Mother, -We now renew the offer of our services against any external or internal enemy that may dare to attack this portion of your dominions, and we pray the Great Spirit to bless your warriors and those of your allies with victory. Done in General Council, at our General Council Fire, this 3d day of June, 1854. Signed by John S. Johnson, and 42 Chiefs and Sachems of the Six Nations."

The advices from the West Indies speak of the prevalence of cholera in Jamaica and Barbados. In Jamaica, the agricultural parishes were the chief sufferers: the mortality, and the abandonment of certain districts in order to fly from the epidemic, had caused a great scarcity of labour. In Barbados, the cholera had produced a state of things described as "unprecedented" in the history of the island. The dreadful extent of the disease may be estimated from the fact that the gross total of the dead, since the 14th May, was no less than 6,500 in the rural districts alone. The mortality among the whites is inconsiderable. The Danish authorities at St. Thomas fired into the English ship Fanny, as she was leaving the port on the 15th June, and knocked away her rudder. Fortunately, the Calypso, Commander Forbes, came up, and exacted satisfaction. He opened his ports, and sent a lieutenant to demand an explanation. No satisfactory excuse could be made out; but the Danes consented to send a written apology to the master of the Fanny, and to pay him an indemnity of 1000 dollars.

The accounts from Sydney are to the 10th of May. The revenue returns for the first quarter of the year show an increase of 126,3251, over the corresponding quarter of 1853. The chief items of increase were the spirit-duties and the revenue from the land-sales, the latter showing an increase of 76,780l. over the preceding quarter. The value of the exports from New South Wales, manufactures was 4,523,346*l.*; the value of the imported British manufactures was 4,679,435*l.*, and of the total imports, 6,342,757*l.*—upwards of 4,500,000*l.* more than in 1852. The intelligence from the Gold-fields is to the effect that the average rate of production is kept up. One of the richest of the new diggings is at a horrible place called Buckland River. The streams run between high mountain-walls: during the day the air is stagnant, the sun scorches, noisome exhalations steam up; and at night it is piercingly cold. The diggers worked up to the waist in water, and numbers died of fever. Graves studded the valley. One new comer counted eleven corpses carried past his tent during the dinner-hour of his first working day, and he left the place instantly.

At the prorogation of the Council of Victoria, on the 12th April, Mr. Latrobe formally announced his resignation, and the approach of his successor, Sir Charles Hotham, to the colony. The yield of gold continued steady, and the export of wool was on the increase. On both banks of the Murray, it has been resolved to set apart a strip of land two miles wide, from Albury to the South Australian frontiers-500 miles; and thus the land on the river is thrown open miles; and thus the land on the tree is a confidence of agricultural purposes. As soon as the surveys are made the land will be put up for sale. South Australia appears to be prosperous. The revenue amounts to 257.8721.; the expenditure to only 191, 4431. In Hobart Town, floods had done immense damage, and some lives were lost.

PROGRESS OF EMIGRATION AND COLONISATION.

The parliamentary committee on Emigrant Ships has made a report. The inquiry included the causes of shipwreck, of sickness on board, and other casualties to which the emigrant is exposed. The suggestions of the committee comprise more stringent regulations as to the our Great Mother's cause must be just. Great Mother,
—Your children of the Six Nations have always been faithful and active allies of your Crown, and the better ventilation, better diet, and more effective ancestors of your red children never failed to assist in

300; and that except in special cases the number should not exceed 500, where a surgeon is on board. Vessels carrying passengers in the ratio of two to 100 tons to be brought within the scope of the passengers' act; that the "detention money" paid to passengers be increased from 1s. per head to 1s. 6d.; that improved arrangements be made for the conveyance of the persons to the port of embarkation; and that vessels be detained where epidemic disease is suspected. It is further suggested, that negotiations with the United States be entered into, with the view of concerting an effective plan of cooperation between the two governments.

Two large emigrant ships, the Lord Raglan and the Appoline, having embarked their respective complements of emigrants from the government depôt at Plymouth, sailed on the 16th inst., the former for Adelaide and the latter for Melbourne. The Lord

dations are, that the number of persons to be conveyed Raglan has been fitted up on a most excellent plan, the without a medical officer be reduced from 500 to result of the experience of Captain Lean, R.N., the result of the experience of Captain Lean, R.N., the government emigration officer in London. Among other advantages, one-third of each bed can be turned up from the sides of the ship, so as to admit of a free passage two-feet wide all round her, and thus secure an effectual means of cleansing and ventilating the vessel every day. The Appoline is commanded by Captain Tomlins, who has made some very successful passages. The Isle of Thanet and the Pomona, also under charter, are embarking emigrants from the depôt. They will be are embarking emigrants from the depot. They will be followed by the Patrician, for Sydney; the Duchess of Northumberland, for Hobart Town; the Clara, for Portland Bay; and the Lady Kennaway, for Sydney; and the private passenger-ships Orient, for Melbourne; the Vimeira, for Melbourne and Sydney; the Anglessy, for Melbourne; the Waterloo, for Sydney; the Derwent-water, for Van Diemen's Land; the Royal Stuart, for New Zealand; and the Statesman, for Melbourne.

NARRATIVE OF FOREIGN EVENTS.

THE intelligence in last month's Narrative, respecting the Hostilities on the Danube, came down to the raising of the siege of Silistria and the retreat of the Russians. Many interesting particulars of this memorable siege have been given. From the different accounts it appears that before raising the siege, the Russians for three days and nights subjected not only the two redoubts but the town itself to a bombardment of which history does not furnish a parallel case, and which, from a cruelty without any motive, was extended to the inoffensive parts of the town, and directed not against the soldiers but the the town, and directed not against the soldiers out the inhabitants. A number of mosques, minarets, and houses were destroyed, and several old men, women, and children perished. In a military point of view the act was completely useless. The absurd manner in which the Russians made their approaches, and the little they effected during the protracted siege, appears from the following extract from a military correspondent of the Times, (Lieutenant, now Majur Nasmyth) dated from Silistria, June 29: "The Turkish army may well talk with pride. Their opponents had an army on the right bank of the Danube which at one time amounted to 60,000 men. They had sixty guns in position, and threw upwards of 50,000 shot and shell, besides an incalculable quantity of small-arm ammunition. constructed more than three miles of approaches, and sprang six mines; yet during forty days not one inch of ground was gained, and they abandoned the siege, leaving the petty fieldwork against which their principal efforts had been directed a shapeless mass from the effects of their mines and batteries, but still in possession of its original defenders." The death of Mussa Pasha, the brave commander of the garrison, has been already mentioned. Our gallant young countryman Captain Butler, of the Indian army, also fell. He was twice wounded during the siege, but continued to fight with unrelaxed, indefatigable zeal, and died at last of utter exhaustion. He was only twenty-seven years old. To him, and to his companion, Lieutenant Nasmyth, is ascribed a great share in the successful defence of the place. He fought and was victorious; the Russians retreated, foiled before the earthwork parapets of the Arab Tabia; and two hours before the retreat was discovered the heroic Butler was a corpse. Omar Pasha mourned his death more than any event of the campaign; and the garrison of Silistria, with arms reversed, followed his body to the grave. The Russians having retreated across the Danube, the Turkish forces crossed that river at several points, between the 4th and the 11th of July. On the 7th, the Turks attacked the Russian position at Giurgevo, on the left bank of the Danube, and, after two days' fighting, the Russians were beaten at all points, with the loss of 1700 men killed and wounded. One party of them retired in the greatest disorder to Frateschti; others northwards, towards Calugereni, and eastwards towards the Argis. From 7000 to 8000 Russians of the division Chruleff, took up a position, on the evening of the 7th, on an extensive plain on the slope of a hill a

short distance from Bucharest. During the fight on the banks of the Danube, which continued till late in the evening, a division of the Ottoman forces landed about three miles above Giurgevo, and surrounded the above-mentioned force of 7000 to 8000 Russians. At the same time (about midnight) 6000 Ottomans crossed over to the left bank of the river, below Giurgevo. Thus the engagements went on simultaneously on three points—namely, on the shores of the Danube, and partly in the town; below Giurgevo, with the aforesaid 6000 Ottomans; and finally to the north, where the combat with 7000 Russians was the bloodiest. 12,000 Turks were at Oltenitza on the 9th, and commanded the road from that town to Giurgevo. Omar Pasha left the latter place for Oltenitza on the 10th. On the same day 3000 place for Ofteniza on the 10th. On the same day soon Turkish troops crossed the Danube at the embonchure of the river Bede, and took the road to Babile, near Bucharest. They were the advanced guard of a larger force. At Turnu, on the 9th, Halim Pasha and Said Pasha effected a junction with Iskender Bey, and attacked the Russians under Generals Pagoff and Bebutoff, and defeated them with great loss. Both the Russian generals were wounded—General Pagoff seriously, in the breast. The Russian regiment Krementshuk got hetween the cross-fire of two Russian batteries, and was nearly annihilated. General Aurep, who had been disgraced by the Czar for want of success, has committed suicide; an event which has made a deep impression on the Russian troops.

The present positions of the Russian forces cannot be accurately stated. It appears that Prince Gortschakoff, having drawn all the forces he could from the line of the Jalomnitza, had posted them behind the Argisch. This river, rising in the Carpathian mountains, flows directly southward towards the Danube, but suddenly turning to the east, about twenty miles from Bucharest, falls into a lake. The main roads from Giurgevo to Bulbarest cross this river; and the positions of the Russian general cover the roads. There, it is said, he had concentrated 60,000 men. The Turks at Oltenitza, therefore, menaced him by his left, while those at Giurgevo fronted him. The Russians were reaping the crops in the Wallachian plains.

By the latest accounts from the British army it appears that the light division had not got beyond Devna on the 8th instant; that the second division lay between Devna and Alladyn; that the Guards were at Alladyn; and that the third division was about half-way between Alladyn and Varna. The line of the lakes, which stretched from Varna up to Devna for a distance of nearly twenty miles, was occupied by the four divisions of the British army, at distances of about four miles apart, with their left resting on the crest of the hills which run at right angles to the lake, and their fronts extending along the ridges and plateaux of those hills, with their face towards Schumla. On the 5th instant, Omar Pasha was at Varna, where he reviewed

Oltenitza on the 10th.

The newspapers contain multitudes of details, in the shape of private letters, &c., respecting the condition and movements of the English and French troops. There are graphic and interesting descriptions, mingled with complaints of grievances. The correspondent of the Daily News, writing from Schunda on the 12th of June, describing his journey from Varna to that place, says:—"We proceeded on our road along the banks of the Dewna, and passed the French and British camps, which extended far over the hills. It was in the lazy hour of the noonday heat. The little flags marking the encampment of each regiment drooped lazily on the staffs; soldiers in undress ally broiling in the sun; soldiers, somers in undress lay broiling in the sun; soldiers' wives, carrying heavy jugs of water, came toiling up the hill, in attitudes of the greatest dejection, and with words of complaint, scarcely addible from their parched and blistered lips. Sore was the havoc which their first days of real campaigning had made with the proverbial neatness of the British females. The bonnets were gone—Heaven knows how long ago! Perhaps they got soaked in the violent rains which drenched the camp at Scutari, and then they were flung aside as worthless, half-rotten things, which only heat the head, but cannot protect it from sunshine, wind, or rain. These women, that worked or loitered about the camp at Dewna, went with their wretched, seedy-looking shawls drawn over their heads, their faces were flushed with the sun, and per-haps with strong drink, and their features were that settled expression of suffering, discomfort, and despair, which at length, hardened and bronzed with depravity, stamps the face of the confirmed camp-followers. And what else can they become, these poor women, whom a cruel kindness has allowed to attach themselves to the baggage-train of the army? How they live and what they live on is a mystery to the world, to the soldiers, and perhaps to the women themselves, for it would appear that after giving them a passage out, the Waroffice has made no further provision for the support of the regimental women. They really and truly wander about, and know not where they shall lay their heads. It appears that no tents are provided for them, and that with the cavalry no provision is made for the transport of the women from place to place. They are a burden to themselves, to their husbands, and to the officers, and in a great many instances the poor creatures are hated and scouted by the soldiers generally. A great many of them are even now heartily tired of the life they have led, and the worse life which they foresee. It seems a strange inconsistency in a manner to legalise the women joining the expedition, to let them draw lots for the privilege, to grant them a passage out, and then all at once to treat them as strangers, and persons who have no business to be where they are. I am convinced that this matter need but be known in England, to receive its immediate correction. Those who did so much for the soldiers' wives that remained at home, will raise their voices on behalf of those that have been permitted to follow their husbands. If those women have no business in the campaign, and most assuredly I am not one of those who say they have, why then let them be sent back; but do not, for God's sake, for your mothers' and sisters' sake, who are women as well. condemn them, your country women, to a life of unspeakable misery and vice!"

An officer of the Light Division, writing from the camp near Varna on the 21st of June, says:-" Since we came to this ground, we have seen nothing of the French; with my glass I can just see some of their tents on a very considerable height, apparently about seven or eight miles off as the crow flies. They are about the same distance from Varna as we, in a more northerly direction; the head-quarters of each force is at Varna. The Duke of Cambridge's division is now encamped on our old ground near that town. An officer who came in from Varna to-day told me that he saw easks of porter going up to the Guards' camp. I am sure the Duke will not let them be without while it

25,000 French troops; on the 6th, he reviewed the list obegot. We have not had a drop since we have Guards and Highland regiments under the Duke of been here. What a treat it would be! and how bene-cambridge, and then returned to Schumla. Thence he appears to have started for the Danube, having reached from cholera three days ago—he died in seven hours, and many others have been attending hospital yesterday and to-day with diarrhæa, and I observe that the men of my regiment generally are falling off in condition, and becoming weak, which I attribute to their irregular diet, and to their drinking the wine of the country upon comparatively empty stomachs. Their dinner this day consisted—as has been the case ever since our arrival here—of meat boiled in water alone, without the addition of rice, barley, meal, or any vegetable or coudiment whatever. No groceries have been issued for the morning or evening meals since the 8th instant; and yet, with all this, Sir George Brown refuses us the porter as an unnecessary luxury. The health and efficiency of this division will be materially affected if a change do not speedily take place. Orders are issued by the Commander-in-Chief, but not carried out from the want of means. A long time ago Lord Raglan issued orders for every regiment to have a tent for the distribution of porter, grocery stores, &c., which were to be obtained twice a week from the commissaria I dare say if the question were asked in parliament if we got these good things, some official personage would reply that we did, because he had seen a copy of Lord Raglan's order, but to this day we have not had a drop of porter, and only at rare intervals a very limited supply of grocery, &c. The country is exceedingly pretty, with plenty of mountain, wood, and water to make it picturesque, but without a good house or any mark of civilisation. Two villages are near us, but they are nothing more than a wretched collection of hovels."

The correspondent of the Times, writing from the same place on June 20, joins in the complaint of insufficient supplies. "On Monday," he says, "the Rifles had upwards of 60 men ill from diarrhoa, and the 19th upwards of 40 men ill from the same cause. It is probable the sickness in the other regiments was nearly in the same proportion. Much of this increase of disease must be attributed to the use of the red wine of the country, sold at the canteens of the earn; but, as the men can get nothing else, they think it is better to drink than the water of the place. There are loud complaints from officers and men on this score, and especially on account of the porter and ale they were recovered but heire the state of the porter and ale they were promised not being dealt out to them, and the blame is laid, as a matter of course, on the shoulders of Sir George Brown. The subject is so difficult that I shall not offer any observations on it, but merely content myself by saving that I am certain Sir George Brown is a man who would not deprive the soldiers of the division which he commands so ably, and views with such just pride, of a comfort provided for them by government, at the expense of the people of England, without some sound and all-powerful reasons best known to himself. The real efficiency of this division must be the object nearest to his heart: night and day he strives to secure it by every means in his power, and there can be no possible motive for his subjecting them to inconvenience and physical suffering, amid all the evils of bad living, poor meat, poor water, poor wine, and no vegetables. A draught of good porter, with the thermometer at 93 or 95 degrees in the shade, would be a luxury which a thirsty soul in London can never understand. There must be some wholesome drink provided for the men, or they will fall before the attacks of siekness in such a climate, and with such feeding as they have at present; and having expressed an opinion which is shared by the most experienced medical men out here, I shall close the subject, and leave the consideration of it to those most concerned at home." The same writer describes an inspection of the troops. "Sir George Brown and staff were on the ground early in the day, and the Duke of Cambridge and General Canrobert were also present, having ridden out together from Varna. The inspection merely consisted in a ride down the lines, and in a march past, and as the day was fine, and the men in excellent spirits, it passed off admirably. The Duke, who seems in capital case, and was very simply dressed, was very well received by the troops, who were much pleased at his plain white cap cover;

day, for as he rode along the fronts of the regiments, the men spontaneously cheered him in nearly every instance. The 77th and 88th gave three diabolical yells, which rent the very skies, as he passed, at which General Canrobert was good enough to smile and stroke his moustache, and say, 'Comme c'est charmant ce 'cheer' Anglais!' and he is said to have been highly complimentary to Sir George Brown and his Brigadiers Airey and Buller respecting the air and appearance of the troops. After the inspection, Sir George Brown, who has all the vigour and personal activity of a man of five-and-twenty, rode off to Devno, to look out for a site for the new camp of this division, which, however, as has been seen, it is not likely we shall want for some time longer; and as he returned, I believe, to Varna the same evening, he must have ridden 40 miles ere he left the saddle, though the day was excessively hot and suffocating when the wind went down."

A staff-officer (whose letter, dated July 4, appears in the Times), gives an account of a visit from Omar Pasha on his way from Silistria to Varna to consult with the French and English generals:-"About 2 o'clock a Turkish soldier arrived, announcing the approach of Omar. We at once mounted our horses and galloped forward to meet him. We soon saw, winding down one of the ravines, two britzkas and four, escorted by a squadron of cavalry. We met them at a little hamlet on the riverside. The cavalcade was an interesting one. The postboys were artillery drivers, armed to the teeth, Omar Pasha, on alighting, went into one of the houses, and there we were all introduced to him. He is a fine, handsome man, of about 58 years of age, with gray hair and moustache and a closely trimmed beard; the head round and well formed, with an agreeable expression of countenance; his smile is very pleasing. He has a remarkably good figure, svelte, and very upright and soldierlike, and is about 5ft. 9in. in height. He told us that the Russians were, in all, eight divisions; that they were retreating from Kalanasch, opposite Silistria, and were nearly all gone. They were moving, he said, in the direction of Brailow, with a view to the occupation of an intrenched position on the River Sereth, which separates Wallachia from Moldavia. You will see that this is their shortest route into the Russian territory. He told us that the Russian cavalry, of which we had heard so much, was immensely exaggerated, that they were very slow, and with difficulty got into movement. He added, 'One of your regiments would ride down four of theirs. He evidently thought very lightly of that arm, and he is well able to judge, having in former days himself charged them. He was accompanied by a Captain Simmons, in our Engineer corps, who did him great service at Silistria, and appears to be his right-hand man. He told us that the defence of Silistria was a wonderful one, that the Turks fought to admiration; but that, for all that, he could not understand why the Russians failed to take it, for the outwork where all the fighting took place was nothing but a low, narrow breastwork, with a very small ditch in front that a horseman might ride over. Deserters, he told us, had spoken in strong terms of the misery and disease in the Russian army, and they calculated their loss in killed and wounded, sickness, &c., amounted to 30,000. On the eve of breaking up the siege the Russian order was that the army should retreat, in consequence of the threatening attitude of Austria. After our conference, Omar Pasha reviewed our troops encamped in the valley; and you never saw men turn out quicker and cleaner, or move better. He made the cavalry charge, and rode with them to see the pace they could go. He is now at Varna, discussing matters with Lord Raglan and Marshal St Arnaud."

Omar Pasha, after his consultation with the allied generals, had another review of British troops in returning from Varna, which is thus described in the *Times:* "About 2 o'clock Omar Pasha's travelling carriages, escorted by Turkish cavalry, appeared in sight. The Pasha, mounting one of his led chargers, and followed by a small suite of aides, pipe-bearers, &c.,

but the French General got the honours of the that he wore a star on his left breast, and he seemed vivacious and pleased as he entered into conversation with the English generals. After a time the Dragoons went past in splendid order, and then the two troops of Royal Horse Artillery and the battery came by at a trot, which was gradually quickened into a dashing gallop, so that the 6lb, and 9lb, guns, and carriages, and umbrils went hopping and bounding over the sward. The evolutions were simple but effective and imposing. A charge in line, which shook the very earth as men and horses flew past like a whirlwind, wreathed in clouds of dust, particularly excited the Pasha's admiration, and he is reported to have said, 'With one such regiment as that I would ride over and grind into the earth four Russian regiments at least. He was particularly struck by the stature of the men and the size and fine condition of the horses, both dragoon and artillery, but these things did not lead him away from examining into the more impor-tant question of their efficiency, and he looked closely at accoutrements, weapons, and carriages. At his request Sir George Brown called a dragoon and made him take off his helmet. The Pasha examined it minutely, had the white cover taken off, and requested that the man should be asked whether it was comfortable The soldier replied that it was; and it is to be hoped that the Turkish cavalry may get something better than the wretched fez to put on their heads now that the Pasha sees that brass and leather can be fashioned so as to protect the skull without inconvenience to the owner. The usual field-day maucouvres were performed by the artillery. They did just what they are wont to do when his Royal Highness Saxesome-place-or-other visits Woolwich, moving like one man, wheeling as if men, horses, and guns formed part of one machine, sweeping the plain with the force and almost the speed of steam-engines, unlimbering guns, taking them to pieces, putting them together, and vanishing in columns of dust. The inspection was over at half-past 3 o'clock, to the great delight of the men; and Omar Pasha, who repeatedly expressed his gratification and delight at the spectacle, retired with the generals to Sir George Brown's quarters, and in the course of the evening renewed his journey to Schumla."

The principal occurrence in the Black Sea has been an affair, on the 15th of June, between a division of the Russian squadron at Sebastopol, and some cruisers of the allied fleets. The Russian ships had sailed out of the harbour, and after firing on the cruisers, had re-tired into it. An engineer on board the Terribel, one of the cruisers, gives this account of the action:— "On nearing the fortifications, we observed six steamers, also several line-of-battle ships, frigates, &c., sailing out of the harbour. After we had passed the stronghold, the six steamers pursued us. They were crowded with troops. We steamed on full power to windward, as we wanted to draw them from their own street, as it were, so as to be able to give it them right and left, and to be out of the reach of the sailing-vesssels at the same time. They chased us for nearly an hour, when the Terrible fired a shot from her stern-gun, which fell within a few yards of the admiral's ship. The fire was instantly returned by the enemy; but our captain, not being senior officer, was compelled by the captain of the Furious to cease firing until they came closer. In a few minutes more the action became general; I must inform you that at this period things looked anything but pleasant; the captain giving the chief engineer his private papers to burn, if anything should befall him, the chief giving his papers to his assistants, and I in full uniform, all ready to go as prisoner-of-war to Sebas-topol. But a few of the Terrible's shells soon made the six heavy steamers pull up and steam their utmost to-wards the vessels then sailing out to their assistance. Imagine three steamers compelling six to run! We chased them as far as we could without engaging the whole of the fleet. Thus terminated the first naval engagement at sea by steamers. I must say they fired some excellent shots, well directed, but happily none of rode up towards the review ground, and was received by some excellent shots, well directed, but happily none of Lord Raglau, Sir George Brown, Brigadier-General them struck us. I saw very distinctly one of our shots Cearlett, the Brigadiers of Division, &c. He was carry a great part of the admiral's ship's paddle-box dressed simply, as on the first day he visited us, except | away, and I think it was one of our shells that set the

we learn from a despatch by Admiral Dundas, Captain Parker, of the Firebrand, nearly surprised the Cossaek guard at the entrance of the Danube, but only actually caught the officer in command. "On the 28th and 29th, assisted by the Fury, he completely destroyed the strong and well-built batteries at the Sulina. The lighthouse, the private houses, and the quarantine establishment, were untouched; but the fear of damaging them by the use of powder and fire rendered the work of destruction of the batteries very severe and heavy to the crews of the Firebrand and Fury." One officer was slightly the Firebrand and Furv." One officer was slightly wounded—Lieutenant Jull, of the Marines. Non-official reports speak of the capture of six Russian vessels, of the repair and occupation of the forts "by the English;" and of a survey of the Russian coast as far

The latest advices from the Black Sea communicate an unfortunate occurrence, the death of Captain Parker of the Firebrand. On the 7th inst, after the capture of Sulina, he was ascending the river in his gig, and at some distance behind was another boat of the same vessel, and Captain Powell, of the Vesuvius, in a third. The excursion seems to have been entirely uuconnected with any warlike object, and so completely was the presence of an enemy unanticipated that the chap-lain and surgeon of the Firebrand were in the boat with their captain. As the first boat came abreast of a stockade, supposed to have been long deserted, a shower of musket-balls was poured in from an unseen enemy. No one was struck; but a ball passed through the surgeon's coat, and one or two others narrowly escaped. The boat immediately put back to obtain the assistance of the others, and Captain Parker and his companions were disposed to treat the matter very lightly, laughing at the Russians for not being better shots. Captain Powell with the other boats came up almost immediately; the sailors rowed for the stockade, and Captain Parker sprang on shore to lead the attack. He had made but a few steps when he was struck through the heart with a musket ball and fell dead. Captain Powell then took the command, and in a few minutes had driven the enemy from their stronghold.

The exchange of 180 officers and sailors lately forming the crew of the Tiger has taken place at Odessa, but unfortunately the number of Russians to be exchanged fell short of the English by 30, and accordingly so many of the crew of the Tiger remained in captivity.

By the latest accounts from the Baltic it appears that the combined fleets remained at Barosund and off Sweaborg till the 18th instant, when they sailed for the Aland Isles. The Hecla, Valorous, and Odin have successfully bombarded Bomar Sound, Aland Islands. On the afternoon of the 21st of June, the Hecla leading, and followed by the Valorous and Odin, pushed their way up a tortuous and winding passage until they came within view of the principal battery, a bomb-proof casemated structure, mounting about 80 guns, on the sea front; a round tower, mounting about 36, also helped to defend the place. As the steamers cautiously approached, knowing how the enemy take advantage of the woods, shells were fired into them in order to dislodge any troops that might be posted there in ambuscade. The ships commenced operations by firing round shot, which, falling short, they all three closed with the forts, which did not return the fire for some time. As soon as the cannon range was obtained, the steamers commenced firing shells from their 10-inch guns, all of which told with great effect. During the fire the steamers drifted, either from the current or light wind, and when about 560 yards off the wood a masked battery suddenly commenced firing shells upon them. The Valorous and the Odin twice subdued the fire of this battery, and twice the enemy returned to their guns. After an hour's vigorous cannonade the fire was completely silenced. The Dragon hauled off from this battery, as she had no broadside guns to oppose them. The two forts all the time maintained an uninterrupted fire upon the steamers, but none of the shot struck, as the vessels were out of range. lot of cavalry or horse artillery next showed themselves, but they were soon dispersed by throwing a few shells into their position. About half-past 9 o'clock, p.m., the

same ship on fire." On the night of the 26th June, as ships anchored and began shelling the forts, which was kept up till past midnight. In the height of the shelling, a fire burst out in the rear of the main fort, and a second conflaguation blazed out in the round fort. The steamers received some injuries from the field-pieces in their upper works, one going through the starboard paddlebox of the Hecla. A most gallant act of Mr. Lucas, mate of the Hecla, deserves to be recorded to his credit: a live shell fell on board the Hecla; all the men were ordered to drop flat on the deck, to endeavour to save themselves from its explosion. Mr. Lucas ran forward. seized the shell with its burning fuse and threw it overboard. For this act, we are glad to learn, Mr. Lucas has been promoted.

On the following morning (the 22nd of June) a portion of the British fleet under the commander-inchief, and the French squadron under Admiral Parseval-Deschenes, sailed from Baro Sound up the Gulf of Finland. On June 24th they anchored off Lesskar Island, thirty miles from Cronstadt. They left Lesskar on the 26th June, and steamed up to the Tolboukin lighthouse, within eight miles of Cronstadt. Here they came to an anchor. The Arrogant, Desperate, and Impérieuse, under the orders of Captain Watson, with the Magicienne, Penelope, and Lightning, under Captain Sullivan, steamed in-shore, to take soundings, but keeping out of gum range. On the 27th, a Russian steamer showed her nose outside the Tolboukin lighthouse; but seeing the Dragon getting up the steam, she put up her helm and ran under the outermost battery. On the 29th, Admiral Chads, Admiral Parseval-Deschenes, 29th, Admiral Chads, Admiral Faiseval Lord Paget, and Captain Keppel, embarked in the Lord Paget, and Captain Keppel, embarked in the Driver, and steamed up the north side of the island, in order to ascertain the practicability of an attack from that quarter. It was thought the ships could get near enough to shell the town without much damage to the ships. The cholera had broken out in the fleet, apparently while it was before Cronstadt. Two gunners of one ship were buried on the 29th June, a marine on the 30th, and several were ill. It was supposed that the disease was partly caused by the water, which is fresh; as the men liked the water alongside better than the distilled water. It is stated that diarrhea of a bad kind had broken out. Thirty had died in the Austerlitz, seven in the Duke, and a few in other ships.

A large body of French troops embarked on the 15th inst. at Calais for the Baltic, on board of English ships of war. They are the first division, 10,000 strong, of a force of 30,000, to be commanded by General Baraguay d'Hilliers. They formed part of the troops encamped at Boulogne, and the Emperor arrived there on the 9th. Next day he reviewed the troops on the race-course, which lies between Boulogne and Calais; and, after the usual inspection, addressed to them the following speech:—" Soldiers—Russia having forced us to war, France has armed five hundred thousand of her children. England has called out a considerable number of troops. To-day our ficets and armies, united for the same cause, dominate in the Baltic as well as in the Black Sea. I have selected you to be the first to carry our eagles to those regions of the North. English vessels will convey you there; a unique fact in history, which proves the intimate alliance of the two great nations (peuples), and the firm resolution of the two governments not to abstain from any sacrifice to defend the right of the weak, the liberty of Europe, and the national honour. Go, my children! Attentive Europe, openly or secretly, offers up vows for your triumph; our country, proud of a struggle which only threatens the aggressor, accompanies you with its ardent vows; and I, whom imperious duties retain still distant from and I, whom inperious duties retain still distant from the scene of events, shall have my eyes upon you; and soon, in rebeholding you, I shall be able to say, They were worthy sons of the conquerors of Austerlitz, of Eylau, of Friedland, and of Moskowa. Go, may God protect you!" Cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" broke from the soldiers; and several noncommissioned officers having received decorations from the Emperor, the whole marched off to Calais. The embarkation of the French troops at Calais was most successfully performed, amid great enthusiasm. The men carried themselves with gallant bearing,—singing "Partant pour le Baltic,"

-though to some of them, who had never before seen | manner not gratifying to its subjects. General Rudiger, the ocean, the discomfort must have been considerable. The English sailors extended their hands to the French infantry to help them on board our vessels of war; and excited by the high spirits of the "Mounseers," national antipathies were fairly overcome, and they cheered the troops most heartily. The French soldiers returned the compliment with an energy that astonished the British tars. The embarkation of troops and stores was continued for several subsequent days.

A military insurrection has broken out in Spain, which, though at first it appeared unsuccessful, now promises to terminate in the subversion of the unpopular government. It began on the 28th ult., at Madrid, when a large body of troops, under Generals O Donnell, Dulce, and others, assembled. The leaders issued a proclamaand others, assembled. The leaders issued a proclamation, admitting the Queen's sovereignty, but calling on the people and the army to put an end to the reign of tyranny and immorality. The Queen put herself at the head of the garrison of Madrid, and some fighting took place, with loss on both sides. The insurgents left the capital, and retired upon Toledo, followed by a superior royal force. But affairs took a new turn; the insurrection spread to Barcelona, and other important places; the popular cause gained the ascendancy in Madrid, and Espartero, who was living in retirement in the courty, was summoned by the Queen to form a new ministry. The announcement of this measure has tended to calm the popular excitement, and tranquillity for the present has been restored.

Accounts from St. Petersburg state that more than three hundred young men, nobles, students, and mer-chants, have been arrested. They have been told that there is no charge against them; but that their opinions were known, and that the government was resolved to omit no salutary precaution. Some explosion of popular discontent is apprehended. The Russian government carries out a system of forced loans, in a

the commander-in-chief of Poland, has intimated to the ecclesiastical authorities, that it would please him greatly if they would lend him hard cash, gold and silver ornaments, and jewels, "to be restored at the end of the war." The mode of contracting a loan is to fill a church or convent with soldiers, and take with due form what can be got. The towns have also been forced to pay a fixed assessment.

Abbas Pacha, the Viceroy of Egypt, died on the 14th July, of apoplexy. Said Pacha immediately assumed the government. The son of Abbas Pacha, who was at Malta, when tidings of his father's death reached that island, at once left with his suite for Alexandria. That capital was tranquil on the 19th.

The intelligence from the *United States* is not of political importance. The cholera had broken out at New York. Madame Anna Thillon and Madame Maretzek were suffering from slight attacks, and the opera had heen closed in consequence. The authorities had marked their sense of the alarming progress of the disease by issuing the usual notice of its prevalence. At Boston, Philadelphia, and St. Louis, the epidemic was extending; 207 deaths in a week had occurred at St. Louis. The commercial circles at New York had been shocked by the discovery that Mr. Schuyler, President of the New York and New Haven Railroad, had overissued nearly two millions of dollars of stock. It is surmised that he intended to make it good, but that the tightness of the money-market prevented him from so doing. It is not yet clear whether the directors were not cognisant of this fraudulent transaction. Mr. Schuyler was well known in London, Paris, and the commercial capitals of Germany. He had made an assignment of his property; and the company is liable for the redemption of every dollar of the hypothecated stock,—much of which, it is said, is circulating in England.

NARRATIVE OF LITERATURE AND ART.

THE past month has been more than usually barren of new publications of any mark or prominence. Old books reappear in new and cheaper editions, but, with the exception of an occasional contribution derived from America, a new book is fast becoming a great rarity in "the Row.

Our present list will soon be told out. It comprises a third volume of Mr. Bancroft's History of the American Revolution; a new volume, by Mr. S. Hill, of Travels on the Shores of the Baltic, extended to Moscow; a collection of Leitsomian Lectures on Insanity, by Doctor Forbes Winslow; a narrative, by General Sir H. Bunbury, of Some Passages in the War with France from 1799 to 1810; a History of the Papacy to the Period of the Reformation, by the Rev. J. E. Riddle; a journal, by Lieut. Col. Stuart, of a Residence in Northern Prussia and the Adjacent Provinces of Turkey; a new translation, by Mr. Scoble, with important corrections by the author himself, of M. Guizot's History of Charles the the author himself, of M. Guizot's History of Charles the First and the English Revolution; a translation, also from the French, of a very pretty and graceful treatise by M. Rio on The Poetry of Christian Art; a volume of researches in ethnology, made chiefly by an American physician now dead, but very ably edited by Doctor Nott and Mr. Gliddon, called Types of Mankind; the seventh and last volume of Lord Mahon's History of England, closing at the Peace of Versailles in 1833, a volume on Church Patronge. of Versailles in 1783; a volume on Church Patronage, considered in connection with the offence of Simony; a treatise, by Mr. Tate, on the Philosophy of Education; a Handbook to the Peak of Derbyshire and to the use of the Buxton mineral waters, by Doctor Robertson; several additions to Mr. Bohu's libraries, but none of them comprising new books, with the exception of the volume of Hungary and its Revolutions, which contains a very full memoir of Kossuth; some letters of An American, edited by Mr. Walter Savage Landor; a volume, by

Mr. Hannay, of Lectures on Satire and Satirists; a treatise on Sound and its Phenomena, by Doctor Brewer; a Military Tour in European Turkey, by Major-General A. F. Macintosh; a volume, by Doctor Granville, on Sudden Death; a collection of remarks printed from the papers left by the late Sydney Walker, on Shakespeare's Versification; some in-teresting antiquarian collections, by the Rev. Walker, on Statespeare's terspectation; some interesting antiquarian collections, by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, concerning the The Founders of New Plymouth, the parent-colony of New England; two octavo volumes of scriptural comment, by Mr. William Activities of The Church, two Atkinson, published with the title of *The Church*; two volumes of *Sunny Memories* of *Foreign Lands*, by Mrs. Beecher Stowe; a reprint of the papers in Household Words written by a Roving Englishman; a translation, by Marian Evans, of Fauerbach's Essence of Christianity; two volumes, for the use of invalids in search of milder climates, on Malaga and Niee, by Mr. Edwin Lee; a collection of the Dramatic Works of Mary Russell Mitford; a second edition, greatly en-larged, of the Life of Bishop Ken published by Mr. Murray; an account of Utah and the Mormons, by the late secretary of the Utah territory; two volumes of French history on the Reigns of Louis XVIII., and Charles X., by Mr. E. E. Crowe; and three works by the Chevalier Bunsen (his legacy on that departure from residence amongst us which all intelligent Englishmen deplore), comprising a new edition of Hippolytus and his Age, three volumes of Analecta Ante-Nicana, and two of Outlines of the Philosophy of Universal History applied to Language and Religion.

The principal new novels have been Crewe-Rise, in three volumes; Matrimonial Shipweeks, in two; Lewell Pastures, also in two; and three volumes by Mrs. Trollope, of the Life and Adventures of a Clever

Woman.

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Poultry—Capons, 3s.—4s.; Fowls, 2s.—2s. 9d.; Chicks, 2s. 0d.—3s. 0d.; Ducks, 2s.— 4s.; Geese, 5s. 6d.—7s.; Tur-

keys, 4s. 6d. -8s.; Pigcons,

HIDES, &c. — Market, 96 lb., 3\(\frac{1}{3}d.\)—4d.; do., do., 50 lb., 2\(\frac{2}{3}d.\); do., Calf-skins, 10 lb., 5s. 6d.; do., Rough Tallow 30s. 6d.

OILS.

Gallipoli, per ton, 56l.; Sperm, 103l.; Pale Seal, 40l. to 41l. Rape, 42l. to 45l. 0s.; Cocoanut, 48l. to 50l. 10s.; Palm, 46l. to 47l.; Linseed, 36l.

Tallow — Australian, Beef, 61l. to 64l. 10s; Sheep, 62l. to 66l.; Y. C., 65l. 10s.

GROCERY.

Cocoa, per ewt., Trinidad, 31s. to 40s.; Bahia, 28s. to 30s. Coffee, per ewt.—Ceylon Native, 43s. 6d.; to 45s.; Do., Plantation, 55s. to 78s.; Mo-

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

BULLION MARKET.

Bullion in Bank of England on 15th inst., £13,823,872.

LATEST LONDON PRICES.

Gold, stand., per oz. £3 17 9 | Silver bars, stan. per oz. 5 $1\frac{1}{4}$ Do., dust, , 3 16 0 | Mexican dollars, ,, 5 $1\frac{1}{2}$

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STOCKS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Latest.	
Three per Cent. Consols Three per Cent. Reduced Three and a Quarter per Censs. Long Annuities, Jan., 1860 Bank Stock, 8 per cent. Exchequer Bills, June India Bonds	941 94 948 411 2112 3 pm. 5 pm.	90½ 90¾ 91½ 41% 207 1 dis. par.	92½-½ 92½-½ 93½-¼ 45 211½ 3s. p.m. 1s. pm.	

Paid.	RAILWAYS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Latest.	Receipts since Jan. 1.
100	Brighton & S. Coast	1101	100	1091-101	348,692
all	Blackwall	Sã	S§	Sh	37,713
100	Caledonian	644	62	634	411,745
100	Edinb. and Glasgow	62	61	59-61	
all	Eastern Counties	13½	134	131-2	560,637
	Gt. Sn. & Wn. (Irel.)	98	96	96-8	151,513
	Great Northern	91등	SS ½	90-1	485,443
100	Great Western	793	773	794-3	607,616
100	Lancash, & Yorksh.	663	61%	681	508,301
100	London & N. Westn.	107	1021	105上	1,446,174
100	London & S. Westn.	84	82	82-4	355,381
100	Midland	671	64%	661-7	694,525
100	South-East. & Dover	65	623	631-41	427,667
100	York, Newc., & Ber.	75	73	731-41 1	785,157
100	York & N. Midland	5G2	531	55-6	100,101

FOREIGN LIST .- LATEST PRICES.

FUNDS.

Belgian 4½ per cent. Brazilian 5 per cent., 99½ Chilian 6 per cent., 100-1 Danish 5 per cent. 102 Danish 5 per cent. 102Dutch $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., $60.0\frac{1}{2}$ Dutch 4 p. cent. cert., 89.01Mexican 3 per cent., $24\frac{1}{2}.5$ Peruvian 3 per cent., 52Portuguese 4 per cent., 41.3Russian 5 per cent., $37\frac{1}{4}$ Spanish 3 per cent., $87\frac{1}{2}$

RAILWAYS.

East Belgian Junet. 2-14 Luxembourg, 4 Northern of France, 323 Norwegian Trunk Pref. 8 to 9 Paris and Orleans, 45-7 Paris and Lyons, 17g pm. Paris and Rouen, 40-2 Paris and Strasburg, 314-3 West Flanders, 33-44 West of France, 5-6 pm. Rouen and Havre, 221-31

MINES.

COLONIAL SHARE LIST. -LATEST PRICES. BANKS. MINES.

Australasian	1-3 dis.
Aust. Cordillera	1-4
Colonial Gold	3-3
Port Philip	3-3
South Australian	2-3

RAILWAYS.

East Indian 1½-2 prem.

Do., Extension ½-1 dis.
Ind. Peninsula . . . 3-5 pm.
Madras ‡ dis. ½ pm.

Australasian 83 to 88 Eng. Scott. and Aust. 3-2 dis. Lond. Chart. of Aus. ½-1 pm. South Australian . . 41-3 Union of Australia . . 71 to 73

STEAM COMPANIES.

Australasian Pacific 151

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Australian Agriculturai, 443-5½ | North Erit. Australian Van Diemen's Land. 11-12 | Peel River Land. §-8 die South Australian Land 34-6 | Scott. Austr. Invest. 2½-8 g-A dis

AGRICULTURAL MARKETS.

COUNTERIAL WEEKLI AVERAGE.												
Week ending-	Wh	cat.	Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
June 24	,e 77	d 11	8. 37	d. 1	8. 30	d. 6	s. 52	d. 2	8. 50	d. 3	8. 48	d. 10
July 1	77	8	37	2	30	7	48	0	49	5	47	5
- 8	76	6	36	6	30	2	48	2	48	7	47	1
- 15	74	6	36	10	29	8	51	1	48	10	49	5

LATEST LONDON MARKET PRICES. Hay... per load 2 10 to 4 10 Clover

Malt, Pale, per qr. . . 68 to 73

Malting Barley , 40 – 41

Oats, best. . . . , 31 – 34 Clover.. ,, 4 Straw .. Linseed cake, per ton, St. 5s. to 11t. 10s; Rape cake, ditto, 6t.; Bones, ditto, 4t. 10s. Hors.—Kents, 200s. to 280s.; Sussex, 200s. to 270s.; Hop Duty estimated at 70,000t. Wheat, White, 72 - 84Flour-

Town made, persk. 63 - 65 Country household 53 - 61 American, per barl. 35 - 42 Indian Corn, per qr. 45-48

ATTLE— s. d. s. d.
Beasts, per st. 3 4to 4 6
Calves . ,, 3 6—4 4
Sheep. . ,, 3 6—4 6
Pigs . . ,, 3 4—4 2 CATTLE-

Wool, per lb.— South Downs., 1 1-1 Kentish fleeces 1 German Elect. 3 6-5 Australian ... 1 1—2 Cape ... 0 7—1 Spanish ... 1 2—2

METALS.

Copper, Cakes, p. ton, 126l.
Iron, Pigs, 4l. 4s. to 5l. 5s.
Rails, St. 5s. Lead, English
Pig, 23l. 0s. Steel, Swedish
Keg, 20l. to 21l. Tin,
English block, 119l.; Banea,
115l.; Spelter, 30l.; Quicksilver, per lb., 2s. to 2s. 1d.

PROVISIONS.

BACON, per ewt.-Irish, 56s. to 76s.; American, 54s. to

BEEF-Mid. to prime, p. 8 lb., 3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.; Irish India, per tr., 160s.; Hambro', 165s. American, 150s. to 155s.

Butrer—Best fresh, per lb., 13d. to 15d.; Dorset, per ewt., 86s. to 98s.; Irish, 76s. 96s.; Dutch, 80s. to 96s.

CHEESE—Cheshire, per cwt., 58s. to 76s.; Wiltshire, 52s. to 70s.; Dutch, 46s. to 60s.

Hams—York, 70s. to 80s.; Irish, 66s. to 72s.; West-phalia, 68s. to 70s.

MUTTON-Mid. to prime, per 8 lb., 3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.

POTATOES, per ton, 110s. to

PORK, per 8 lb., 3s. Sd. to 4s. 6d. VEAL, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d. Lamb, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.

Plantation, 55s. to 78s.; Mocha, 62s. to 78s.; Janualea, 56s. to 78s.; Janualea, 56s. to 84s.; Java, 51s. to 54s. Costa Rica, 56e. to 76s. Rice, per ewt.—Carolina, 22s. to 30s. 6d?; Bengal, 11s. to 13s.6d. Patha, 14s. to 16s.6d. Sucar.—Barbadoes, per ewt.—31s. to 35s.; Mauritius, 31s. 6d. to 35s.; Mauritius, 31s. 6d. to 35s.; Gd. Bengal, 18s. to 43s.; Havannah, 33s. to 39s. 6d.

Oo. REFINED—Grocery lumps, 44s. to 49s. 0d.; Bastards, 28s. 6d. to 35s. 0d.; Crushed, 31s.

Tea, per lb. (duty 1s. 6d.)— Congou, 10\frac{1}{3}d. to 2s. \(\text{2d}, \); Souchong, 11d. to 2s. \(\text{6d}, \); Hyson, 1s. 2d. to 3s. 6d.; Assam, 1s. 3d. to 4s. 4d.

EMIGRATION RECORD. DEPARTURES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1854.	Australian Colonies.	British America.	United States.	Other places.	Total.
o May 31	24,470 8,552	18,788 8637	87,395 16,340	938 306	131,591 33,835
Total	33,022	27,425	103,735	1244	165,426

CURRENT RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT TO THE AUSTRALIAN PORTS PER SAILING VESSEL.

From	From Cabin.		Steerage.	Goods per 40 Cubic feet.		
London Liverpool The Clyde Belfast	£45 to 65 45 — 50 35 — 45 45 — 50	£30 to 36 20 — 30 20 — 25 20 — 30	£20 to 24 16 + 18 15 - 18 14 + 18	£4 10 to £6 5s. 4 — 5 4 — 5 4 — 5 4 — 5		

THE

HOUSEHOLD NARRATIVE

CURRENT EVENTS.

1854.7

From the 27th JULY to the 26th AUGUST.

[PRICE 2d.

NARRATIVE OF PARLIAMENT AND POLITICS.

Sale of Beer Bill went through committee, amendments were introduced by which the hours during which public houses might be kept open on Sunday were extended from one to half-past two, and from five to eleven P. M., with

the provision that no liquor should be furnished after ten. On Friday, July 28, the Above Bill was read a third time and passed; the above amendment that public houses might be kept open from five to eleven P. M. (instead of between six and ten) having been negatived. On Monday, July 31, the Bribery Bill was brought

in and read a first time.

Earl Granville having moved the committal of the Drainage of Land Bill, Lord PORTMAN strongly objected to it, as giving extraordinary powers over property to the commissioners whose duty it would be to carry it out, and equally extraordinary exemptions from its operations in favour of parties who had the means of defending themselves. He moved, as an amendment, that the bill be committed that day three months.— Earl GRANVILLE denied that the bill gave either extraordinary powers or extraordinary exemptions, and urged that it would prove a most useful measure.—Lord REDESDALE objected to the bill, after which the house

divided, when the bill was lost by a majority of 23 to 13.

On Thursday, August 3, the Duke of Newcastle moved a resolution declaring that the Bribery Bill presented a case of urgency which justified the suspension of the standing order fixing the 25th of July as the latest date for the second reading of a new measure. This resolution was carried by 41 to 33; and, the Earl of Derby having intimated that he should not further

or berby having infinited that he should not further oppose the bill, it was read a second time.

On Monday, August 7, Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from the committee of the Merchants' Association for the Improvement and Consolidation of the Commercial Law of England, Ireland, and Scotland, praying the house to take up the consideration of this measure early next session of parliament.

He subsequently asked their lordships to give a first reading to the Bills of Exchange Bill, with the improvements which had been suggested during the course of the proceedings in the other house, in order to its being printed and considered during the recess.-The bill was

then read a first time.

Upon the motion for the third reading of the Bribery Bill, Lord REDESDALE asked from what funds the prosecutor was to be allowed his costs? This question appeared to be a difficult one to answer.—The Duke of Newcastle consulted some person at the bar of the house, being joined in the conference by Lord Redesdale. Their lordships then proceeded to consult the Lord Chancellor, with whom they conferred for some minutes, and ultimately an amendment of some kind—its nature not being stated—was agreed to.—The Marquis of CLANKIbeing stated—was agreed to.—The Marquis of CLANRI-CARDE thought the allowance of travelling expenses to electors a most dangerous provision. The best way to meet the difficulty would be to increase in all parts of the kingdom, as they certainly must do in Ireland, the number of polling places. He should propose to insert the word "not" after the word "shall." The clause would then run thus:—"That, after the passing of this act, it shall not be lawful for any candidate or

In the House of Lords, on Thursday, July 27, the said he objected to the amendment, which, if carried, would practically tend to a great disfranchisement of voters.—The Duke of Newcastle proposed that the clause should be left out, and then the law would be left in the same state as at present.—Lord CAMPBELL preferred the clause being struck out altogether to adopting the amendment.—Lord REDESDALE said that seven cabinet ministers in the other house voted for this clause, and now the noble duke proposed striking it out. Was it to be understood thereby that he was not to have the support of the six cabinet ministers present in favour of it?—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE said he would not press his amendment to a division.— Lord Brougham entirely concurred with his noble and learned friend opposite (Lord Campbell), but was not disposed to divide against ministers, for anything was better than actually enacting that these payments should be legal. The amendment was then negatived .- On the question that the clause stand part of the bill, the house divided.—Non-contents, 30; contents, 4; majority for striking out the clause, 26.—The clause was therefore struck out, and the bill, after some other verbal amendments, was passed.

On Wednesday, August 9, Earl FORTESCUE moved that the standing orders be suspended in order that the Russian Government Securities Bill might be read a second time.—The Duke of NEWCASTLE supported the motion. He was not at all prepared to say that the bill was necessary, but at the same time he should be unwilling, either individually or on the part of the government, to throw any obstacle in the way of such a measure.—After a few words from Lord Redesdale, the motion was agreed to.—Earl FORTESCUE then moved that the bill be read a second time. Notwithstanding what the noble duke had said, he considered the bill both salutary and necessary in the present state of things.

—Lord CAMPBELL alluded to the tepid support given by the noble duke to the bill. He (Lord Campbell) thought that the bill required an amendment in order thought that the only required an amendment in order to enable it to carry out its object. He apprehended the great object was to prevent these negotiations out of the realm of England; but the bill made no provision for such an offence committed out of the United Kingdom, for there was no mode of putting the law in force in such a case. After some further

the law in force in such a case. After some further conversation, the bill was read a second time. On Thursday, 'August 10, the Earl of ABERDEEN, in reference to a suggestion from Lord Campbell, on the subject of the erection of Thomas Campbell's Monument in Westminster Abbey (which has not hitherto been found practicable, in consequence of the fee of 210t. demanded by the Dean and Chapter), advised the noble level to try a private subscription in reference. the noble lord to try a private subscription in preference to asking for a grant. Personally, he would do what he could to forward the desirable object.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE moved an address for further information respecting the State of the War, and the negotiations connected with it. He commented and the negotiations connected with it. He commented on the changes brought about by the establishment of the war department, referred to the deficiencies in the commissariat department, noticed the comparative inefficiency of the blockade, especially of the White Sea, and spoke of the serious inconvenience which had arisen from the form that the form the control of the serious inconvenience which had arisen other person to pay, or cause to be paid, the expenses of bringing any voters to the poll."—Lord Redesdale illustrated by what occurred at the recent reconnoissance from the non-supply of gun-boats. This last view he

of Bomarsund. He also adverted to the state of our relations with Prussia and Austria, and insisted upon the propriety of laying upon the table the text of the treaty concluded between Austria and Turkey. He called upon the government to explain the grounds of their belief that Austria would seriously and heartily co-operate in measures against Russia. He also wished to know what the operations were against. to know what the guarantees were against Austria retaining permanent possession of the Principalities, if she were once in possession. The noble marquis declared his belief that no Austrian soldier would be permitted to fire a shot against a Russian. The probability was, that Austria would be allowed to interpose between the belligerents, and thus seenre a position of armed neutrality, an advantage which, there was reason to apprehend, would be ultimately changed into an attitude of armed intervention .- The Earl of CLARENDON stated that the delay in producing the Austro-Turkish treaty, was owing to some technical omission which would soon be rectified. He felt assured that the hearty co-operation of Austria might be fully relied upon by the Western Powers, alike by a sense of what was due to her own honour, her dignity, and her interest. The anticipated movement of her troops had already occasioned the retreat of the Russian forces. Information had reached the English government, only two days ago, that Prince Gortschakoff had received orders from the Czar to evacuate both the Principalities. Austria would, no doubt, take her own time and mode for engaging in actual conflict. In judging of her conduct it must be borne in mind that her interests at stake were very extensive, and that the organisation of her army of 300,000 men had presented herculean difficulties. On their part, the Western Powers had proceeded in perfect independence of the Vienna cabinet, and had not incurred an hour's delay in any military undertaking, by waiting on Austria to settle or declare her course of action. He (Lord Clarendon) could state from notes lately exchanged between Great Britain and Anstria, that Austria was equally determined not to accept peace on the basis of the status quo ante bellum. The effects already produced upon Russia by the sealing up of her commerce had been marked, and had probably produced a greater effect upon her people than would have been accomplished by the eapture of Cronstadt or Sebastopol. He upheld the energy and spirit with which the government had prosecuted the war, and reiterated the assurance that their efforts would not be relaxed till an hononrable and lasting peace was brought about. After a short reply from Lord Clanricarde the house adjourned.

On Friday, August 11, the House sat a short time to

wind up the business of the session.

On Saturday, August 12, Parliament was prorogued by the Queen in person. The house, crowded as usual, with ladies and persons of distinction, had a most brilliant aspect. Several illustrious Orientals, in the gorgeous costume of the East, were present in different parts of the house. At the special request of her Majesty, the of the house. At the special request of her Majesty, the Maharajah Duleep Singh was accommodated with a seat on the woolsack. Vely Pacha, the Ottoman ambassador to France, was also present. Among the diplomatic body were the Turkish, Austrian, Prussian, and Neapolitan Ministers, all in full parti-coloured costume, and glittering with decorations. Amongst them, in plain dress, was Mr. Buchanan, the Minister of the United States. The Queen (who had been enthusiastically cheered in her progress from Buckingham Palace), arrived at two o'clock. Immediately afterwards the Speaker of the House of Commons, with several members appeared at the bar. The Speaker, having ad-dressed the Queen as usual, giving a general report of the proceedings of the house, her Majesty delivered the

following speech:
"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I am enabled, by the state of public business, to release you from a longer attendance in parliament. "Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"In closing the session, it affords me great pleasure to express my sense of the zeal and energy you have shown in providing means for the vigorous prosecution of the

plies for the public service demands my warmest thanks; and, although I lament the increased burthens of my people, I fully recognise your wisdom in sacrificing considerations of present convenience, and in providing for the immediate exigencies of the war, without an addition

being made to the permanent debt of the country.
"My Lords and Gentlemen,
"In cordial co-operation with the Emperor of the French, my efforts will be directed to the effectual re-pression of that amhitious and aggressive spirit on the part of Russia, which has compelled us to take up arms in defence of an ally, and to secure the future tranquil-

ity of Europe.
"You will join with me in admiration of the courage and perseverance manifested by the troops of the Sultan in their defence of Silistria, and in the various military

operations on the Danuhe.

"The engrossing interest of matters connected with the progress of the war has prevented the due consideration of some of those subjects which, at the opening of the session, I had recommended to your attention; but I am happy to acknowledge the labour and diligence with which you have perfected various important measures, well calculated to prove of great public utility.

"You have not only passed an act for opening the coasting trade of the United Kingdom, and removing the last legislative restriction upon the use of foreign

vessels, but you have also revised and consolidated the whole statute law relating to merchant shipping.
"The act for establishing the direct control of the house of commons over the charges incurred in the collection of the revenue, will give more complete effect to an important principle of the constitution, and will promote simplicity and regularity in our system of public account.

"I rejoice to perceive that amendments in the administration of the law have continued to occupy your attention; and I anticipate great benefit from the im provements you have made in the forms of procedure in

"The means you have adopted for the better government of the university of Oxford, and the improvement of its constitution, I trust will tend greatly to increase the usefulness, and to extend the renown of this great seminary of learning.

"I have willingly given my assent to the measure you have passed for the prevention of bribery and of corrupt practices at elections; and I hope that it may prove effectual in the correction of an evil which, if unchecked, threatens to fix a deep stain upon our representative system.

"It is my earnest desire that, in returning to your respective counties, you may preserve a spirit of union and concord. Deprived of the blessings of peace abroad, it is more than ever necessary that we should endeavour to confirm and increase the advantages of our internal situation; and it is with the greatest satisfaction that I regard the progress of active industry, and the general prosperity which happily prevails throughout the country.

"Deeply sensible of these advantages, it is my humble prayer that we may continue to enjoy the favour of the Almighty; and that under His gracious protection we may be enabled to bring the present contest to a just

and honourable termination.

The LORD CHANCELLOR then declared that it was her Majesty's pleasure that parliament should stand pro-rogued till Thursday, the 19th of October, and that parliament was accordingly prorogued till that date.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday, July 26, on the order for going into committee on the Russian Securities Bill, Mr. T. BARING opposed it, considering that a measure prohibiting money being advanced to a foreign power should be a general one, and not one directed against a particular power with which we happened for the time to be at war. He also thought that, if such a measure were desirable, it ought to be introduced by the government.—Lord D. STUART defended the bill, which, he said, had been approved by Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell, and which he war, in which, notwithstanding my efforts to avert it, we deemed a perfectly legitimate mode of crippling the reare now engaged. This liberality in granting the supsources of Russia.—Mr. WILSON entered into an argument in which, upon currency principles, he opposed the measure, and urged that it was calculated to deter capitalists from investments .- Lord PALMERSTON supported the second reading of the bill, which he thought was founded upon a general principle which it was very desirable to maintain, namely, the principle that in time of war subjects of the realm should not be allowed to furnish the enemy with the means of carrying on war against us. He described what Mr. Wilson's argument went to as sheer nonsense. "Such an argument," he said, "is founded upon the principle on which we know the Dutch admiral proceeded, who, in an interval of lull during a naval action, sold powder to the enemy. as fond as any man of encouraging the commercial enterprise of this country, but for heaven's sake do not let us yield to this peddling system, which places pocket against honour, which turns a balance-sheet against national interests, and which lowers down the best feelings of the country into a mere question of pounds, shillings, and pence. I say that that principle is dis-graceful and fatal to a country. If we mean to main-tain our national independence, we must have a regard for the generous and great principles on which nations act, and by which alone national independence and honour can be maintained. As far as I am concerned, I shall give this bill my very hearty support."—Sir J. PAKINGTON thought that everyhody must admire the spirit with which Lord Palmerston had spoken.—The motion for going into committee was carried by 77 to 24.

When these numbers were announced, Lord D. STUART complained that a member of the government, who had been in the house when the division was called, had abstained from voting. He referred to the President of the Board of Works (Sir William Molesworth) .- The house went into committee on the bill .-Lord SEYMOUR urged that the opinions of the lawofficers of the crown upon the bill should be given before the house attempted to arrange its details, and moved that the chairman should at once report progress. -This motion was discussed for some time, Lord D. STUART stating in the course of the debate that the legal members of the government had already examined the bill, and considered it unobjectionable.—The committee divided, and the motion for reporting progress was negatived by a majority of 78 to 32.—Sir J. V. SHELLEY, one of the tellers at this division, stated that a member of the government (Mr. Lowe) had gone into the gallery instead of voting.—The clause, which enacts that it shall be a misdemeanour for any one to buy or sell securities of the Russian government, was then discussed, and ultimately Lord Palmerston assented to progress being reported, in order that the opinion of the law-officers of the crown might be obtained on the clause.

On Thursday, July 27th, the second reading of the Finchley-road Estate Bill, was opposed by Lord R. GROSVENOR, who complained that this was the fifth attempt of Sir T. M. Wilson to obtain legislative sanction for an encroachment upon Hampstead heath. He moved as an amendment that the bill should be read a second time that day three months.—A somewhat prolonged discussion was closed by a division, in which there were 43 votes for the second reading, and 97 for the amendment. The bill is consequently rejected.

The lords' amendments to the Oxford University Bill were taken into consideration,—Mr. Waldfole moved that the house should disagree with the amendment by which "congregational" was substituted for "sectional" election, in the process by which the members of the hehdomadal council were to be chosen.—Upon a division, the clause as amended by the peers was agreed to by a majority of 115 to 62.—The amendment by which Mr. R. Palmer's clause (the public schools clause) was made of non-effect as regards college fellowships, underwent considerable discussion. A motion was made by Mr. R. Palmer that the house should disagree therewith, but was negatived, on division, by 110 votes to 68.—The lords' amendment to the clause relating to private halls was opposed by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, upon whose motion the house voted their disagreement with the same, by a majority of 130 to 70.—The other amendments were agreed to after some miscellaneous conversation.

Sir J. PAKINGTON moved an address to the crown,

praying her Majesty to direct the salary of 6001. per annum heretofore paid to the Bishop of New Zealand should be paid for the years 1853 and 1854, with the assurance that the house would make good the same. The right hon baronet contended that the grant had been withdrawn, apparently by some mistake of the colonial office, and without due notice to the bishop, upon whose services and disinterestedness he passed a warm eulogium.—Mr. W. WILLIAMS contended that the grant had often been opposed by himself and other members, and a distinct understanding had long existed that it should be withdrawn.—Sir T. D. ACLAND insisted on the justice of continuing the grant.—Sir G. GREY explained the circumstances under which the grant had been discontinued, and justified that step with respect to future years. As the bishop, however, had actually received the salary for 1853, and might have been put to inconvenience through the absence of notice during the current twelvemonth, he thought that parliament might justly be called upon to make good the amount for either, or both, of those years, if the colonial legislature should decline to provide for the deficiency.— Upon this intimation the motion was withdrawn, and the house went into committee of

Supply.

On Friday, July 28th, the consideration of the Militia Bill (No. 2.) in committee was resumed. An amendment to clause 4, providing that half the expense of militia storehouses and barracks should be borne by the Consolidated Fund, was proposed by Mr. R. Palmer.

—Lord Palmerston, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. S. Herbert resisted the amendment, which was, however, carried on a division against the government by 85 votes to 60.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that after the adoption of so important a change, the government must take time to consider whether they would proceed with the bill.—The remaining clauses were, however, proceeded with and adopted, and the

bill passed through committee.

The Militia (Scotland) Bill also went through committee.

On the motion for the third reading of the Bribery Bill Lord HOTHAM contended that the measure had been urged forward by pressure from without. He inquired why electoral corruption was restrained with so much severity while the means were so abundantly provided for corrupting the elected representatives themselves.—Sir J. Walmsley thought that the expenses of candidates at elections should be borne by their constituents. The bill, he believed, would prove only so much waste paper.—Lord J. RUSSELL submitted that it was no argument against restraining one species of offence, because others remained unrepressed. Briefly describing the several provisions of the bill, he vindicated their justice and utility.—The bill was read a third time. A miscellaneous discussion, continued during several hours, then took place upon various additional clauses.—Mr. I Transcontinued and the several hours, the several hours, the several hours, the several hours of the several hours. additional clauses.—Mr. J. FITZGERALD moved a clause by which the agents of candidates were to exercise the functions assigned under the bill as it stood to the election officers. The motion was negatived on a divi-sion by a majority of 89 to 51.—A clause proposed by sion by a majority of 89 to 51.—A clause proposed by Lord A. Vane-Tempest, enacting that every candidate should declare the names of his agents, and should not be liable for the acts of any other person, was also negatived by 114 votes to 79.—On the motion of Mr. Phinn, a clause was adopted, providing that persons found guilty of bribery or of employing undue influences by an election committee should be thereby disqualified from becoming members of the parliament then sitting.—Mr. Hildyard objected to clauses 6 and 7, which enacted, that any person against whom penalties were recovered for bribery in a court of law should be disqualified from sitting as a member or law should be disqualified from sitting as a member or voting at elections. Candidates who had been found duly returned by an election committee might, he contended, under these clauses be deprived of their seats. The consequence would be that juries would become the superior arbiters over the elections of members, which was not only inconsistent with the dignity of parliament, but at times and places, when party spirit ran high, might lead to serious practical mischief. He moved that the clauses should be struck out of the bill

-The motion was followed by a warm discussion, which was terminated by Lord J. Russell, who consented to give up the clauses, and they were acconsented to give up the clauses, and they were accordingly erased from the bill.—Upon clause 24 (the travelling expenses clause), Lord R. GROSVENOR moved an amendment, proving that it shall not be lawful for candidates to pay such expenses for their voters.—Lord J. Russell adhered to his original formula, in which the negative particle did not appear. -The house divided, for the amendment 68, against it 147.—The omission of clause 37, called the declaration clause, was moved by Mr. HENLEY. This clause, he remarked, compelled members to declare that they had never, in the whole course of their lives, committed any one of 736 specific offences.-On division, the motion was carried by a majority of 126 to 86. The declaration was accordingly struck out of the bill. Various amendments, of verbal or technical character, were agreed to, and the question was at last put, that the bill do pass. The house divided, ayes, 107; noes, 100. The bill was then finally passed.
On Monday July 31st. Lord PALMERSTON moved the

second reading of the Public Health Amendment Bill, the object of which was to continue for a limited period the acts which established the board of health. SEYMOUR moved, that the bill be read that day three months. After a long debate, this amendment was carried by 74 to 65; so the bill was lost.

Lord PALMERSTON stated, in reply to Mr. Monckton Milnes, that a government prosecution would be instituted against Lieutenant 'Austin, the governor, and Mr. Blount, the surgeon of Birmingham Borough Prison, on account of their ill treatment of the prisoners therein confined. The delay in the publication of the commissioners' report on this subject he explained to have arisen from its voluminous bulk and peculiar nature of its contents, which required a very deliberate consideration from the law officers of the crown.

On the house going into a committee of supply, Sir W. Molesworth stated in reply to Mr. Wise, that the fees for the Admission of Visitors to Westminster Abbey were required for the payment of custodians. These were absolutely necessary to prevent the atrocious pilfering and plundering of the monuments, which had suffered more by visitors than by time or civil commotions.—Mr. M. MILNES made an indignant protest against the cupidity of the ecclesiastical authorities of the abbey, who demanded the enormous sum of 2001, for the two square feet asked as a site for the erection of a statue of the poet Campbell .- Sir W. Molesworth undertook to state to the dean and chapter the feelings of the house on the subject .- On the vote for restoring the statue of Charles I., at Charing Cross, Mr. WISE thought the vote might stand over, for though he admired the work of art, he did not think the regard in which the subject of the memorial was held rendered the repair one of immediate interest.—Sir W. Moles-WORTH explained that the repair must be immediate and ample, and read a detailed report of Sir R. Westmacott, to show that the present condition of the work was dangerous.—Mr. DISRAELI, in supporting the vote, reminded the past speakers that, considering the question of the restoration of a work of art the character of King Charles as a patron of art should be remembered. He added, that the statue had once been lost, if not through a vote, through the temper of the House of Commons, and he thought that, having regained this chef-d'œuvre of Le Sœuer, the house ought not to risk it again.— The vote was agreed to.

On Tucsday August 1st, Lord Palmerston, in answer to Mr. Frewen, explained that the release of Mr. Jeremiah Smith, late Mayor of Rye, from prison, to which he had been sent on conviction of perjury, had been granted on account of the precarious state of that

person's health.

Lord D. STUART called the attention of the house to the termination of all obligation on the part of this country to continue to Make any Payments on Account of the Russo-Dutch Loan, and he moved a series of resolutions, the effect of which was that Russia, by her neglect to maintain at the Sulina mouth of the Danube the works necessary to prevent obstacles to its navigation, had violated the treaty of Vienna and injured the duced at all, ought to be founded on a general principle.

commerce of this country; that upwards of 4,000,0001. had already been paid towards the principal and for the interest of the Russo-Dutch loan, and that 3,386,000%. more would be required; and that, inasmuch as the convention of 1831 between England and Russia secured the payment to the latter of part of her old Dutch debt, in consideration of her adhesion to the general arrangements of the congress of Vienna, the withdrawal by Russia of that adhesion made it proper to suspend the payments. He supported these propositions in a speech of great length, most of it delivered to a house of considerably fewer than forty members.—Mr. D. SEYMOUR seconded the motion.—Sir W. Molesworth, in resisting the proposition, described it as a repudiation of our Russo-Dutch debt, which, being at war with Russia, we were the more bound in honour to pay than if we were at peace. He showed that we were engaged by treaties and acts of parliament to fulfil our obligations; and he made an appeal to the house to resist a proposi-tion which would have come better from the obscure delegate of some bankrupt transatlantic state than the representative of a great metropolitan constituency. On a division the motion was negatived by 57 against 5. Sir W. Molesworth obtained leave to bring in a

bill to make better provision for the administration of the laws relating to the Public Health. It was, he said, framed in conformity with the opinions expressed by the house on the preceding day. These he understood to be, that there ought to be a department charged with the administration of the public health act, of the nuisances removal act, and which should also have the general charge of the health of the country. The opinion of the house he further gathered to be that the board of health was not a good one for carrying out these objects, and that there ought to be some one in that house responsible for the administration of the law, and capable of explaining it, but that such administration should not become a portion of the duties of the Home-office. He proposed to constitute the new board precisely as the poor-law board was con-stituted. Its president should have a seat in the house, and should have a secretary and an under-secretary. The superintending inspectors should be salaried officers of the board, and therefore incapable of taking private work. He proposed to give Mr. Chadwick compensa-tion to the amount of 1,000% a year, and paid a tribute to the valuable services which had been rendered by that gentleman.

On Wednesday, August 2, the house went into committee on the Russian Securities Bill. Lord PALMERSTON, for the Solicitor-General, moved an amendment for remodelling the first clause. The provision of the new clause was to the effect that if, during the continu-ance of war between England and Russia, any ance of war between England and Pulssia, any British subject, in any country, should take Russian stocks, scrip, or bonds, issued since the 29th of March last, he should be guilty of a misdemeanour, exceptions being made in the cases of executors and creditors .-Mr. Henley required to know whether the govern-ment took charge of a bill so materially altered by them. He considered that the bill as altered aimed at an He considered that the bill as altered aimed at an object quite different from that of the former bill, and he thought that it would be easily evaded.—Lord PALMERSTON expressed his belief that, when parliament, by assenting to the bill, had laid down a general principle, there would be little need for provisions to induce commercial men to obey it.—Mr. WILSON thought that the new clause, though remedying many of the defects of the bill, required the addition of words preventing its having a retrospective action.—Mr. GLYN thought that the bill ought to have been introduced by government and upon a much broader basis. The proposed alteration would render the bill nugatory.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL would not much have regretted the absence of the bill had it never been introduced at all, but he thought its principle a right one, though he objected to its partial application.—Mr.
T. Baring said that the bill attempted to effect what
it was impossible for legislation to do in the face of public opinion. He remarked upon the opposite courses which members of the government had taken in regard

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He intimated that the zeal of Lord Palmerston and Lord J. Russell suggested that they were actuated by private animosity against the Emperor of Russia.—Lord J. Russell, after controverting the arguments of Mr. Baring, asked indignantly whether it was to be borne that when the Emperor of Russia came to disturb the whole peace of Europe, and threatened to embroil it in all the miseries of war, he and Lord Palmerston could not speak as they thought in regard to a bill of this nature, without being told that they were animated by private animosity towards him?—Mr. BRIGHT complained that Lord J. Russell and Lord Palmerston had vituperated the Emperor of Russia, and he described the bill as a hollow sham .- Lord PALMERSTON sarcastically remarked upon the jargon of those who were opposed to the policy of this country. It had, he said, been the regular manœuvre of the absolute party in Europe, whenever they felt that the government of this country was pursuing measures at variance with their views and interests, to impute to him and other members of the English government that they were pursuing that policy on account of personal motives of enmity against a particular individual. That was just as regular against a particular individual. That was just as regular a diplomatic practice as "thrust over guard" in any piece of small-arms exercise. He was surprised that the honourable member for Huntingdon should have made himself the organ of that sort of ridiculous calumny, because he thought that if any man ought to have abstained from adopting that jargon on the present occasion, it was Mr. Baring, who was known as the avowed private agent of the Emperor of Russia.—Mr. BARING denied that he was the private agent of the Emperor of Russia, though he had been the agent, in time of peace, for negotiating a Russian loan. Language, he added, might have fallen from him which went further than he intended.—Mr. DISRAELI sympathised with Lord Palmerston. It was very rational and natural to feel indignant under such a charge. He knew of no one living statesman who had been more sinned against in this respect than the noble lord. He remembered that for five or six years there was a constant stream of calumny in that vein directed against the noble lord, and his conduct when in the most responsible position of this country was assailed by persons of authority on the ground that he was influenced solely in the course he had taken by personal feelings and motives. But who was the principal mover in this matter? It was the present prime minister of the country, under whom the noble lord was now serving, and the persons who acted with the first minister of the crown in making those calumnious statements were the followers of the prime minister, and now the colleagues of the noble lord. He merely called attention to this fact, in order that the house might do justice to the amiable conduct of the noble lord.—After some further discussion a division was taken on a motion for reporting progress, which was negatived by 88 to 30, and the clause, after a brief discussion, was agreed to.—Lord PALMERSTON, at the instance of Lord D. Stuart, agreed that the government should take charge of the bill, which was reported.

On Thursday, August 3, Sir G. GREY made a statement respecting the recent Appointment of Mr. Lawley to the Government of South Australia. detailing the circumstances attending the appointment, he concluded by stating that it had been reseinded. Sir J. PAKINGTON (by whom the matter | had been brought forward) expressed his satisfaction with the course which had been adopted.

On Friday, August 4, in the morning sitting, Mr. PEEL moved the second reading of the Canadian Legislative Council Bill. The object of the measure, he explained, was to enable the Canadian legislature to effect certain changes in the legislative council or upper chamber of the colony. There was no attempt to prescribe what those changes were to be, but the intention was to have the constitution of the council altered by making it elective. Similar powers had been already granted by the imperial parliament to the Cape of Good Hope and other colonies, and the house, he submitted, should raise no difficulty in extending the privilege to Canada,—Sir J. PAKINGTON found two great objections to the bill. It sanctioned the creation in Canada of

extremely democratic institutions, and it entered that house under a false semblance, assuming the title merely of an enabling bill, while it really authorised the Canadian legislature to remodel their form of government. The measure was too important to be discussed at so late a period of the session, and the accounts lately received from Canada as to the course which the colonial legislature were adopting with respect to the clergy reserves furnished an additional reason for giving the subject a more deliberate consideration. He moved that the bill be read a second time that day three months.—Mr. ADDERLEY considered that the bill was necessary to secure the loyalty and freedom of Canada.— Mr. Hume rejoiced to find that the Canadians were at length to be admitted to the full privilege of self-govern-ment.—Sir G. Grey believed that the inhabitants of Canada had sufficiently advanced in wealth, intelligence, and fitness for self-government to render the present bill at once just and safe. He apprehended none of the mischievous consequences which had, in some quarters, been prognosticated from its operation .- Lord J. RUSSELL argued that the Canadians were entitled to have the opportunity of trying to frame their own constitution, even if it were not certain that they would make a wise use of it. For his own part, he expressed a sanguine anticipation of the result.—Mr. HENLEY doubted the safety of the experiment .- On the motion of Mr. Scott, the debate was adjourned until the evening, when that hon, member resumed the debate. and characterised the measure as republican, dangerous, and imprudent. He denounced the attempt to pass it at so late a period of the year, and when so few members could be present at the discussion. The bill encouraged the development of democracy in Canada, and violated the duty which was incumbent upon the legislature of a monarchical country to stimulate the growth of similar institutions in its dependencies.—The amendment was not pressed to a division, and the bill passed the second reading.

The motion for going into committee on the Usury Law Repeal Bill was opposed by Mr. Cayley, who cited a variety of instances from the monetary history of the country to show the danger which would arise, under the system of artificial scarcity of money, from removing all restrictions upon the rate of interest. bill had been brought in with no necessity to justify its introduction, and at a time when it could not be properly discussed. He moved that the bill be committed that day three months.-Mr. HUME admitted the danger of commercial panics, but did not think that the repeal of the usury laws would tend to produce them. wished for perfect freedom of dealing in every article, money among others.—Mr. WILKINSON controverted the argument that restrictions upon the rate of interest rendered money easier or cheaper for the extension of commercial operations .- Mr. MALINS supported the bill, believing that it would prove beneficial to the landed interest.—Mr. SPOONER thought the bill ill-timed and impolitic, and pointed out many possibilities of inconvenience and loss to individuals which it might occasion.—Mr. HENLEY opposed the bill.—After a few words from Mr. J. M'GREGOR, the opposition was with-drawn, and the bill went through committee.

On Monday, August 7, on the motion for going into committee on the West India Incumbered Estates Bill, Sir J. PAKINGTON adverted to the fact that loans to the amount of 700,000l. had been advanced to West India proprietors, and that 460,000l. thereof was still owing, the difference having been repaid, with interest; but the value of the mortgaged property had been so diminished as not to be worth the amount of such difference, and he thought it cruel and unjust to confiscate the property by the process of cancellation proposed by the present measure.—Mr. WILSON showed that the existing incumbrances entirely precluded improvement in West Indian property, and he remarked that many of the mortgagees of the estates in question were persons who had speculated on the misfortunes of the owners in the hope that government would forego the claims of the public. The matter had better be left to the government, who would duly regard bona fide interests.—Mr. E. Ellice opposed the bill, and condemned the policy of the government.-Sir G. GREY defended the measure,

considering that the public money ought not to be lightly thrown away.—Mr. T. HANKEY characterised the bill as a measure of confiscation.—Mr. V. SCULLY, though not approving the bill, thought it preferable to permitting the existing condition of the West India estates to continue. The bill passed through committee.

On the third reading of the Russian Government

Securities Bill, Sir F. KELLY moved to omit the first clause, and to substitute one to the effect that, during the continuance of war with Russia, any person pur-chasing stocks, scrip, or securities issued by Russia since the 29th day of March, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and in Scotland of an offence punishable with fine and imprisonment; provided that the act shall not extend to any subscription or purchase made in any foreign country by any commercial house trading and having a place of business in any foreign country, and wherein one or more British subjects, and one or more aliens, are partners, or jointly interested. And he also moved to add to the clause a proviso to the effect that the act shall not extend to anything done in any foreign country, by any commercial house wherein one or more British subjects and one or more aliens are partners, nor to the taking by any person of any such securities as a security for any debt, nor to the taking of any securities as parcel of the estate of any deceased person, or of a debtor.-The SOLICITOR-GENERAL opposed the first portion of the proposed addition, which, he said, was contradictory, and inconsistent with the remainder of the measure, and which pointed out a door by which escape could be effected from the operation of the bill .- Mr. HUME suggested the withdrawal of the bill, as opposed to the true principles of legislation, and as not calculated to accomplish its object.—Lord D. STUART had heard nothing to convince him that the bill was not a good one. It was not designed against respectable persons, but against those whose unprincipled cupidity would induce them, if permitted, to lend money to the enemies of their country.—Mr. WILKINSON opposed the bill.—Lord J. RUSSELL said that the argument that this bill inflicted a hardship might be valid enough, and it was equally true that it was very cruel and hard to make the lending money to an enemy high treason. The opponents of the bill should in consistency endeavour to repeal the latter enactment, as the principles involved were the same. He opposed the amendment. Both portions of the amendment were negatived without a division.— On the question that the bill do pass, the house divided, and the numbers were 51 to 13; majority for the bill, The bill then passed.

On Tuesday, August 8, Lord J. Russell moved that the lords' amendments to the Bribery Bill should be agreed to. He remarked that parliament must be hereafter called upon to define to what extent the travelling expenses of electors should be legal.—Lord Hotham strongly protested against the omission of the clause regarding such expenses, which had been struck out by the lords, and he moved the further consideration of the bill that day month.—Lord J. Russell contended against this mode of defeating a measure upon which so much consideration had been expended.—After discussion the house divided, when the numbers were: for agreeing to the lords' amendments, 78: for Lord Hotham's amendment, 21.—Majority for agreement, 57. Lord Hotham's amendment, 21.—Majority for agreement, 57. Lord Hotham had been expended.—After discussion and was defeated by 68 to 16, and other motions for adjournment of the house, and was defeated by 68 to 16, and other motions for adjournment of the house and of the debate were successfully rejected; at length a compromise was arrived at, to the effect that, on condition of the operation of the bill being limited to one year, opposition was not to be persisted in.—Lord J. Russell assenting, the

lords' amendmenta were agreed to.

On the order of the day for considering the consolidated fund (appropriation) bill, Mr. LUCAS availed himself of the opportuity of entering at considerable length into a statement of the alleged Unitness of Mr. Edmund O'Flaherty (the late Special Commissioner of IncomeTax in Ireland) for his office, and to rumours touching his misconduct therein, and he demanded whether that gentleman still retained his official position.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER asid that Mr. O'Flaherty had ceased to hold the office in April last, not on account of any misconduct, but because the office

itself had been abolished. He objected to the indefinite mode in which the question of Mr. O'Flaherty's qualifications had been brought before the house, and explained the principles upon which such appointments were made.—Mr. GLADSTONE added, in answer to a question by Mr. Hume, that Mr. O'Flaherty had never touched public money; and no complaint had been made as to the manner in which he had discharged his duties.—Mr. DISRAELI reminded the house, that in the debate on Mr. Keogh's case, the testimony of this very Mr. O'Flaherty was relied on to prove that Lord Naas had made Mr. Keogh an offer of office on behalf of Lord Derby. He hoped the unfavourable impression then made against Lord Naas by Mr. O'Flaherty's testimony would now be removed.

The house having gone into committee on the East India Company's Revenue Accounts, Sir C. Wood made his promised Statement on Indian Affairs, there being about a dozen members present. He began by saying that his object was not so much to go into the financial question as to give a general view of the state of the country. The accounts were not so full as he could have wished, but they were more complete than any produced on a former occasion; and it would be his endeavour to render them still more complete as opportunity occurred. For details connected with the income and expenditure of the several presidencies, he referred to printed papers. He regretted to say that for 1853-4, there would be a deficit of 872,000l. Reviewing the various sources of revenue, he mentioned that little reliance could be placed upon the income upon opium; and that, as regarded salt, a commission of inquiry had been instituted to see how far the views of the house, as expressed last year, could be safely carried out. Altogether, there was no certain prospect of increase in the income, or of very much diminution in the expense. The latter circumstance was owing to the expenses incidental to increase in territory. He hoped that arrangements might yet be practicable for reducing the military expenditure. Under the great heads of charge -public works, judicial establishments, education—there could be no diminution of expenditure; on the contrary, the feeling previously expressed by the house would justify an increase. He was glad, however, to say that a considerable saving had been made on the interest payable on the Indian debt-the greatest part of the five per cent. stock having been reduced to four per cent. Passing to the state of the country generally, he observed that effectual means had been taken to put down lawlessness wherever it was found to exist; and that successful efforts had been made to establish amicable relations with frontier chiefs. He was glad also to state that the local legislature had originated measures for improving the position of the native judges, and for other purposes calculated to advance the interests of the natives, and to advance the material prosperity of India. Railroads were progressing satisfactorily, and there was every prospect of a profitable return. By this time, he hoped, a line of 44 miles from Calcutta had been opened. An electric telegraph had been opened from Calcutta to Agra, and from Agra to Bombay. Law reform was also in progress; and he hoped next session to be able to introduce a bill to improve the procedure in the Indian law courts. proved arrangements, after the model of what existed in this country, had been adopted for the superintendence and construction of public works. With regard to education, the effort had been to adopt a scheme which would embrace the population generally, without diminishing the amount of education anxiously desired by the higher castes. The course of proceeding was to give grants in aid of private enterprise, without reference to religious creed. Constant inspection would be practised. Colleges and schools under them would also be established. He concluded by moving a resolution embodying the financial results. Sir E. Perry deduced from the scanty attendance of members the little interest which Indian affairs excited. This was unfortunate, as nothing could be better for India than parliamentary interference.-Mr. KINNAIRD recommended that the accounts of the East India Company should be made up to the month of June in each year, so that they might be discussed in parliament when a larger attendance than ten or eleven members could be secured.—Mr. Hume anticipated the best results from putting an end to the system of secrecy which had so long prevailed with respect to the internal government of India.—Mr. D. SEYMOUR suggested that Indian expenditure might be decreased by reducing the regular to irregular cavalry—the regular cavalry being only kept up in order to give the directors the patronage of the commissions.—After some remarks from Mr. J. G. Phillimore, Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, and Mr. V. Scully, Sir Charles Wood replied, and the resolutions were agreed to.

On Wednesday, August 9th, Mr. HUME called the attention of the house to the subject of the Slave Trade, and urged that a demand ought to be made upon Spain to fulfil her treaties for suppressing the trade in slaves carried on with Cuba,—Lord J. RUSSELL said that the most stringent measures had been taken for suppressing the traffic in question, and added his conviction of the willingness of the present government in Spain to exert itself to the utmost in putting down the

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER (in answer to questions by Sir H. Willoughby) made a statement respecting the National Finances. He said that the expectations which he had held out in May were fully realised. The national expenditure, up to the 9th of the present month, had not exceeded the income. There was an apparent decrease upon the last quarter, but it did not represent the real condition of our finances, because it omitted the return of the Irish revenue, and because the 1 st return contained an item of credit which properly bel nged to the present quarter. As regarded exchequer-bonds, 4,000,000% had been negotiated, and 3,000,000% had been actually received, while power was still reserved to the government to issue from 6,000,000l. to 7,000,000l. more, and the amount of running exchequer-bills was about sixteen millions and a half. The present excess of expenditure over revenue, as compared with last year, was about three millions and a half, but he anticipated that there would be in October a balance of about four millions and a half, and with that amount in hand he did not suppose that he should have to ask the bank of England for advances. He added a satisfactory statement in regard to the savings' banks, upon which, he said, there had been a demand, to meet which precautions had been taken; but the run had ceased, and the amount of withdrawals was now exceeded by that of deposits.

On Friday, August 11, Sir W. Joliffe moved the Issue of the Suspended Writs for Canterbury, Cambridge, Maldon, Barnstaple, and Kingston-upon-Hull. He said that he did not come forward as the defender of these delinquent boroughs, but because he thought that a constitutional principle was involved. It was held that the people should be represented by 658 members; but in consequence of the course taken in regard to these boroughs, the house had been deprived of ten members during the whole of this and a part of the last session. Besides this, there were the four vacant seats of St. Albans and Sudbury, and many members absent in consequence of the war. He hoped some limit would be put to proceedings of this kind .-- Mr. THOMAS DUNCOMBE met the motion by an amendment, setting forth the conclusions of the bribery commissioners respecting the extensive prevalence of bribery in each of the five boroughs, and resolving, that "it is expedient, previous to the issue of any new writ to either of the boroughs above mentioned, that provision should be made to enable the voters thereof to give their votes by way of ballot." Mr. Duncombe was convinced that the remedy for corruption, and he was therefore opposed to issuing the writs at all for the present; but he thought it a favourable opportunity for trying the efficacy of the ballot by way of experiment.—The amendment was negatived by 40 to 33. A division was then taken on Dallot by way of experiment.—The amendment was negatived by 40 to 33. A division was then taken on each motion for the issue of the writs—For the writ to Canterbury, 45 to 32; to Cambridge, 46 to 31; to Maldon, 47 to 31; to Barnstaple, 47 to 31; to Hull, 50 to 30.—Mr. HUME asked Lord John Russell to state whether, should the bribery bill prove to be a failure, the would support the ballot?—Lord J. RUSSELL (Court Bill committed.—Admiralty he would support the ballot?—Lord J. RUSSELL (Court Bill committed.—Public Revenue Bill recommitted.—

declined to give any pledge: he did not believe the ballot would prove a remedy against corruption. In the course of the proceedings, Mr. DUNCOMPE remarked upon the absence of the subordinate members of the government—Mr. Osborne, Sir Alexander Cockburn, Sir William Molesworth: had they been present, he believed the motion for the ballot would have been carried.

On Saturday, August 12, the house assembled at half-past one. About sixty or seventy members were present. After some routine business, Mr. Hume asked the President of the Council if he was able to give any further account of the Important Despatches stated to have been received by Lord Clarendon?—Lord J. RUSSELL—In answer to the question of my hon, friend I will state as much as I am able of what has lately occurred. There has been very lately a communication made by the Russian minister at Vienna to the government of his imperial Majesty, stating that it was the intention of the emperor of Russia to evacuate the principalities—Moldavia as well as Wallachia. At the same time there was a declaration made by the Austrian minister of foreign affairs to her Majesty's minister at Vienna, and to the French minister, that he was ready to proceed to the interchange of the notes which had before been agreed upon, notwithstanding the announce-ment of the evacuation of the principalities. The notes of the English and French ministers contained statements of a general nature respecting the securities that would be required from Russia for the preservation of the future peace of Europe, and against further aggressions. I need not now state further the nature of these notes, because they have already been stated in an able paper published by the French minister of foreign affairs, by command of the Emperor, in the Moniteur. The answer of the minister of foreign affairs of Austria is so far satisfactory, as it shows that Austria will not be satisfied with a return to the status quo, and that there is a general agreement as to the securities which are to be demanded by the English and French governments, as a proper basis for negotiation. The Austrian ments, as a proper basis for negotiation. The Adstrain minister does not go further at present, and it will remain to be seen whether the government of his imperial Majesty will think proper to communicate the interchanged notes to the court of St. Petersburg; or whether the armies which have been raised by the emperor of Austria of late will be put in action in order to obtain by force, if it cannot be effected by negotiation, those securities for Europe, which the English and French governments deem absolutely necessary, and which I trust the German powers will likewise concur in requiring.
Sir E. Perry wished to know whether there would

be any objection to lay on the table the minutes of the Court Martial on Lieutenant Perry, of the 46th regi-ment. Lieut. Perry was no relation of his, and he put the question upon public grounds alone. There was a question upon public grounds alone. There was a strong feeling amongst those who had watched the proceedings, that there was a great defect in the present system of procedure before military tribunals, and that great improvements might be effected in them.—Lord J. Russell said it was very unusual to publish the proceedings in cases of this nature, and he could not answer the question of the hon, gentleman in the absence of the secretary at war.

After a short further conversation on different topics, the house was summoned by the Black Rod to attend her Majesty in the House of Lords. The Speaker immediately left the chair, followed by Lord John Russell, Mr. Cardwell, and the rest of the members present, in the order in which they had been ballotted.—The Speaker returned, and having read a copy of her Majesty's speech at the table, the house broke up.

PROGRESS OF BUSINESS.

Alst.—Royal Assent to a number of bills—Erneery Bill read a first time.—Real Estate Charges Bill reported.—Drainage of Land Bill thrown out on motion to go into committee.

Angust 1st.—Medical Graduates (University of London) Bill committed.—Burials beyond Metropolis Bill passed.—Scotch Parochial Schoolmasters Bill passed.—Valuation of Lands (Scotland) Bill passed.—Youthful Offenders Bill passed.—Spirits (Ireland) Bill passed.—Youthful Offenders Bill passed.—Spirits (Ireland) Bill passed.—Standard of Gold and Silver Wares Bill passed.—Standard of Gold and Silver Wares Bill passed.—4th—Real Estate Charges Bill reported.—Standard of Roughand's resolutions—Oxford University Bill, Commons' amendments agreed to.—Bribery Bill committed.—Medical Graduates (London University) Bill passed.

"7th.—Hoyal Assent to a number of bills.—Real Estate Charges Bill passed.—Bribery Bill passed.—Stamp Duties Bill passed.—Bribers Bill passed.—Stamp Duties Bill passed.—Bribers Bill passed.—Whittia Bills committed.—Public Revenue Bill passed.—Whittia Bills committed.—Public Revenue Bill passed.—Whittia Bills committed.—Bribers Bill passed.—Bribers Bill pa

Bribery Bill, Commons amendments agreed to. 9th.—Russian Government Sccurities Bill reported.—Milhtia

Bills passed.

Dills passed.

10th.—Royal Assent to various Bills.—Russian Government Securities Bill passed.—Common Law Procedure Bill, Commons amendments agreed to—Appropriation Bill read a second time.—Lord Clarendon's statement regarding Anstria. 11th.—Royal Assent to bills.—Appropriation Bill passed.—

Customs Bills passed.

12th. - Prorogation. House of Commons,-July 26th.-Russian Securities Bill in

27th.—Finchley Road Estate Bill thrown ont on second reading—Militia (No. 2) Bill in committee.—Oxford University Bill, Lords' amendments considered.—Bishop of New Zealand.—Russian Securities Bill in committee.

28th.—Militia Bill committed.—Court of Chancery Bill read

second time,—Bribery Bill read a third time and passed.

31st.—Public Health Bill thrown out,—Stamp Juties Reeal Bill read a second time,—Crime and Outrage (Ireland) Bill read a second time.

Bill read a second time.

August Ist.—Common Law Procedure Bill committed.—

Metropolitan Sewers Bill read a third time and passed.—

Scotch Reformatory Schools Bill, Lords' amendments agreed

to.—Sale of Beer Bill, Lords' amendments agreed to.—Crime

and Outrage (Ireland) Bill committed.—Militia (No. 2) Bill

reported.—Board of Health Bill read a first time.

reported.—Board of Health Bill read a first time.
2nd.—Russian Securities Bill in committee.—Public Revenues (No. 2) Bill read a second time.—Supply, Ordnance estimates.—Public Health Bill read a second time.
3rd.—Episcopal and Capitular Estates Bill reported.—
Militia Bill passed.—Crine and Ontrage (Ireland) Bill passed.
—Militia (Uralend and Scotland) Bills passed.—Public Revenue. Militia (Ireland and Scotland) Bills passed.—Public Revenue

4th.—Legislative Council of Canada Bill read a second time. —Public Revenue Bill read a third time and passed.—Appropriation Bill read a first time.—Usury Laws Repeal Bill committed.—Public Health Bill committed.—Bills of Exchange (No. 2) Bill withdrawn.—Bankruptey Bill committed.—Rus-

(No. 2) Bill withdrawn.—Bankruptey Bill committed.—Russian Scenrities Bill as amended considered.

5th.—Court of Chancery Bill, Usury Laws Repeal Bill, and Episcopal and Capitular Estates Bill passed.

7th.—West India Encumbered Estates Bill reported.—Legislative Council (Canada) Bill committed -Public Health Bill, and Russian Government Scenrities Bill passed.

8th.—Bribery Bill, Lords' amendments considered.—India Affairs, Sir C. Wood's statement.—Bankruptey Bill and Common Law Procedure Bill passed.

Affairs, Sir C. Wood's statement.—Bankruptcy Bill and Common Law Procedure Bill passed.

9th.—Appropriation Bill passed.—Legislative Canada Bill passed.—West India Encumbered Estates Bill passed.

11th.—New Writs for Marylebone, and for Canterbury, Cambridge, Maldon, Barnstaple, and Hull.—Common Law Procedure Bill, Lords' Amendments agreed to.—Russian Government Securities Bill, Lords' amendments agreed to.

12th .- Prorogation.

A PARLIAMENTARY return has been printed, containing the names of all Governors and Lieutenant-Governors of British Colonics, with the amount of their salaries, dates of their appointments, and other particulars. From this return it appears that there are 45 places at which we have governors, lieutenant-governors, or persons acting in that capacity. Their aggregate salaries amount to 118,846*l*. per annum. The highest salary is 7000*l*, which is given in two cases only, viz., to the Earl of Elgin, Captain-General and Governor-in Chief of Canada; and to Sir G. W. Anderson, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Ceylon. From this point they range downwards to as low as 5001., which is the salary at Montserrat, Nevis, and Heligoland. There is one 6000l. salary, to James Macaulay Higginson, at the Mauritius; and 5000l. is given at Jamaica, to Sir H.

Sale of Beer Bill read a third time and passed.—Scotch Reformatory School Bill read a third time and passed.

31st.—Royal Assent to a number of bills —Bribery Bill read a first time.—Real Estate Charges Bill reported.—Drainage of Royal Roya Cape of Good Hope, to Lieut. General Catheart; at New South Wales, to Sir C. A. Fitzroy; and at Victoria, to Captain Sir C. Hotham. The salary at South Australia is 2000?. Among the present governors there are twelve holding military and four naval rank. The remainder are civilians. The Earl of Elgin is the only peer.

The elections for the five boroughs whose franchise In a elections for the five boroughs whose tranchise had been suspended, have taken place. For Cambridge, Mr. Shafto Adair and Mr. F. Mowatt have been returned; for Canterbury, Mr. Charles Manners Lushington and Sir William Somerville; for Barnstaple, Mr. T. Laurie and Mr. Guinness; for Hull, Mr. William Digby Seymour and Mr. W. Henry Watson; for Maldon, Mr. George Montagu Peacock and Mr. John Brauley Mocca.

John Bramley Moore.

NARRATIVE OF LAW AND CRIME.

THE Trial of Mr. Carden for the Abduction of Miss Eleanor Arbuthnot (see Household Narrative for July, page 157), took place at the Clonmel Assizes on the It excited immense interest in the neighbourhood, and the court-house was crowded, a great number of fashionable ladies being present. Lord Gough, and several of his family were in court. After the case had been opened by the Attorney-General, Miss Eleanor Louisa Arbuthnot was examined. She deposed that on the 2d of July she went to Rathronan church with her two sisters, Mrs. Gough and Miss Arbuthnot, and her friend, Miss Lyndon. It was sacrament Sunday, and they staid the communion. They had gone to church in an open car; but the day being showery, a covered car was brought during service, and in it they returned. Miss Eleanor sat at the further end of the car on the side next the driver, Miss Lyndon sat on the same side; opposite Miss Eleanor sat Miss Arbuthnot, and Mrs. Gough sat next the door. About halfway between the church and Rathronan House, Mrs. Gough exclaimed, "Mr. Carden is coming!" He passed on horseback; turned, and followed the car. When near the lodge-gate, the car suddenly stopped: Mr. Carden appeared at the door, and putting his hand across Miss Lyndon, violently pulled Miss Eleanor; but she was held back by Miss Arbuthnot. "Miss Lyndon, who remained in the car, struck him on the face with her closed hand: I saw him bleeding," continued the witness. "Mr. Carden then let me. Carden then let me go, and pulled Miss Lyndon out of the car. I saw her dragged out by Mr. Carden on the road. Mrs. Gough was then in the car, but she left it soon afterwards: I saw her get out of it. I and my sister, Miss Arbuthnot, were in the car. I was in the place behind the coachman, my sister opposite. Mr. Carden caught my sister and pulled her out. I did not see distinctly how he caught hold of her. She resisted him with all her strength. After her removal I was alone in the car. Mr. Carden came to the car again. He caught hold of both my wrists. He endeavoured to pull me out of the car. I resisted him, by holding on by a strap which was attached to the window. I caught it to prevent myself from being taken out. The strap broke at the moment Mr. Carden had hold of my wrists. The strap was broken by the force with which Mr. Carden pulled me. When the strap gave way, I was pulled down from where I was sitting, to the door of the car, out of the seat on which I had been sitting. raised off the seat and pulled over to the door of the car. Mr. Carden, who was on the step, was still holding the upper part of my body, which was ont of the car. I was leaning out over the edge of the car. My legs and the remainder of my body were in the car. My feet at that time had been drawn nearer the door than they were when I was sitting at the recess. They were drawn close to the door. They had been close to the other end. The length of the car is, as I think, three or four feet. I think my feet had been removed about two feet; the remainder of my body more than that— I think about three feet; I mean by that, the portion of my body that was outside the door. The car at the back had loose leather curtains; the front and

sides are solid. It was over the doorway I was pulled; I think I was about a foot from the doorway. I recovered my position just as I was losing my balance from having put my foot against the opposite side of the car. I did it to save myself from being pulled out. I was at the time on my side. I did not get back to where I had been sitting, but succeeded in getting a seat at the bottom of the car, the place where Miss Lyndon had been sitting. I made every resistance I could. I kicked Mr. Carden in the chest with one of my feet. I was then in the car. Mr. Carden was below me on the step, or on the ground. That occurred at the moment I recovered my position. He was at the time holding me with both his hands by the wrists. He pulled me very hard indeed; my wrists were bruised from the effects of the dragging. I don't know where my sister, Miss Arbuthnot, was at that time. As soon as I recovered my position, I saw her strike him on the back of the head with her closed hand. She was behind Mr. Carden on the road at the time. While I was in the car, after the other ladies had left it, Mr. Carden said, 'Eleanor, it is you I want. He repeated my name frequently. I heard him say to my sister, Mrs. Gough, that he should be hanged. He said that only once. I saw three or four men about the car. One of them was at the back of the car, and tried to pull my sister, Miss Arbuthnot, out. Hé did not succeed. That man tried to pull her out before Mr. Carden tried to do so. The other three men were at the back of the car. I heard Mr. Carden speak to a tall man who was some way from the car, after he had tried to pull me out. He said to that man, 'Pull her out,' pointing to me, 'and don't mind the others.' Mr. Carden was then about three or four yards from the car. That man came over and caught hold of my clothes, and tried to pull me out of the car. My clothes, outer and under, were very much torn. I resisted the attempts of that man. Mr. Carden was on the road at the time, about two or three yards from the car. Just before I was struggling with the tall man, I saw the coachman, James Dwyer, close to the back of the car: he was trying to defend me; he had placed himself there for that purpose. I did not see anything further done. The car proceeded through the gate of Rathronan." Miss Laura Arbuthnot made a similar statement, and briefly described her share in resisting the attack. "When the car stopped, Mr. Carden came the attack. "When the ear stopped, Mr. Carden came to the door, and seized my sister. I struck him on the head. Miss Lyndon struck him. He let my sister go. I was lifted out of the car by Mr. Carden. He did so by force. Mr. Carden had before that pulled Miss Lyndon out. When Mr. Carden pulled me out, I fell and pulled Mr. Carden down. He got up. I did so too, and then saw him seize my sister. I went to try to pull her off; and struck him on the back of the head." She heard Mr. Carden say to a man, pointing to Miss Eleanor—"Take her; don't mind the rest"; and, "Come on, boys," and "I shall he hung for this." Miss Lyndon, the other lady who was in the car, corroborated the statement of the Misses Arbuthnot; and further evidence was given by Dwyer the coachmat, and further evidence was given by Dwyer the coachman. John Magrath deposed that he was standing in the avenue leading to the house, when Mr. Carden and his band passed towards the church, while a carriage stopped near to Captain Gough's gate. Three or four men on footwere there, and one held the gate firm. Mr. Carden rode up; the car was stopped; Carden dismounted and commenced his attack. Magrath, seeing Smithwick the shepherd coming, urged him to hasten on and not let the ladies be killed. Magrath at once engaged in the conflict. He heard Mr. Carden call "Cowards! cowards! why don't you come on?" He received and gave blows; and was driven towards the gate. Here he armed himself with stones; struck Mr. Carden with one, and flung others at the men on the carriage. Miss Eleanor Arbuthnot, witness said, "appeared to face Mr. Carden, and so she would. Carden got in dread of her. You may be confident there was noise enough." John Smithwick, the shepherd, deposed that he came up while Mr. Carden was fighting the ladies; and was struck with a skull-cracker. "Saw Mr. Carden at The Misses Arbuthnot were then in the car. Heard Mr. Carden say, 'It is you I want.' I heard no name.

I hit Mr. Carden with his whip. I saw a pistol in Mr. Carden's side-pocket, and a belt round his waist. I took up stones and used them. Saw Magrath struck by two men with skull-crackers. Saw Mr. Carden on the step of the car. I made towards him. He retreated, and cried out, 'Murder, boys, why don't you fire?' to his own boys. I was cut severely on the head. Mr. Carden fled to his carriage, and at once went off at full speed. For twenty miles he headed the pursuit: then he was taken. Mr. M'Cullagh, the police-officer who captured Mr. Carden, deposed that he took from the prisoner's person a loaded pistol, and that he found in the prisoner's carriage two other pistols, one of them a revolver, both loaded, with two bludgeons or skull-crackers. He also found in the carriage a bag containing bottles of chloroform, Goulard's mixture, sal-volatile, and various other fluids; and there was another bag containing a bottle of iodine. He found, moreover, in the carriage, a lady's crochet jacket, a pair of satin slippers, a coil of rope, two balls of strong twine, a wig, air cushions, an opera-glass, and a coat, torn and bloody. James Johnston, a man who accompanied M'Cullagh in pursuit of Mr. Carden, "took from his person a clasp-knife, a memorandum-book, and a black lace veil." The Attorney-General read the following passage from the memorandum-book: -" Lock the demesne gate, and bully and baffle all pursuers, but do not endanger life. Lead people to suspect I am shut up in the tower. Rake the gravel at the house to remove tracks; and give Johnston a hint to be a friend and mislead the pursuit. Do not forward my letters, but write to me yourself to the Conservative Club, St. James's-street, London. Look after and protect the men who went with me." Dr. James Shiel deposed that two of the bottles contained chloroform, one valerian, and another coculus indicus. Mr. Carden's counsel, in defence, admitted that a gross outrage had been committed, but submitted that the actual crime of abduction had not been completed, and that the prisoner could only be found guilty of an attempt at abduction. He called Dr. Forsyth, a medical man, to show that Mr. Carden had not purchased chloroform to make the lady insensible, in order that he might carry out the horrible design imputed in one count of the indictment. Dr. Forsyth narrated what took place when he supplied Mr. Carden with two bottles of chloroform. Walking Mr. Carden with two bottles of chrotostal. through his surgery, Mr. Carden asked him what was the best thing for a lady subject to hysterics. "I said chloroform. He said he knew a lady subject to them. I asked him were they accompanied by spasms, and he said they were. I then said, 'Give her from ten to twenty drops of chloroform in a little water.'" Crossexamined by the Attorney-General. Dr. Forsyth said that ten or twenty drops were a dose; that each bottle contained about one hundred and eighty drops; that fifty drops would produce stupefaction; that he did not usually give chloroform to men as a remedy for hysterical ladies; that he had never once heard the name of Miss Eleanor Arbuthnot mentioned. "You did not ask for whom he intended these things?"—"I did not." whom he intended these things?"—"I did not."
"Which did you think it would be, right or wrong, to
ask him?"—"I formed no idea about it: I did not wish
to pry into any matter of the kind." "What did you
mean by that? had you any suspicion?"—"Not
the most remote." "Then, why did you use the word
"pry?""—"From his position and rank in society, I
did not wish to ask questions." The evidence having
heen taken, a discussion arose as to whether there had been taken, a discussion arose as to whether there had been a sufficient removal of Miss Eleanor Arbuthnot from the car; and it was at length agreed that there was not sufficient removal to constitute a felony. The jury found the prisoner "Not guilty" of the felony, but "Guilty" of an attempt to commit it.

A second trial took place on the following day, the

A second trial took place on the following day, the 29th, when Carden and his three associates, Henry Atkinson, James Atkinson, and Patrick Kinnealy, were charged wth committing a felonious assault upon John Smithwick. A collateral issue was committed to the jury upon a legal point. It was contended for the defence, that the felony of which Mr. Carden was acquitted on the previous day was one and the same with the cutting and wounding of Smithwick. On the other side it was contended that Mr. Carden had not been acquitted of the felony or felonies charged in the

indictment. Upon this point issue was joined; and evidence was brought to prove the assault. The question was submitted to the jury. For a long time they could not make up their minds; and at seven o'clock the judge told them that if they were enclosed for the the judge told them that if they were enclosed for the night they would get no refreshment till Monday. Whereupon one juror said. "We will all be dead before that time!" another, "Will your lordship allow us to send for our greatcoats?" a third, "Could your lordship direct us to find a verdict?" Once more they retired; but about eight o'clock there was still one who disagreed; and they petitioned for a few minutes more. In brief space they returned, and handed in this verdict—"We find that the a quittal of the charge this verdict..." We find that the acquittal of the charge of abduction is not an acquittal of the felony or felonies in this indictment." They were then discharged. On the 31st Mr. Carden was again tried, for the assault on John Smithwick. Here the jury, after five minutes' deliberation, returned a verdict of "Not Guilty;" and the smooncement was hailed with cheers,—the ladies waving their handkerchiefs, and the observe heims school by the group without. Before cheers being echoed by the crowd without. Before Mr. Justice Ball passed sentence for the attempt at abduction, Mr. Carden endeavoured to explain some of the darkest features of the case against him. He said that he did not wish to palliate the heinous crime he had committed, nor to influence the court as to the punishment it would inflict; but he did desire to state that the main positions of the Attorney-General in his opening speech were untrue. "The first is, that I was influenced in this attempt by any degree of malice either towards the young lady hyself or any member of her family; secondly that I had the slightest idea or knowledge in the world of the delicate state of health of Mrs. Gough; and the third is that which I would disclaim with the deepest indignation, that I had the remotest intention of using any of those drugs whatsoever for the production of stupifying effects, or the production of any effect inconsistent with the dictates of common humanity." He gave this explanation of the chloroform and other medicines found in his carriage, "There were various other medicines in the carriage, which I had collected from time to time, according as they suggested themselves to my mind. One of them was iodine, which I intended for a local application; I need not mention what that was. The sal-volatile and valerian I bought before the chloroform was pur-chased, and therefore they could not have been got as antidotes. But I laboured under this disadvantagethere was brought up, apparently in my favour, but in reality against me, one of the worst witnesses that ever appeared in a court of justice. The character of Dr. Forsyth is well known in this county. He is a clever man, a book-worm, and is even in private life badly able to express himself; therefore you may judge of his confusion in this court. I must tell you the real facts. Almost immediately before I made the attempt, it suggested itself to my mind, that such extraordinary excitement might produce hysterical affections; and as I did not know how to treat them-fainting, or that sort of thing, I might have managed—and as I was afraid I would, under the circumstances, be unable to give up the young lady to the first doctor, I thought it better to get some advice on the subject. Accordingly, I waited on Dr. Forsyth. He described to you the conversation in the garden; in the course of which I said, 'By the in the garden; in the course of which I said, 'By the the way, a lady, a friend of mine, is subject to hysterics; are they dangerous?' He said, 'Yes.' I said 'Could they kill a person?' He replied, 'Something near it.' 'What is the best thing for them?' I inquired. 'Chloroform,' said he. I asked the quantities. 'Twenty drops in water,' was the reply, or, what he forgot to tell you, 'thirty drops applied externally.' He took his pocket handle replied it. rolled it. He took his pocket-handkerchief out, rolled it up deliberately, and showed me how to hold it; and remarked that it should be kept at a distance, if insensibility was not to be produced, for the purpose of admitting atmospheric air. He told me he was in the habit of using a sponge for the purpose. I procured the second bottle, fearing the first might be broken. So particular was I about the quantity, that I placed a gutta percha band round a glass, so as to mark precisely the necessary quantity, fearing that the rolling of the

carriage would prevent my dropping it accurately. I applied it to myself, and found that its effect was certainly sedative; but as it gave me a headache and made me sick, I determined that it should be the last remedy on earth I would be tempted to employ." In passing sentence, Mr. Justice Ball dwelt with the utmost severity on the enormity, and, happily, now the rarity of the crime; declared that he could find no mitigating circumstances; and sentenced the prisoner "to be imprisoned for two years, and kept to hard labour during that period." The accomplices will be tried at the next assizes. The s'ate of public opinion and feeling excited in Tipperary by this atrocious case, is thus described by a correspondent of the Cork Examiner:—"I have myself heard several gentlemen, many of whose names were on the county panel, palliating the crime of Mr. Carden, and speaking in strong terms of indignation of what they call 'the persecution' on the part of the government. The extreme amount of punishment which can be awarded for the offence of which he has been convicted is an imprisonment of two years and a fine, and this they look upon as more than proportioned to the gravity of his offence. A general expression, too, in use among this class of persons is 'that he was too good for her,'that is to say, that the personal advantages, high birth, and good fortune of Mr. Carden made it rather a con-descension on the part of that gentleman to run away with a lady possessed of thirty thousand pounds' fortune, hut who was only the daughter of an army clothier; and they appear to be rather indignant at her presumption in having an opinion of her own upon the subject. Among the humbler classes, more particularly the female portion, this feeling exists to a far greater extent even. The old feeling of respect for aristocratic descent still appears to possess a very strong influence upon the people in this part of the country, and makes them inclined to take the side of the gentleman against what they consider the parvenu; and a not wholly-extinguished admiration for deeds that in the old times used to be considered gallant, or were of a dare-devil character, inclines them to look with great toleration upon this mode of wooing a bride. The phrase used by persons of a more respectable rank, 'that he was too good for her,' is repeated with great energy by their her, is repeated with great energy by their poorer neighbours. Nay, so strong is this feeling that the popular, and particularly the female popular, indignation was not against Mr. Carden, but against Miss Arbuthnot. I have been assured that great fears were entertained lest the young lady should be hooted in the streets, and I have myself heard crowds of amazons in the neighbourhood of the court-house express their anger that 'such a fine man should be put out of the way for the like of her.'" At the Derby assizes on the 29th ult. seven men were tried for the wilful Murder of Mr. William Leonard Bagshawe. The evidence was the same with that which

tried for the wilful Murder of Mr. William Leonard Bagshawe. The evidence was the same with that which had previously been given before the coroner. Mr. Bagshawe, a young man, had recently resided at one of his mansions in Derbyshire—Wormhill Hall, near Tideswell. He was an ardent sportsman. He had the exclusive right of fishing the Wye for a distance of three miles; and he was much annoyed by the nightly robberies of fish by poachers. On the night of the 19th, he and Captain Partricge and the Reverend Mr. Halford, with a keeper, went out in search of poachers. Near Miller's Dale tollbar, they discovered about a dozen men busy spearing fish—holding lighted candless near the water to attract the trout. Mr. Bagshawe smuch excited, and wanted to attack the foe at once; but his friends induced him to obtain more assistance. A farmer and his three sons and another man were speedily procured, with a large bull-dog. A dash was made at the poachers; they fired twice—whether at the dog or Mr. Bagshawe's party is not at all clear; then a hand-to-hand conflict with guns, sticks, and spears, followed. Mr. Bagshawe struggled with two or three mcn in the water, and sustained fatal hurts—his skull was supposed by his having been trodden upon in the fight. Two of the poachers, Milne and Taylor, were secured; the rest escaped. Mr. Bagshawe was conveyed to an inn; where he died next day. Only two of

the men were apprehended at the time of the affray: it was sought to implicate the others by a number of circumstances tending to show that they belonged to creumstances tending to show that they belonged to the party who were spearing fish in the Wye. Mr. Greaves, a magistrate of the county, and executor to the late Reverend W. Bagshawe, produced a lease from the crown, whereby the right of fishery in the river Wer at the place in question, was leased to be deriver. Wye, at the place in question, was leased to his testator; and he stated that he had not only given the deceased verbal permission to use the fishery and preserve the fish, but had also written him a note to that effect; which was produced. For the defence, it was contended that the unfortunate deceased had no authority to apprehend persons poaching in the Wye. Mr. Justice Maule, however, ruled that Mr. Greaves was proved to be the owner of this private right of fishery, and that he had authorised Mr. Bagshawe to preserve the fish; which would include an authority to apprehend poachers. It was then contended that the evidence utterly failed against several of the prisoners: it did not show any common design to resist apprehension, and therefore the particular person who struck the fatal blow must be pointed out. Mr. Bagshawe seemed to have more desire to punish the poachers on the spot than to apprehend them. In any case the crime was only manslaughter. The judge explained the law to the jury; and pointed out, that if the poachers really believed the intention was to beat them and not to apprehend them, death caused by their resistance would not amount to murder. After a short consultation, the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty" as regarded all the prisoners.

An atrocious case of Murder was tried at the Exeter assizes. Harvey, a sweep of Buckland Brewer, was accused of murdering Mary Richards, at Little Torrington. From the testimony of many witnesses, and from the dying declarations of the girl, the crime was clearly brought home to the prisoner. Mary Richards had been taking home some gloves to Torrington; on her return, Harvey got into conversation with her, and subsequently dogged her steps into a field, and offered her violence. She resisted; he took a hammer from his pocket, struck her on the head so as to fracture her skull, and thus compelled her submission. He then stole some currants and saffron from her basket, and left her in her helpless condition. She was found next morning, alive; and she lived for many days after, with intervals of consciousness which enabled her to indentify her murderer. The monster was found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged. The sentence has been executed, the criminal having confessed his guilt.

A case of Abduction was tried at the Appleby assizes on the 4th instant. John Atkinson was indicted for the offence of unlawfully taking Anne Jane Ward, a girl under the age of sixteen, out of the custody of Jane under the age of sixteen, out of the custody of Jane Bishop, who had the lawful charge of her. Miss Jemima Bishop kept a boarding school at Ivy-house, Appleby, where Miss Ward was placed by her parents, her father being a gentleman of fortune residing in the neighbourhood. The prisoner was organist of the parish church at Appleby, and gave lessons to the young ladies. In consequence of its coming to her knowledge that too much familiarity was exhibited between Miss Ward and the prisoner, Miss Bishop dismissed him from the school. Some time after this Miss Bishop learned that some communication had passed between the prisoner and Miss Ward, and that Miss Ward had sent him a locket. She therefore wrote requesting him to return the locket, as Miss Ward had no right to give it to him, nor ought he to have received it; that she could attribute this act only to the childish folly of Miss Ward, who was only twelve years of age. On a second application the locket was returned. Soon afterwards Miss Ward cloped in the night with Atkinson. Miss Bishop pursued them to Gretna. On arriving at Sark tollbar, which is the first house in Scotland, just over the border, and which is kept by a Mr. Murray, who performs the greater part of the runaway marriages at Gretna, she ascertained that a young man and a young lady, answering the description of the prisoner and her pupil, had been there that morning, between seven and eight o'cluck, and had been married, according to the law of Scotland, by Murray, and she saw in Murray's

register of his marriages a marriage certificate, signed by the prisoner and Miss Ward. Miss Bishop accompanied by a police officer, continued the pursuit, and the runaways were apprehended at Carlisle. Ward expressed great reluctance to go back with Miss Bishop, and said she would stay with her husband, the prisoner, to whom she had been married. The prisoner was then taken before a magistrate and committed to was the take his trial. On searching him the following letters were found upon him, in the handwriting of Miss Ward:—"My dear John,—I received your lines and fully understand what they mean and I give my cousent to all your proposals. It is a great comfort to me to think that at last I have got your heart a little my way. You never will find me unfaithful; so, with kind love, helieve me, yours ever affectionately, ANNIE JANE WARD. Your note gave me such pleasure this morning WARD. Your note gave me such pleasure this morning that I could not take my breakfast, I am so glad that you have given up that formal name by which you used to call me my dear John." "I vy house.—My dearest John,—You have no idea of the joy with which I received your letter. You asked me to say one word. I think it will be 'yes,' and you asked me to fix the day and way of escape. I shall say next Thursday week, and to get we in the morning and he dressed shoky and to get up in the morning and be dressed about seven o'clock; then Bella will leave the front door off the catch. I am to leave it open to set our tyrant off her guard, and then to slip down the street, but I shall leave you to fix the place we will meet, but at all events it must be retired. You need not have had any misgivings in laying open your heart before me. You might have been sure I should only be too happy at your doing so. I should have enclosed another stamp for the one you sent, but old Crossy takes care to keep them herself, and if I ask her for one she will know who it is for; and now, John, when you write to Bella send something for me, and say if you accord to my arrangement; and now, with kindest and truest love, believe me, ever your affectionate, sincere, and true Annie. Tuesday, March 12, 1854.—I cannot safely write with anything but pencil." "Ivy-house, Appleby.—My dear John,-I am quite ready to join you at the place you mentioned, and will, if it is possible, be with you at a quarter to one on Thursday morning. I think I at a quarter to one on Indrsday morning. Ithink is will not call at your house, as I am not sure which it is, and a mistake might not be pleasant. But I think, if I go straight up to Battleborough, and do not linger, it would be safer. I have a white dress, but it might arouse suspicion; so I will just keep on my every-day. one. I shall set my watch with the real time the night before, so I think we shall manage it nicely. You must excuse these bad lines, for they are written very hurrically, and believe me to be, dear John, ever your affectionate and true, Annie. Do not tell Bella anything about our escape, for she does not wish me to fly; thing about our escape, for she does not wish me to fly; but I can get away myself." It was evident, from this correspondence, that the medium of communication between Miss Ward and the prisoner had been the servant Bella. It appeared, then, that in pursuance of the arrangement mentioned in the last letter, the prisoner had gone to a young farmer named Brass, whom he had persuaded to lend him his father's shandry and do the him can be resulted to the head persuaded to lend the him to the heading. and drive him and a young lady from the boarding-school to Gretna, and that he was to be at Battleborough, which is just out of the town of Appleby, at a quarterpast twelve o'clock on the night of the 24th of May. He went there with his shandry, and in about three-quarters of an hour the prisoner, accompanied by a young lady, arrived, and he drove them on to Gretna, where he was present at their marriage, and was with where he was present at their marriage, and was with them when they were taken into custody on their return to Carlisle. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned in the county jail for nine months. Miss Ward is said to possess 10,000. in her own right, and it is believed that the marriage is a valid one.

Mary Anne Brough, who Murdered her Six Children at Esher in June last (see Household Narrative for June, p. 132), was tried on the 9th inst. at Guildford Assizes. She was defended on the plea of insanity. Dr. Forbes Winslow, Dr. Daniel, and Dr. Engledue, all expressed a belief that the murders had been committed while the prisoner was suffering from a temporary in-

sanity—a homicidal and suicidal impulse beyond her control. She was still suffering from disease of the brain. In summing up, Mr. Justice Erle cautioned the jury, that the plea of "uncontrollable impulse" in bar of conviction, was a dangerous one, and required to be well weighed, for every crime was committed under some impulse. If the jury should be of opinion that, owing to the unfortunate relation in which she stood with hr husband at the time, the prisoner was induced to meditate the commission of some acts of violence either towards herselter to thers, and that this created an excited condition, which, operating upon her brain in its diseased condition, drove her to a state of temporary insanity, during which she committed the act with which she was charged, he was bound to tell them that this would not excuse her from the consequences, and it would be their duty to find hr guilty of the crime of wilful murder. The jury consulted for two hours, and then returned a verdict of "Not Guilty," on the ground of insanity.

An important Question of Copyright has been decided

by the House of Lords, upon a writ of error brought upon the unanimous judgment of the Court of Excheupon the unanimous judgment of the Court of Exche-quer. The parties to the suit were the music-publishers Mr. Jeffrey and Mr. Boosey. The facts of the case are those:—In 1831, Bellimi the composer, then residing in Milan, assigned the copyright of "La Sonnambula" to Ricardi, also a resident in Milan. Ricardi came to England in the same year, and assigned the copyright to Mr. Boosey, who published the opera, complying with the usual regulations. Subsequently, Mr. Jeffrey published a cavatina from the opera, without licence from Boosey. Hence the legal proceedings. The question was, whether Ricardi, an alien, could assign a copyright to an English subject? The Court of Exchequer decided that he could not, and a verdict was entered for Jeffrey. The Court of Exchequer Chamber reversed this decision on appeal; and then the case was carried this decision on appeal; and then the case was carried before the Honse of Lords. After arguments, the judges were consulted, when Mr. Justice Crompton, Mr. Justice Williams, Mr. Justice Brile, Mr. Justice Maule, and Mr. Justice Coleridge expressed the opinion that the publication in this country by Jeffrey gave Boosey a right of action against him, inasmuch as that the assignment of the copyright and pro-perty therein was a complete and valid assignment. Lord Chief Justice Jervis, the Chief Baron, Mr. Baron Parke, and Mr. Baron Alderson, intimated a contrary opinion. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Brougham, and Lord St. Leonards, concurred with the minority, holding the law to be, that a foreigner, residing out of England cannot make a valid assignment of a copyright; but if he resided here, subject to the law, and published his work, then the law would protect him. The judgment of the Court of Exchequer Chamber was then reversed.

An afflicting case of Destitution has transpired in a

An afflicting case of Destitution has transpired in a coroner's inquest lately held on the body of a child named Charles Guvin. His parents were a French couple, who, having been driven from their native land by the recent revolutions there, arrived here about two years ago, their ultimate object being emigration to America. But their means were so completely exhaasted that in a short period they were reduced to the utmost poverty. Their furniture was seized for rent, and they were compelled to give up their lodgings in Southampton Row, and turn into the streets, in which they would have had to wander but for the humanity of the mistress of a lodging-house in Rathbone Place, who allowed them to occupy a room until their condition was bettered. In this apartment the family slept upon shavings, it being denuded of every particle of furniture. Their chief, and indeed only food, consisted of boiled onions and bread, given them by the other inmates of the house. The little boy, a most beautiful child, according to the description of the witnesses, gradually pined away, while its parents bore all the indications of dire want, the father having the appearance of a living skeleton. Medical aid was not procured for the child until it was too late.

The capital sentence on the Spaniard, Yzquierdo, convicted last month at the Hertford assizes, of the murder of a boy, has been commuted to penal servitude for life, on the ground that it is unknown what took place between the boy and his murderer—whether the Spaniard received any provocation.

English. Religious feuds run high among them. On the 12th of July the Orangemen gave offence by a demonstration; the Roman Catholics treasured the remembrance of the insult. Subsequently races were held; for the occasion a liquor-booth was kept open all night by a Mr. M'Intire; here the Orangemen assembled, and a fiddler played party tunes. Early in the morning the Catholics collected, armed, and a stacked the tent; there was a desperate fight, and M'Intire and another man were so much injured that they were left in a critical state. A toll-keeper, M'Culloch, was attracted to the spot by the noise; he was immediately attacked and beaten so ferociously that he died in an hour or two. The police arrested a number of the rioters, but matters still looked so threatening that a despatch was sent to Glasgow for soldiers, and fifty of the eighty-second regiment arrived during the day. Fortunately, however, there was no necessity to employ them.

The case of Pierce Somerset Butler against the Viscount Mountgarret has been tried at the Kilkenny Assizes. It was a suit instituted by Mr. Pierce Butler, the nephew of the late Colonel Butler, to recover certain estates from Lord Mountgarret, the alleged illegitimate son of the late Henry Butler. The circumstances which transpired on the trial are of an extraordinary and romantic kind. Edmund Butler, the son of the eighth Lord Mountgarret, had four

A Riot, with loss of life, has taken place at Airdrie, in Scotland. The greater part of the population of that town are miners, of a mixed race of Irish, Scotch, and

certain estates from Lord Mountgarret, the alleged illegitimate son of the late Henry Butler. The circumstances which transpired on the trial are of an extraordinary and romantic kind. Edmund Butler, the son of the eighth Lord Mountgarret, had four sons. The eldest, Edmund, was created Earl of Kilkenny; the second was Somerset, the third Henry, the fourth was the late Colonel Butler. The Earl of Kilkenny was a luratic and had no issue. Somerset Kilkenny was a lunatic, and had no issue: Somerset had no issue; and if Henry had no legitimate issue, the estates would belong to the issue of Colonel Butler. In 1794, Henry Butler, a man of great personal attractions, seduced a Mrs. Barrington, fled with her to the conti-nent, spent his fortune, became addicted to play, and deserted Mrs. Barrington, who died abroad in great misery. For some years there was no trace of his career, but in 1809 he was at Brighton. At the same time a Mrs. Colebrook, widow of a Colonel Colebrook, described as a most fascinating woman, and possessed of 1500l. a year in jointure, to be forfeited in case she married again, came to Brighton. She met Henry Butler; a connexion ensued; a child was born; and to avoid scandal, they buried themselves in the solitude of London, attended by a faithful servant named Sarah Stride. The child died; and another, subsequently Stride. The child died; and another, subsequently born, also died. In the year 1810, the pair proceeded to Edinburgh, there to be privately married. But before this could be accomplished, a young Irishman named Taaffe supplanted Butler, and in his absence supplied his place. In 1811, Butler returned one day to Edinburgh; and Taaffe being in Mrs. Colebrook's bedroom, the servant was ordered to keep Butler out of the house. Butler, however, forced his way in; and Mrs. Colebrook, locking Taaffe in her room, intercepted Butler on the stairs, and taking him to another apartment, summoned witnesses, and espoused him according to Scotch usage. For some time they lived as man and wife; but want of money driving Butler out of the way, Taaffe reappeared; and Mrs. Colebrook knowing Butler could cause her jointure to be taken away, fled on boarn smack with Taaffe to Berwick, in disguise, and lived with him near Whitby. Meanwhile, Butler went to Harrowgate; formed an intimacy with a Miss Harrison; and married her there, in the parish church. That lady is now alive, and is the mother of Lord Mountgarret. In the meantime, Taaffe, against the wish of his father, married Mrs. Colebrook; but subsequently, finding that she had been actually married to Butler, he went away to Italy, and never returned. Mrs. Colebrook fell into great poverty, and entered a suit against Taaffe to force him to maintain her as his wife; but Taaffe's father met the suit by showing that she had been previously married to Buder; so the action failed. Somerset Butler died in 1826, Henry in 1843, and the Earl of Kilkenny. The claim of the plaintif founded on the alleged illegitimacy of Lord Mountains. garret, then accrued; but it was stated that he has not, till now, been able to assert it for want of means. He

now sought to eject Lord Mountgarret from the succession, inasmuch as the marriage with Mrs. Colebrook was valid according to the Scotch law, and consequently the marriage with Miss Harrison was illegal. Evidence was brought to prove the marriage between Henry Butler and Mrs. Colebrook: and the trial, of four days' duration, terminated on the 5th instant, when the jury returned a verdict for the complainant, with 6d. costs. They were engaged three hours in coming to this conclusion; and so great and painful was the excitement in the court, that a gentleman named Brown was seized with a fit on hearing the verdict. The property at stake is about 10,000% a year, and a contingent peerage.

Mr. Francis Robert Newton, and Mr. William

Philip Newton, the sons of a gentleman residing in Curzon Street, were brought before the Lambeth police on the 12th inst., on a charge of Assault. Mr. Stewart Ker, a gentleman residing in Brompton Crescent, went with his wife to Beulah Spa. In the gardens, he was assaulted by the prisoners. Francis Newton, holding a heavy whip, with the thong wound round his wrist, demanded an "explanation," which Mr. Ker refused to give; whereupon Francis beat him over the head with the handle, and William struck him once with a stick. The blows of the whip caused a great loss of blood; Mr. Ker was cerried off; and it was found that he had suffered a concussion of the brain. It was proved by medical evidence that he was not even in a fit state to be examined in his own room: he could not recognise his wife, nor move his hands, nor open his mouth, nor hear what was said to him. On the 16th, the dangerous symptoms not having abated, the prisoners were remanded for a week. Bail was refused for Francis, and he was sent to Horsemonger Lane Gaol; but William was liberated upon heavy recognisances. The origin of the assault has not transpired.

At the Central Criminal Court, on the 14th inst., William Shepherd pleaded "guilty" to the charge of Embezzling 3l. 5s., the property of his employer, Mr. Fenwick. The prisoner received an excellent character: he had heen in business in the city for many years, but, in consequence of reduced circumstances, he had been compelled to take a situation. The recorder was about compelled to take a situation. The recorder was account pass sentence, when the prisoner remarked, that he admitted he had received the money, but he had debited himself for the amount in the prosecutor's books; he did not intend to appropriate it, but his pocket had been picked, and he had been unable to replace it. The recorder then observed, that this was not a case of embezzlement, but of debt. Shepherd was allowed to relead "not coultry" and he was acquitted.

allowed to plead "not guilty," and he was acquitted.
On the 17th, Henry William Hall was convicted of
Setting Fire to a Dwelling-house, with intent to defraud the Westminster Fire-office. The evidence was circumstantial, but conclusive. Hall kept a coffee-house in Fleet Street; he insured the contents for an exorbitant sum; one night the place was left untenanted-a fire broke out, and it was consumed. Hall made a large claim on the insurance-office; but afterwards he absconded. Sentence, transportation for life.

The Courts-Mortal on Lieutenant Perry and Lieutenant Greer of the 46th Regiment (see Household Narrative for last month, p. 159) have led to further proceedings, which have excited great public interest. It will be remembered that Lieut. Perry was first tried, on the charge of having violently assaulted Lieut. Greer by striking him on the head with a candlestick, and that Perry's defence was a series of unwounded insultant ill. Perry's defence was, a series of unprovoked insult and illusage. Lieut. Greer was next brought to trial for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, the prosecutor being Colonel Garrett, the commanding officer of the regiment. In the first trial of Lieut. Perry, he was found guilty of the charge, and sentenced to be dismissed from the service, but unanimously recommended to lenient consideration on account of the great provocation he had received. However, it appears, the Judge Advocate-General, on perusing the evidence, found that certain questions had been put, which ought to have been rejected, and certain evidence refused which ought to have been taken: he therefore recommended the Queen not to confirm the sentence. A second court-martial on Lieut. Perry, arising out of the previous trial, commenced its proceedings on the 29th ult. The charges were, that on

the trial of Lieutenant Greer, Perry, in a letter to Colonel Upton, made certain statements, to the effect that when he made a complaint in Dublin, Colonel Garrett resproached him and called him "a fool" for his pains; that Perry had sent a letter to Colonel Garrett threatening an appeal to the general of the district; and that Captain Nicholas aided and abetted others in ill-treating young officers; all of which statements Lieutenant Perry knew to be false and slanderous. Major-General Wetherall appeared as prosecutor, and stated that the court had been convened in order that Lieutenant Perry court had been convened in order that Lieutenant Perry might have the fullest opportunity of substantiating his assertions. The witnesses examined for the prosecutor were Colonel Garrett, Major Maxwell, Major Fyffe, Captain Sandwith, Captain Nicholas, Lieutenant Dunscombe, Lieut. W. Waldey, Lieut. Dallas, Lieut. Curtis, Lieut. Hewellyn, Lieut. A. Waldey, Lieut. Fane, Lieut. Forde, Lieut. Greer, Adjutant M'Alister, Lieut, Hesketh, and Captain Chip Carphell A. Acceptaint for the Garage. and Captain Colin Campbell. Agreat variety of questions were put to the witnesses, and other stories of ill-usage were frequently alluded to. Generally speaking, in all matters relating to the charge, the officers examined declared that they "could not remember;" they believed Colonel Garrett could not have used the words imputed to him; they never heard him reproach Lieutenant Perry. Some of the officers showed decided dislike of Lieutenant Perry: one said he was shunned because of his temper; another on account of his swaggering manner, his contempt for everything regimental and military, his supposed debauched habits, and other imputations of that kind. Colonel Garrett did not remember ever to have received a letter threatening to appeal to the general of the district. The tenor of Major Maxwell's evidence was, that the other officers had good reason to complain of Perry; who, it was believed, had told people in Dublin that one of the officers was known by a very ugly name, which he would not repeat. With respect to the conduct of Captain Nicholas there was an unanimity of evidence that he did not aid and abet others in annoying young officers, but that he was, on the contrary, most kind and obliging. The witnesses could not remember anything, when specifically put, that criminated Captain Nicholas. One officer, in particular, Lieut. W. T. Waldey, denied ever having heard Captain Nicholas use opprobrious language—such as calling one young officer "a b — son of a b of an ensign," or ever having stated, in writing, that Nicholas used those words. Upon which Perry handed up a letter written by Waldey, in which such a state-ment was made. With respect to the opinion of Lieument was made. With respect to the opinion of Lieutenant Perry's character entertained by his brother officers, nearly all of them described him as a man of "disagreeable and forward manners." One of the witnesses, Captain Campbell, who had not been much on any special military duty with Perry, said—"My own reasons for shunning him are as follows: his imperiment familiarity, his general depraved habits, a disgusting gesture he made use of towards a friend of mine, and the general difficulty I had, during the short time he was under my command, in keeping him within the bounds of discipline. That is all." Pressed to describe the "disgusting gesture," he said, that Acting Adjutant Shervington came one day to his room in a state of great excitement, saying that he had never been so insulted in his life. "I asked him what was the matter. He said he had occasion to hand an official memorandum to lieutenant, then Ensign Perry; who made a gesture of wiping his posteriors with it, and then handed it back to him." Upon this charge being made, Lieutenant Perry called for the production of certain letters; and after some cross-questioning, in order to make the production of the letters formally correct, it was agreed that the letters should be produced. This was done. The letters consisted of a correspondence between Major Fyffe, Colonel Garrett, Lieutenant Shervington, and Lieutenant Perry. Major Fyffe in May, reported Perry under arrest for the disgusting gesture above alluded to, as well as sulkiness at drill, and absence from parades. as well as sulkiness at drill, and absence from paraces, Colonel Garrett, "judging Lieutenant Perry by his antecedents," writes that he was "not surprised" at what had occurred; and instantly ordered a courtmential on Perry. To this Perry replied by referring the gesture to a "high flow of spirits" arising from excite-

ment; and being on intimate terms with Lieutenant Shervington, Perry says that what he did was "merely heant as a joke," "an unthinking boyish trick," for which he had apologised to Lieut. Shervington and Major Fyffe. Colonel Garrett was not satisfied with this-believing the contempt to have been "designed, wilful, and premeditated;" and called for statements other than those of Lieutenant Perry; "whose acts," he added, "were a tissue of opposition to the authority of the commanding-officer, and could not be allowed to pass." Perry wrote to Shervington, calling upon him to state his belief as to the intention with which the gesture was performed. Shervington replied-" I have to acquaint you, that the opinion, I gave, when reporting the cir-cumstance, remains unaltered, namely, that you acted in a thoughtless and inconsiderate manner, without the most distant intention of showing contempt for authority, or committing a breach of discipline. unconvinced, Colonel Garrett did not press the courtmartial, as Major Fyffe was willing to accept the apology. As an illustration of Lieutenant Perry's impertinent familiarity, Captain Campbell said he had ealled him familiarity, Captain Campbell said he had called him "Colin," his Christian name; and he did not wish to be called so by Perry. But it was shown that this only occurred once. The case for the prosecution occupied eleven days. Lieutenant Perry then proceeded with his defence. The witnesses called by him were Mr. Darvill, his solicitor, Captain and Paymaster Alexis Corcoran, Captain John Chambers, late of the forty-sixth but now of the fourth West York Millitia, Acjutant M'Alister, Licutenant W. T. Waldey, Major Stuart, late of the forty-sixth, Private Edward Lawler, Mr. Perry's servant, and Licutenant Lennard, late of Mr. Perry's servant, and Lieutenant Lennard, late of the forty-sixth. Mr. Darvill deposed that he wrote the letter to Colonel Upton, upon the statements of which the present charges against Perry are based, and that Perry signed it. The letter was drawn up on infor-Perry signed it. The letter was drawn up on information given to Mr. Darvill by a reporter of the press, upon whose statements he thought he could rely; and it was necessary, because Perry had not been permitted to cross-examine the witnesses. Captain Coreoran deposed that practical jokes were common in the regiment; that Mr. Perry complained to him, and that he advised Mr. Perry to carry his complaints first to the fieldofficers and next to the colonel. Mr. Perry told him
that on reporting, Colonel Garrett said he was a fool for hia pains, and like a child just escaped from his mother's apron-strings. He then advised Perry to apply to the general of the district: and he believed Perry had threatened to do so. He further stated that he believed Lieutenant Perry was shunned because he reported the officers who annoyed him. He had always found him kind and obliging, and remarked that he spent "the greater part of his time when off duty in playing on the cornopean with another young officer." Captain Chambers also spoke to the habit of practical jokes. Lieutenant Curtis had told him that Colonel Garrett said Perry was a fool for his pains; he had heard it stated that Perry had threatened to report to the general of the district. Captain Chambers described how much he and others had "drawn" Knapp and Waldey; but he was positive that Captain Nicholas was not present. He further stated that Mr. Perry had always behaved "like a gentleman." The above-mentioned letter of Lieutenant W. T. Waldy, handed in to the court by the prisoner, was now read. It was as follows:—" Windsor, June 12. My dear Perry,-If you are really going to exchange, I wish you would mention to your servant, Lawler, that I should wish to take him after you leave. These are very jolly quarters: lots of women, and we have a drag for Ascot, and are going in grand style. You owe me 3l.—that is, I owe it to you. I hope you may live till you get it. I have a good mind to exchange myself, being pretty well tired of the 'South Devon.' The drill is worse than ever, beginning at 7 A. M., and very often till 6 o'clock P. M. We are obliged to ask leave to go to London; although there may be no parade on that day, it is all the same. How does Knapp bear his lieutenancy? I think he will be taken down a peg or two; but you need not tell him so, popular feeling being very much against him here. Coote has had several takings down here already; the other day Nicholas told him he was 'a d—d son of a bitch of an ensign.' This was

at mess, he having given Nicholas the lie direct. Believe me, yours truly, W. T. WALDEY." Cross-examined, Walcey could see no discrepancy between his evidence and his letter, which he did not remember to have written: he afterwards admitted the discrepancy, but could not explain it; only saying that it was done without "forethought." A letter written by Mr. M'Gregor, the army-agent, was also read, testifying in strong terms to the "honourable conduct" of Mr. Perry "in several pecuniary transactions." This was done to meet the evidence of Captain Sandwith, who had impugued the honour of Mr. Perry in that respect. Major Stuart's evidence went to show that no efficient steps were taken to suppress practical jokes, but that, on the contrary, they were encouraged. Private Lawler showed that the charge brought by Captain Colin Campbell against Perry, that he absented himself without leave, was unfounded; for he himself obtained the leave required from Captain Campbell, The evidence being closed, the prisoner, on the 17th ult, read his defence; a long and able paper. It sets out with alleging a conspiracy, pre-arrangement of evidence, combination, and perjury among the witnesses for the prosecution. It complains that when Mr. Perry asked for the production of Lieutenant Shervington's letter, all the correspondence respecting the "di-gusting gesture" was produced, although Lieutenant Sherving-ten and Major Fyffe had agreed to treat the matter as a thoughtless jest. Then entering into an examination of the evidence in support of the four charges preferred against Perry, it takes the witnesses serialim on each charge, dwells on the "non mi ricordo" style of the evidence,-the want of memory in all the officers with regard to any facts that might tell in the prisoner's favour, and the freshness of recollection in all that seems to tell against him. On the first charge—that when Mr. Perry reported, Colonel Garrett called him "a lool for his pains"—the evidence of eight witnesses is examined; and as their evidence amounted to this, that they had never heard or did not recollect hearing Colonel Garrett use the words, the conclusion c meto is that the charge fails because the evidence is negative; whereas Mr. Perry's statement is an affirmative statement, and quite consistent with the witnesses', that they had not recollected or did not hear Colonel Garrett use the language imputed to him. On the second charge-that Mr. Perry had falsely stated that he had threatened to appeal to the general of the district-the evidence is equally negative. On the third and fourth charges— alleging that Mr. Perry had falsely accused Captain Nucholas of ill-treatney young officers—Waldey's letter is dwelt on; and the tendency of the defence is to shake the credit of the witnesses who spoke well of Captain Nicholas. Much stress is laid on the admitted fact that the officers, under pretext of meeting to audit the mess accounts, which they did not do, con-ulted together on the evidence on all the charges, and the letter out of which they arose, many of them be ore giving evidence. Having gone through the evidence, Mr. Perry gives a summary of his case. He describes his endeavours to lead a quiet and blameless life. He tells how, instead of occupying his time in debanchery and in disturbing the comfort and wounding the feelings of his brother officers, he occupied his leisure hours in the improvement of his mind, in the cultivation of music, drawing, and the modern languages, in the study of his profession; and how he looked forward to the time when he should serve the Queen as a brave and able officer. He describes the degradations put upon him, their frequency, his complaints to Captain Concoran, his reports to Colonel Garrett, the reply he received, and his threat to report to the general of the district; and tells how he consented to forbear at the officers' request. Although he is not morally liable for the contents of his letter, as he only signed it at the request of his legal adviser, yet he does not shrink from it, because he believes that its allegations are true. He dwells on the fact that certain companies were sent to Turkey out of their turn, the officers of which were needed for his defence; and he makes the most of the evid nee of those gentlemen who did not appear for the defence. He submits that the charges have not been proved, and he closes with a solemn asseveration of innocence. "I have now done, and I

cast myself upon your sympathies, and your love of truth and justice; for I solemnly declare, in the presence of this imposing assembly of British officers, and in the presence of my country and my final Judge, that I am innocent of the charges preferred against me; and I leave myself, my conduct, and my reputation in your hands, with a consciousness that you will do me justice; and 'May God defend the right.'" A loud cheer broke through the audience as the last words were uttered, but it was of course at once repressed by the court.— Major-General Wetherall then said, as he could not admit the truth of some of the statements made by the prisoner and the inferences drawn therefrom, he must request that the court would adjourn until next day. This was done; and on the 18th he made his reply, commenting at great length on the evidence, and maintaining that the charges against the prisoner were proved. The sentences of the court on this trial, and on the previous trial of Lieut. Greer, have not yet been

A gentleman committed Suicide by throwing himself from the top of Shakspeare's cliff at Dover, on the evening of the 16th inst. He was conversing with a man named Anderson, who has his station on the cliff as a vendor of fossils. Anderson warned him that as darkness was coming on, it would be dangerous to stay. He retired some short distance, immediately turned round, and, exclaiming that he came from 19, Waterloo Crescent, jumped over the boundary-stone. Anderson immediately gave an alarm, and some of the coastguard and boatmen, proceeding to the base of the cliff, found his remains mangled dreadfully, he having fallen between 300 and 400 feet. The unfortunate gentleman was staying at 19, Waterloo Crescent with his lady, who was anxiously waiting his return when the dreadful news arrived. His name is the Rev. Thomas Robinson,

and he held a living in the Isle of Wight.

At the Mansion House on the 21st instant, Daniel Shea and John Beames, were charged with having Picked the Pocket of Mr. Carnell a solicitor. A detective officer said that he saw the prisoners together try the pockets of several gentlemen, the one screened, or covered by the other. At last he saw Shea point Beames's attention to the pocket of the prosecutor, and the latter prisoner whip the handkerchief out of the prosecutor's pocket. When Beames was apprehended he said that Shea had made a thief of him, and induced him to leave his honest work to rob. It was proved that Shea had been frequently in custody for robbery. Beames, who is a mere boy, said, last Wednesday Shea came out of prison, where he had been for three months, and he called upon me at my master's house. I was going upon an errand, and I accompanied him, and never went home since. He took me to the Black Horse Court in the city, and in our way he took a handkerchief out of a gentleman's pocket and sold it for eighteen pence, half of which he gave to me. This morning he came to me in my room at the house in which he lodges, and asked me to go with him to steal handkerchiefs on London-bridge. After trying a good many pockets he touched the pocket of the prosecutor and told me there was a handkerchief in it, and I must go and take it, and I did take it. I assure your lordship, that he made a thief of me, for I had no idea of thieving until he came and took me out. The prisoners were committed for trial.

The Mischiefs Arising from the Suburban Fairs were again exhibited at the Lambeth Police Court on the 24th inst., when a batch of young thieves, who had been taken up at the Camberwell fair on charges of picking pockets and who were remanded to give the constables an opportunity of inquiring into their respective characwere brought up for final examination. ages of the prisoners ranged from nine to sixteen, and it was clear that they had come from all parts of the metropolis for the express purpose of picking pockets. Among them were two nice-looking boys, the one ten, and the other eleven years of age, the children of a respectable man, who, it appeared, had used every effort

tender age. They had both been inmates of Wandsworth House of Correction, and other prisons, and some time ago, when taken home by their father under a solemn promise of improvement, they, after being treated in the kindest manner, broke open their father's cashbox, and carried away 50 sovereigns, every shilling of which they spent. They were found at Camberwell fair, with several articles of property in their possession, which they had evidently stolen, and were locked up. While at the station they were visited by their father, and, in answer to his entreaties for reformation, told him it was useless his taking them home, or doing anything for them, for they were sure they could not stop with him. They were committed to Wandsworth House of Correction for two calendar months each. The other prisoners were also committed for different periods. The magistrate again adverted to the shameful nuisance which this fair annually creates. It was not only an intolerable nuisance to the respectable inhabitants of Camberwell and its vicinity, but added some hundreds every year to the already enormous number of juvenile thieves.

Informations have been laid before the Capel Street magistrate, in Dublin, in order that a warrant might be issned for the arrest of Mr. Edmond O'Flaherty, late Commissioner of Income Tax in Ireland, on a charge of Forging Signatures to certain bills of exchange. Maurice Saloman, jeweller, deposed that Mr. O'Flaherty passed to him a bill for 450'l, dated 1st May, 1854, pur-porting to be drawn by Lord Dunkellin upon Lord Bolingbroke, and indorsed to William Keogh, Solicitor. General for Ireland. Mr. Lazarus, jeweller, deposed that Mr. O'Flaherty passed to him a bill for 450l., dated 22nd March, 1854, purporting to be drawn by Edmund O'Flaherty upon John Robert Godley, and accepted by Mr. Godley; and a bill for 701., purporting to be drawn and accepted by the same parties. Mr. Godley appeared upon a summons; and deposed that the signatures purporting to be his were not his, and that he had never anthorised Mr. Edmond O'Flaherty to use his name. Mr. Keogh gave similar testimony. It is stated that Mr. O'Flaherty is in Copenhagen, out of the reach of the constable; but another report describes him as having selected New York as his place of exile.

NARRATIVE OF ACCIDENT AND DISASTER.

THERE was a fatal Accident on the North-Western Railway on the morning of the 27th ult. North of Coventry, the down-line of rails is undergoing repair, and the up-line is used for all trains, each train being led by a pilot-engine. On the above morning, the express train for London was travelling along the up-line; in consequence of the points at a "turn-out" being wrongly closed, the express ran on to the downline, and came in contact with a number of ballast-The driver of the pilot-engine was killed, waggons. his stoker died in the afternoon, and several passengers were seriously hurt.

Two workmen met with a Fearful Death at Sunderland on the 2nd inst. Some time ago a tall climney upon Messrs. Hartley & Co.'s Wear glasswork was struck with lightning. It has since been taken down to within 50 feet of its base, and built to the height of 185 feet. The scaffolding for conveying the labourers to the top was crected in the inside, and they ascended the summit by means of a bucket drawn by a gin. Two workmen named Vower and Rhodes, employed in Messrs. Hartley's works, resolved, notwithstanding express orders to the contrary, to go to the top of the chimney, and, though warned of the danger of their feeling they induced the danger of their frolic, they induced the driver of the horse which turns the gin to send them up. They reached the top in safety and remained there ten or fifteen minutes, when they both got into the same bucket and prepared to descend. One of the men was much heavier than the other, and owing, it is supposed, to the bucket being to bring them up properly, but, owing to the desertion of her home by their mother, and the necessary absence a piece of timber which runs across the chimney; the from his residence of their father, had commenced a bucket was thus loosened, and fell to the bottom, when course of crime scarcely conceivable in children of such unequally balanced, it struck in its descent against a piece of timber which runs across the chimney; the

tained their hold firmly for some time, and repeated efforts were made to bring them to the top again, but efforts were made to oring them to the top again, but they were in vain, and one after the other, the poor creatures were obliged to let go their hold, and were dashed to the bottom, a distance of 180 feet. They were killed upon the spot. They had been drinking, and had taken a bottle of porter to the workmen at the

top of the chimney.

A fearful Thunderstorm occurred near Ipswich on the 9th inst., when three children were killed by lightning, and twelve others injured. From the statement made by Mr. Alexander, school-master to the National School, Capel St. Mary, it appears that about three o'clock in the afternoon, a class of thirty boys was standing near the windows of the school-room, and the master was standing in the middle of the room, when a heavy clap of thunder burst over his head, and the lightning entered at the west end of the gable, passing through the ceiling of the room just by the window, knocking the window-frame completely out, and splitting the end of the house from top to bottom. The schoolmaster was struck by the lightning and blinded for some seconds; he ran out of the room; and, fearing that some accident might have occurred in the girls' school-room adjoining, he ran there, but happily finding that no injury had been sustained, he hastened back to the boys' room, where a dreadful scene presented itself. All the children, amounting to about thirty, of from four to twelve years of age, were lying upon the floor, some of them screaming and others too frightened to speak or to move. It was not long before one or two of them saw their master amongst them, when they called out to him for assistance, clinging round his legs in a frantic state. By this time the school-room and the whole building was in flames. The master, however, and his wife were ignorant of the fact until made acquainted by a neighbour, who ran to their assistance, and by whose aid the children were removed from the house. These little hore named I Kethe to receive of age; W. Scrivener, eight; and D. Cook, between seven and eight, were found lying upon the floor, dead, with scarcely any marks upon their countenances or bodies. The flames spread rapidly, and in a short time the house was a mass of ruins, together with the furniture belonging to the master. The poor children who were killed were standing not a yard from their Almost all the children injured, but not killed, were scorched on the right side of their bodies.

There was a Fatal Railway Accident on the North London line on the night of the 14th instant. In the evening, much confusion had been caused by a train breaking down at Kingsland, and the consequent accumulation of passengers at the stations. At night, a heavy luggage-train left Haydon Square for Camden Town; near Ball's Pond Bridge, the two engines drawing it proved insufficient to carry it forward on a steep incline, and the train stopped. A guard ran back to warn an approaching passenger train; but on his way he was terrified by seeing the luggage-train running back down the incline and round a curve; at that moment the passenger-train came up, and a colli-sion was unavoidable. There was a great crash; the tender of the passenger-train was crushed and turned up, and a break-van and a waggon of the goods-train were broken to pieces. The engine-driver was taken up dead, two guards were much cut and bruised, and the stoker was frightfully scalded. Several of the passengers were hurt: two had ribs fractured. The cause of the disaster was this: the driver of the goods-train had incautiously unhooked their engines, that they might pump water into the boilers to get up steam, and the waggons instantly started down the incline on which they stood. A coroner's inquest was held; and the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death," with a recommendation that the company should make provision for the widow and family of the deceased; and also suggested that a longer time should be allowed between the starting of passenger and goods trains, and that a sufficient supply of steam power should be pro-

A dreadful Railway Collision took place on the 21st

vided at the starting point.

Croydon station, between an excursion train from Dover, proceeding to the Crystal Palace, and a ballast engine, belonging to the Brighton Company. It appears that the ballast engine was overtaken by the excursion train running at express speed. The ballast engine was hurled along the line, and the driver and stoker who remained on it were stunned by the shock, and remained almost unconscious of their position until the train had nearly reached Forest-hill, where they succeeded in bringing up. The engine of the excursion train recoiled the instant it struck. It turned round and met as it were the train, smashing the whole of the carriages, and throwing them on to the up and down line in confusion. There were between 300 and 400 passengers, few of whom escaped without injury. Two were killed. One was the Rev. Mr. Wallace, rector of Horsemonden in Kent. He was only 26 years of age, and had been mar-ried but a few weeks. The other was a gardener, named Gammon. Others had suffered injuries expected to be fatal. The engine-drivers and firemen of the excursion train and the ballast-engine have been taken into custody; and investigations have been commenced before the coroner, and also before the magistrates, at

Early on the morning of the 19th instant, a man named William Hall was Found Dead on the Railway, near Netherton Station, Worcestershire. He was horriby mutilated, his head being completely severed from the body; both arms and legs were also cut off, one of the legs being found at some distance. He was recognised as guard to a coal train from Stoke. It appears that he came up with the train as usual on the previous evening. He got off at Brierly Hill, and left his under guard to take charge of the train. He remained behind himself, bargaining about some fowls, and the train went on about nine o'clock without him. He appears to have spent the remainder of the evening drinking. About one o'clock in the morning he was seen walking along the line toward Netherton. About two o'clock the driver of a goods train passed over the body. The driver noticed a jerk, and suspecting that something was wrong, went back from the Nether-ton station, accompanied by the watchman, and had not gone far when they came upon the frightful spectacle of the mangled body.

A fatal Colliery Explosion took place on the 22nd inst. at Lund Hill colliery, near Barnsley, in Yorkshire. It occurred in the morning, soon after the people had gone down to their work. The first thing that was noticed after the shock of the explosion was the body of a brick-layer named William Davey flying in the air, at a height of ninety feet, and subsequently falling upon a wall elevated eighteen feet from the surface of the ground for the purpose of increasing the height of the pit mouth; from this he was taken quite dead. James Batty, who was on the boards placed across the mouth of the pit for the purpose of landing the material sent out, was blown from his position, and fell to the bottom of the shaft. The plank upon which he had been standing was found at a distance of three hundred feet from the place where it had been originally firmly nailed. The bodies of two other men, William Mozley and Matthew Pollar, were found at the bottom of the pit; and two more were dangerously hurt.

SOCIAL, SANITARY, AND MUNICIPAL PROGRESS.

THE Registrar-General's Quarterly Return of Marriages, Births, and Deaths in England. It comprises the births and deaths registered by 2,191 registrars in all the districts of England during the spring quarter ending June 30, 1854; and the marriages in 12,039 churches or chapels, about 3,504 registered places of worship unconnected with the Esta-blished Church, and 625 superintendent registrars' offices, in the quarter that ended March 31, 1854. All the returns present a favourable view of the state of the country. The marriages in the first quarter of the the country. The marriages in the first quarter of the year exceed the average proportion. In the quarter ending June 30, the number of births that have been inst. on the South-Eastern and Brighton line, at the registered greatly exceeds the numbers returned in any

previous quarter; and the mortality has been below the average. Cholera has not prevailed to any extent, but the mortality of the town districts has slightly exceeded the average, and the diminution in the mortality is

found to be chiefly in the country districts.

33,144 Marriages were celebrated in the quarter ending March 31, and in proportion to the population this number exceeds the average of the ten corresponding quarters, but it is less by 1,870 than the marriages in the winter of 1853. The pressure of the high price of provisions has had some effect in depressing the marriages. On comparing the numbers in the corresponding quarters of 1853 and 1854, the decrease is found to be greatest in London, in Devonshire, in Shropshire, in Lancashire, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and in Westmoreland. In Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Durham, and Northumberland, where the iron and coal districts abound, the marriages exhibit no sensible decrease.

172,420 Births were registered in the quarter ending June 30, or 13,702 births in excess of the births in the spring quarter of 1853. On an average the births were at the annual rate of 345 per cent, on the population in the ten spring quarters, 1844-53; in the spring quarter of 1854 the rate was 3.72 per cent. The increase is the spring quarter valuation of the country of 1854 the rate was 3.72 per cent.

observable in every division of the country.

The number of children born last quarter was 172, 420, and in the same period 102,666 men, women, and children died; therefore the registers show an *Increase* in the Population of 69,754. But the increase or decrease of a people is not dependent entirely on the facts recorded in its registers: immigration and emigration materially modify the result. The number of emigrants who left English ports where emigration officers are stationed, as furnished by the commissioners, was 99,545. They are not distinguished in this return as regards the parts of the United Kingdom from which they came; but a large proportion were Irish, and many Scotch, who came hither only for embarkation. Of 116,861 persons who left the ports of the United Kingdom, the United States was the place of destination for 67,668; British North America for 26,600; the Australian colonies for 21,998; and 595 set out for other places. In the preceding three winter months the number who left did not greatly exceed a third part of the above number.

In regard to the State of the Public Health it appears that the spring of 1854 was a season of more health to the people of England than the spring of 1853. In the quarter to which the present returns refer 102,666 deaths were registered—fewer by 5,195 than in the same period of the previous year. In large town populations, however, the public health was by no means good during last quarter; the rate of mortality was higher than the average, for 25 died out of every thousand persons, whilst 24 represents the average annual proportion. In the freer country regions and small towns the spring months were propitious, the average annual rate of mortality for the same season being 22 out of a thousand, and the actual mortality

last quarter having been only 20 out of a thousand.

The Poor-law Board has appointed two inspectors,
Mr. Austin and Mr. Blane, with instructions to look after the metropolitan districts during the Prevalence of Cholera. The inspectors have called for reports of the number of cases in the various parishes and unions, and for copies of the dietary tables of the workhouses. Nearly twenty convicts have died of Asiatic cholera in Milbank prison. About 400 prisoners have been removed, under an order from Lord Palmerston, and conveyed to the barracks at Dorchester. In order to escape all chance

the barracks at Dorchester. In order to escape all enance of infection from their clothes, each convict was supplied with a new suit, the old one being destroyed.

The report of the Commissioners of Inquiry into the Condition of Birmingham Gaol, has been laid before parliament. The following is the general judgment of the commissioners. "With respect to Captain Maconochie, we are fully satisfied that he is a gentleman of humanity and hencylence whose sole object in underhumanity and benevolence, whose sole object in undertaking the government of the prison was to promote the reformation of the prisoners, and the well-being of society, by means of the system of moral discipline which he hoped to establish there. Nevertheless, as the state of matters at the Leicester County Gaol and

we have seen, he was led in the pursuit of these objects warranted by the law, and the employment of which was the more to be regretted, inasmuch as such a course is apt to lead to the use, in the hands of persons not restrained by the same benevolent feelings, of practices equally illegal and more objectionable from their greater frequency and their greater severity. Again, we have no reason to doubt that Lieut. Austin assumed the government of the prison with the bona fide intention and desire of doing his duty by carrying strictly into operation the system of separate confinement combined with hard labour, the efficacy of which system had suffered, or was believed to have suffered, in the hands of his predecessor. It is our duty also to state that many communications from highly respectable persons, some of whom had known him well for many years, were laid before us, which testified in very favourable terms to his character as an officer, a gentleman, and a man of humanity; and further, that several instances came under our notice in which he had interested himself to obtain for boys who had been inmates of the prison admission into the reformatory institution already mentioned, established near the town of Birmingham. Unhappily, however, he appears almost from the first to have adopted the notion that the principle of strict separation, combined with hard labour, was to be effectually maintained by no other means than by the instant infliction of punishment for every infraction of the discipline or failure in the labour, and we have already seen that, not content with the administration of punishments authorised by the law, nor with the application of those of an unlawful kind which had existed in the time of Captain Maconochie, he introduced of his own authority another, not only utterly illegal, but most objectionable from its painful, cruel, and exasperating character, which he practised with a frequency distressing to hear of, for offences often too trivial to call for any severity of punishment at all, and upon offenders quite unfit to be subjected to it. Many of the severities actually practised were probably unknown to him, but he must be held to a great extent morally responsible for them all. And, upon the whole, we are constrained to declare our conviction that his conduct in his office, as disclosed in evidence before us, was deserving of the most severe censure. He resigned his office shortly before the commencement of our investiga-tion. Of Mr. Blount, the surgeon, much has been already said; and generally we are compelled to speak of his conduct in terms of strong condemnation. Not only did he witness, apparently without remonstrance or objection, the almost daily infliction of illegal and excessive punishments, but he himself in more than one instance suggested, and even assisted in, the commission of illegal assaults upon prisoners. He was habitually unobservant of the duties imposed upon him by law and by the rules of the prison, careless of the complaints of the prisoners who required his aid, and devoid of sympathy with their sufferings. He also, we learn, resigned his office almost immediately after the termination of our inquiry." The commissioners also state that both Lieutenant Austin and Mr. Blount gave their evidence in an evasive, disingenuous, and discreditable Of the chaplain, Mr. Sherwin, they speak in very different terms. They found that he was attentive and humane in the discharge of his sacred duties, that he witnessed these occurrences with great pain, and frequently remonstrated with the governor, and recorded the complaints of the prisoners in his journal, which, with his reports of his own duties, was laid before the magistrates, but apparently were never read. He never brought the matter formally before them, which he accounted for by saying that his efforts to effect a change were discouraged, and he believed that the system was carried out under the cognisance of the magistrates; but in this, it appears, he was mistaken. With respect to the visiting magistrates, the commissioners give them credit for every desire to do their duty properly, but that, as a body, they had such confidence in the

House of Correction. The inquiry was mainly directed into the mode in which the "crank labour" discipline was carried out; and the commissioners find great fault with that part of the plan which deprived prisoners of portions of their food, who did not make the required number of revolutions in a given space of time. In bone cases root was withinful for several days. The practice was pronounced to be illegal, and has been discontinued. Other evils, such as bad health and insubordination, followed in the train of this grievous excess of power. The commissioners "rejoice" in being able to state that "no grave personal imputation rests upon any of the persons concerned in the government of the Leicester County Gaol." The magistrates are nevertheless blamed for having sanctioned the stoppage of food, and for want of vigilance generally; and the governor and surgeon are spoken of as having

and the governor and surgeon at our failed in important parts of their duty. The Civil List Pensions granted during the year ending on the 20th June vary from 40l. to 100l.; and widow of the late Dr. Glen, missionary to the East for nearly 30 years, receives, in consideration of her husband's services to Biblical literature, 50l.; Sir Francis Bond Head, for literary merit, 100l.; the widow of Dr. Moir, the "Delta" of Blackwood's Magazine, 100l.; the Reverend William Hickey, the "Martin Doyle" of Irish agricultural improvement, 801.; the widow of Mr. Oliver Lang, the ingenious master-shipwright at Woolwich, 1001.; the widow and daughter of Mr. Joseph Train, in consideration of Mr. Train's literary merit and the antiquarian services rendered by him to Sir Walter Scott, 501.; the widow of Sir Harris Nicolas, in consideration of Sir Harris's contributions to historical and antiquarian literature, 100l.; the four daughters of Dr. Macgillivray, writer upon natural history, 80l.; Mrs. Hogg, widow of the "Ettrick Shepherd," 50l.; the sister and two daughters of the late Mr. James Simpson, the promoter of education, 1002; the two daughters of the late Mr. James Kenney, in consideration of Mr. Kenney's literary talent, 401; Mr. Alaric Alexander Watts, for services to literature and art, 100%; the five daughters of the late Mr. Joseph Tucker, eighteen years surveyor of the Navy, 1000; Dr. Edward Hincks, the antiquarian and scholar, 1000; the widow of Mr. Bowditch, the African traveller, in consideration of her own literary merit, 50%.

The business of the Encumbered Estates Court is still increasing, notwithstanding the immense quantity of land already sold or ordered for sale. The payment to creditors in the last week of July amounted to 144,8941., which makes the total of funds distributed 10,109,714l.

PERSONAL NARRATIVE.

On the 8th instant the Queen paid a visit to the Channel Islands. Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the elder children, embarked on board the Victoria and Albert, and, accompanied by the Fairy, the Dasher, and the Black Eagle steamers, proceeded to Alderney, and the Black Eagle steamers, proceeded to Alderney, and arrived there in the evening. When the yacht stopped, Colonel Le Mesurier and Admiral Cochrane, who chanced to be present, waited upon her Majesty, and in the evening dined with her on board. Next morning, the Judge of Alderney presented the Queen with an address; and shortly afterwards the Royal party landed and visited the lions of the place. Re-embarking at noon, her Majesty made a circuit of the island; and then steering for the Needles, anchored at Hurst Castle about eight o'clock. Next morning the yacht returned to Osborne.

The Queen arrived at Buckingham Palace on the 11th; and next day, after having prorogued the Parliament, her Majesty returned to Osborne.

Her Majesty has appointed Sir George Grey, K.C.B., now Governor of New Zealand, to be Governor and Commander-in-chief of the settlement of the Cape of

Good Hope and its dependencies.

Lieutenant-Colonel Freeman Murray is appointed Governor and Commander-in-chief in and over the Bermudas or Somers Islands.

The Queen has appointed John Hill Burton, Esq., gift.

advocate, to be secretary to the general board of directors of prisons in Scotland, in the room of Ludo-

vick Colquhoun, Esq., deceased. Sir Benjamin Hall, late member for Marylebone, has been appointed president of the board of health, under the new bill brought in by Sir William Molesworth for the reconstitution of that board.

The venerable G. M. Beresford, archdeacon of Ardagh, has been appointed to the see of Kilmore,

vacant by the death of Dr. Leslie.

At the episcopal synod held at Aberdeen on the 19th, the bishops of the Scottish Episcopal Church appointed the reverend Dr. Hannah, of Lincoln College, Oxford, rector of the Edinburgh Academy, to be warden of Trinity College, Glen Almond, in room of Bishop Wordsworth, of St. Andrews, resigned. Dr. Hannah has held the post of rector at the Edinburgh Academy for eight years.

The long vacant see of Sydney has been at length filled by the appointment of the Rev. F. Barker, incumbent of Baslow, Derbyshire. Mr. Barker was for many years perpetual curate of Edge-hill, Liverpool.

Mr. Tom Taylor has been appointed scoretary of the

new board of health, with a salary of 1000l.

The will of the late Duke of Portland has been proved. The personal property was sworn under 900,000l.; probate duty, 12,000l. The duke directed that the cost of his funeral should not exceed 100l. He bequeathed 5000l. to be divided among his servants.

El Hamee Pasha, the son of the late Viceroy of Egypt, arrived at Southampton on the 29th ult., in the steam yacht Faid Gehaad. It appears that he had been only one day's sail from Alexandria when his father died but that he first learned the fact at Southampton. He gave instant orders to return to Egypt. His object in coming to Europe was to pay a visit to Queen Victoria and the Emperor of the French.

A number of the friends and admirers of Mr. Hume waited upon him, at his residence, on the 5th inst., to present Mrs. Hume with a portrait of her husband, as an acknowledgment of his public services and a testi-mony of their respect for his personal character. The deputation included four cabinet ministers-Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, Sir Charles Wood, and Sir William Molesworth; a large number of members of parliament; and a deputation from the Council of University College, London, including Earl Fortescue and Mr. Grote. The family and visitors assembled in the drawing-room of Mr. Hume's house in Bryanstonesquare, and the portrait was placed in the room. Lord John Russell read an address to Mrs. Hume, warmly eulogising her husband's conduct and services during his long public life. Mr. Hume acknowledged the compliment in suitable terms. "He had always (he said)—been guided by one principle—the interest of the many-and had always desired to promote economy and retrenchment. My lord, I am now an old man. It is forty-three years since I first entered parliament, and for the last thirty-six years my political life has been uninterrupted. I have undoubtedly committed many errors in its course, but my faults have not been those of intention; and it is most gratifying to me, towards the close of my political career, to see around me on this occasion not only those with whom I have acted, but many also who formerly differed and still continue to differ from me, but who no doubt feel that we had the same object in view, though our means of attaining it may be different. It is pleasing to me, however, to believe that we are all gradually approximating towards the same views as to the measures and principles best calculated to secure the future welfare of our country." With respect to the destination of the portrait, he had conferred with Mrs. Hume on that subject, and as nothing had more constantly engaged his attention than educa-tion, and as he had been a member of the first council of University College, it would be most grativing to them both to see the portrait hung up in that institution. Earl Fortesue, on the part of the college, paying a graceful tribute to Mr. Hume's services, accepted the portrait on behalf of the conneil. He added an apology for the absence of Level Preparent. for the absence of Lord Brougham, who regretted that he could not attend to receive and acknowledge the

The Queen and Prince gave their annual fête on the 23rd in honour of his Royal Highness's birthday, which happened on the 26th instant. Dinner was provided at three o'clock, on the lawn near the house, under marquees, for upwards of 450 persons, and the whole of the labourers employed on the Osborne estate, the seamen and marines of the royal yachts, the detachment of infantry, the Trinity-house and coast guardmen doing duty at East Cowes, sat down. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the royal children and the Maharajah Duleep Singh, walked through the different marquees, and gave orders for dinner to commence. At half-past four dancing and rustic games were begun, and were carried on with great spirit till near dark, in the presence of the Queen and royal party, including the Duchess of Kent. The band of the Royal Marines was on the ground, and played a variety of airs during the afternoon.

the 12th inst., at the residence of Lord Palmerston in Carlton

gardens, in his 38th year.

Gardens, in his 38th year.

GERERAL SIA H. KING, C.B., K.C.II., colonel of the 3rd Buffs,

Gled On the 24th ult., in his 7rth year. He had been sixty

years a soldier, having entered the army in 1794.

The Duccless Dowadcag or BEAUTORY died on the 12th inst.,

at Westbrook Hall, near Berkhampstead, in her 84th year. Mr. T. CROFTON CROKER, F.S.A., died on the Sth inst., aged 57.

LORD BEAUMONT died on the 17th inst., at his residence,

Bruton street, in his 49th year. LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON. LAUDERDALE MAULE, M.P.

Theorems, and surveyor-General of the Ordanue, died of cholers, in Turkey, on the 1st iust, in his 48th year.

Maoane Sr. Aulaire, mother of the French Marquis of that name, lately died on the very day she attained her hundredth

MADAME LEDRU-ROLLIN, the mother of the well-known Red Republican, died recently in Paris. The Paincess Zenaide Charlotte Julie Bonaparte died

at Naples, on the 8th. She was the eldest daughter of Joseph Obituary of Ostable Persons.

Obstituary of Stain, and was born in Pers, on July Sch, 1802. She married her consin, Prince Charles, the eddest son of Lucien Bonaparte, and leaves by him eight children. Her Colonel commanding the Essex Militia, died from cholers on under eddest son, Prince Musignano, are living.

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

THE intelligence from Canada is to the 9th inst. proclamation had been published on that day in the Quebec Gozette, convoking parliament for the despatch of business on the 5th of September. Public attention was chiefly occupied with the elections. The following is given as an estimate of the general result:—Ministerialists, 47; anti-Ministerialists, 81; majority against ministers, 34.

The West India papers contain little or no intelligence, excepting what relates to the cholera. In Jamaica and Barbadoes it was decreasing, after having committed great havoc. It still lingered in the rural districts of both islands. One of the Barbadian papers states that the metropolitan parish has been "sextimated;" and estimates the entire loss throughout the island at no fewer than 16,817. The epidemic has broken out in Grenada. where 1500 had died, and in St. Lucia.

NARRATIVE OF FOREIGN EVENTS.

THE advices from the Baltic bring the important intelligence of the capture, by the combined English and French forces, of the strong fortress of Bomarsund in one of the Aland Islands off the coast of Finland. On the 18th of July the English screw squadron and the French and English sailing line-of-battle ships left Baro Sound, and proceeded to Ledsund, where they formed a junction with the paddle-wheel steamers under Admiral Plumridge. Next morning, Admiral Chads took the Edinburgh, the Hogue, the Blenheim, the Ajax, the Amphion, the Leopard, the Odin, and the Valorous, and steamed for Bomarsund. As they valorious, and steamer approached, the enemy opened fire from a recently-formed mud-battery; but all the shots fell short.

Admiral Chads anchored out of range, but in a position that would leave the ten-inch guns available. Bomarsund is defended by three separate works, two towers and a long line of batteries. The towers, one round, and the other octagonal, are erected on the summits of the two rocks, and unconnected by any works. Each is surrounded by a broad ditch. At the foot of the rock on which the octagonal tower stands, extends, on the sea side, a long circular front, half occupied on the left by barracks, and on the right by casemated batteries. This is the strongest work; it contains seventy-two embrasures. The Russians had begun to construct a second line of hatteries in front of the round tower, but have left it unfinished. A single earthen battery of five pieces of artillery was seen under the trees, about a mile in advance. General Baragusy D'Hilliers joined the fleet before Bomarsund on the 1st of August; and on the 3rd the troops had all arrived. The landing of the troops took place on the 8th, and was effected without loss of life while it was proceeding; a French and an English vessel, the Phlegethon and Amphion, steamed through an intricate passage, and moored them-

then opened a terrific fire with shot and shell, which fell with great precision, the trees which partly masked the battery cracking and falling in all directions. In half an hour they ceased firing, and sent three boats in to spike the guns. The men landed, and waving the French and English flags, gave three cheers. It was seen, however, that the enemy had deserted his hattery upon finding their guns useless in the unforeseen position which the ships had taken up. Sir Charles Napier, who, in the Bulldog, had run round the western shore to reconnoitre, made the signal "Well done, Amphion." The first round tower and the long fort now commenced throwing shells at the Amphion and Phlegethon; they dropped extremely close, and caused the Phlegethon to move her berth, but the Amphion remained with much pertinacity, and became for an hour or two a floating target for the enemy. In the meantime the Admiral had come up in the Bulldog, and, together with the Stromboli, returned the fire of the round tower to divert it from the landing operation, which was now rapidly proceeding. The battalion of Royal Marines had been conveyed, together with the French marines, on board her Majesty's ship Driver, to the north shore of the island at the back of the forts. By 8 o'clock the work of disembarkation had finished, and in the space of three hours and a half upwards of 11,000 troops were safely landed. As each regiment landed, they formed into order on the rocky shore, and marched through the thick pine forest and over the heights. The centre wing of the army encamped for the night in and around a large village at a distance of less than two miles from the tower which they were destined to attack. The tower, from its highly elevated position, commands a great portion of the surrounding country, and here General Bara-guay d'Hilliers had determined to make the first assault, as in the capture of this the key to the long fort was secured. The small steamships were employed all selves to the the west of the earthwork battery, where secured. The small steamships were employed all no guns could be brought to bear upon them. They day in carrying provisions, ammunition, &c., to the

shore. In the evening the Amphion moored in front of the battery that had been destroyed to prevent the enemy reinstating their guns. In the evening the troops encamped. The main body rested upon the village of Skarpans, built on an eminence, about four miles inland, and distant about a mile and a half from the first round tower. Between this and the enemy's tower stretched a narrow valley, with a long sheet of water, and beyond there rose an extended ridge of rocks and high land to the height of 200 feet, and under shelter of which the advanced body were encamped. It consisted of three regiments—a battalion of 600 Reput Maria the of 600 Royal Marines, the same number of l'Infanterie de la Marine (French), and the 12th battalion of Chas-These were under the command of Brigadier-General Jones, of the Royal Engineers, the other appointments being as follows:—Colonel Graham, compointments being as follows:—Colonel Graham, commanding Royal Marines; Captain Elliot, brigade major; Lieutenant Poore, R.M.A., in command of a battery of four 12lb. howitzers; Lieutenant Cudlippe, R.N., in charge of the rocket party: Lieutenant Nugent, R.E., commanding Sappers and Miners; Lieutenant Lennox, aide-de-camp to the General. The Royal Marines and Artillery occupied the centre of the advance, and had pitched their tents in a ravine, in the midst of a young plantation of fir and juniper. They were distant only 800 yards from the round fort. Behind their position was the main road leading into Bomarsund, and the field-pieces, howitzers, and some long 32-pounders from field-pieces, howitzers, and some long 32-pounders from the men-of-war, were ranged along it. General Baraguay d'Hilliers took up his quarters in the village. The French encampment was a picturesque object The tents of the soldiers were scattered around the The tents of the soldiers were scattered around the village in every direction and position, upon rocks and mounds, in fields and gardens, in the copse and on the heath, and on the village green. Troops of men were marching about to the relief of the guards and outposts, and foraging parties were going out in search of cattle. A good bakehouse and slaughter-house were established, and the vivandières had opened their tents, with a guard to protect them, for the sale of little luxuries for the soldiers. The following were the English and French ships moored off the Gerts:—English. Bulldog (flag Sir C. Napier), Edinburgh (flag Admiral Chads), Hogue, Ajax, Blenheim, Amphion, Termagant, Belleisle (hospital, ship), Penelope, Sphinx, Gladiator, Valorous, Vulture, Pigmy, Lightning. Troop transports: Prince, Julia, Columba, Cornelius Fox. Yachts: Mavis, Foam, Esmeralda. Cutter: Sparrowhawk.—French. Inflexible (flag ship), Breslau, Trident, Tage, Duperré, St. Louis, Algerine (hospital ship). Steamships: Phlegethon, Darien, Souffleur, Asmodée, Dain, Imperial yacht. Of the above English ships all were steam, with the exception of the Belleisle. On the north side of the island were the Leopard, Arrogant, Odin Heals Locust Porcenie Otter. north side of the island were the Leopard, Arrogant, Odin, Hecla, Locust, Porcupine, Otter, Alban, Cuckoo.

On the 10th, the Penelope in attempting to cut between the islands from the south to the north side, got on shore off the Island of Prasto, within the range of the long forts, whereupon they opened fire, and continued it for two hours and half. The Admiral had at once ordered all boats to her assistance, and the Hecla and Pigmy came through the passage as well as to attempt to tow her off. A signal to the Edinburgh and Valorous caused them immediately to commence throwing shells into the fort from their 10-inch guns, which they did with impunity, being without the range of the forts. A little after twelve the Penelope fortunately was removed from her critical position, the Admiral having ordered all her guns to be thrown overboard, when the Hecla at once towed her away. The battery fired some red-hot shot, by which two men were killed and three wounded. One shot passed completely through the ship, killed a man, and then falling into a French boat, killing another. The men killed were George Privet, petty officer, and Thomas Barber; and three wounded, Robinson, a marine, and two men of the Termagant and Belleisle. On the following day, the llth, there was some skirmishing between the outposts, and several Russians were cautured. A Russian say was taken in the camp

garb of a priest, ventured through in a carriage with a lady by his side. They observed his face newly shorn, and on putting questions he appeared confused, and drove away, taking a turn in the road leading to the forts. Two French soldiers rushed after him, but without avail, so they levelled their rifles, and either killed or wounded him, the horses going at full speed into the On the 13th, the French began the bombardment of the first round fort, and kept up all day a tremendous fire; the shells bursting in the embrasures and over the roof, and the shot destroying the facings of the embrasures at every round. By four in the afternoon they had silenced areveryround. By four interatterion they has interest three of the guns, and a flag of truce was put out from a port-hole. General Baraguay d'Hilliers proceeded up to with ten yards of the fort, together with a company of Chasseurs as his guard. The enemy demanded two hours respite to bury their dead. The General gave them one hour only, and the use they made of this was to gain reinforcements from the fort below, and to obtain a further supply of ammunition. The fire now recommenced with redoubled fury, the shells being most effective in their descent, and the riflemen on the rocks pouring into the embrasures a deadly shower of bullets. The second tower, to the east of the first, was now compelled to come to its assistance, and sent shells completely over the besieged fort into the camp of the allies. At eight in the evening another flag of truce was offered, and the Commandant of Artillery of Chasseurs rushed in breathless haste to the quarters of the Commander-in-Chief to inquire if the battery was to cease firing. He found the General in the village, leaning against some palings, conversing with a knot of officers. "Cease firing?" he exclaimed with much gesticulation; "certainly not, sir. These men have not respected the object of their truce, and they shall not receive the slightest consideration. Continue your bombardment the whole night long." Next morning, bombardment the whole night long." Next morning, the 14th, the first round tower was captured, and fifty-four men made prisoners. The loss of the Russians was found to be very considerable, and they were much dispirited. There were only a few found in the fort, the rest of the garrison having effected their escape to the large forts. Its interior was much wrecked. Several shells had gone right through the embrasures, and burst in the galleries. The number of killed amounted to about fifty. An officer of aristocratic appearance lay dead in one of the rooms. There was a bullet wound in his forehead, and another in the back of his head. Those who had been killed were were the total coefficient of the back of his head. back of his head. Those who had been killed were put into casks with lime, and then headed down. The stench was dreadful in one place. The place was loaded with provisions, and everything proved that the soldiers had not been on short allowance. On the morning of the 15th the English battery on shore began to bombard the second or eastern round tower. The battery was manned by seamen and marine artillery from the Edinburgh, Hogue, Ajax, and Blenheim, under the direction of Captain Ramsay, of the Hogue assisted by the officers of the above vessels. Hogue, assisted by the officers of the above vessels. At six in the evening, one side was knocked in, and the tower surrendered. Three officers and 115 men were tower surrendered. Inree officers and 115 men were taken prisoners. The Hon. Mr. Wrottesley, of the Royal Engineers, and one marine, were killed, and seven or eight men wounded. The main fort surrendered on the 16th. This fort had been bombarded all the previous day by a large battery under Captain Pelham, of the Blenheim, and several of the ships. When the firing recommenced in the morning, the fort showed a flag of truce. Captain Hall, of the Bulldog, and the Interpreter-General, were sent in, in a boat with a white pocket-handkerchief flying on a boat-hook. They landed, and were soon after joined by a parlamentar from the French admiral, and in junction proceeded to the fort. After some conversation with the General (Bodisco), the fort surrendered to the allied representatives "un-conditionally," and soon afterwards upwards of 2,000 Russian and Finland troops laid down their arms in the courtyard. The French soldiery then moved in and took possession. A line was formed from the fort to the On the following day, the 11th, there was some skirmishing between the outposts, and several Russians French troops, through which the Russian prisoners were captured. A Russian spy was taken in the camp, marched with their baggage. Sir Charles Napier thus in female attire. Another spy, a Russian officer in the concludes his dispatch containing the official account of this achievement;—"I beg to congratulate their Lordships on the fall of this important fortress, which will be followed by the submission of the Garden of Islands, with so small a loss; and I am happy to say the greatest cordiality has subsisted between the French General and Admiral and myself, as well as between the soldiers and sailors of the two nations." The Aland Islands are now no longer under the Russian dominion, but are placed under their own administration. On Sunday, the 13th inst., a proclamation, signed by General Baraguay d'Hilliers, and countersigned by the Crown Baillie Lignell, announcing that the Aland Islands were independent, and placed under the protection of England and France, was publicly read in all the parish churches of the islands.

The intelligence from the Danube contains interesting particulars of the sanguinary battle between the Russians and the Turks at Giurgevo, on the 7th of July, previous to the retreat of the Russians. Above the town of Giurgevo, and opposite Rustchuck, there is an oblong island, about two miles in length. The breadth of the Danube between it and Rustchuck is about nine hundred yards, and it is separated from the main land on the Wallachian side by a narrow channel of no great depth, but still not fordable. Down the centre runs a long narrow pool or canal, and almost the whole surface is covered with tall sedge and marsh weeds. Ever since their occupation of Wallachia last summer the Russians have held it, and fortified it by the erection of two or three batteries. Hussein Pacha, the Turkish com-mander, having received false information that the Russians were in retreat, determined to pursue them without waiting the arrival of Omer Pacha. General Cannon (Behram-Pacha) was consulted, approved of the scheme, and volunteered to lead the expedition. Commands were likewise offered to Lieutenant Burke, of mands were likewise offered to Lieutenant Burke, of the Royal Engineers; to Lieutenant Meynell, of the 75th Infantry; and to Captain Arnold, of the Bombay Engineers; all of them amateurs, with the exception of Burke, who strongly condemned the movement, and was most unwilling to take part in it. About ten o'clock four boats, filled with men, crossed the river, under the orders of General Cannon, and effected a landing opposite Rustchuck, without any resistance. Colonel Ogleby, General Cannon's aide-de-camp, followed with 200 men in a steamer, and landed a little higher up. The enemy's piquets retired hastily, but very shortly afterwards a large body of rifemen made their appearance, and opened their fire from the sedge and brushwood. The Turks replied by the same arm, their chasseurs advancing steadily, and pushing those of the enemy before them. Large reinforcements of infantry now, however, began to arrive, and commenced a mur-derous fire upon Gen. Caunon's small party of 350 men, who were driven back to the water's edge and the general himself reembarked and went across to tell the pacha he must either withdraw the troops or send reinforcements. In the meantime, Colonel Ogleby had joined his forces with those of his chief, assumed the command of the whole, and maintained the conflict with great determination, resisting all the efforts of large masses of the enemy during ten hours of hard fighting. Battalion after battalion went to his aid, and at nightfall, when darkness put an end to the conflict, he found himself at the head of eight or nine battalions, or about 4800 men. Early in the day, Burke, Arnold, and Meynell had passed at the head of two or three hundred men each, and, by some strange infatuation, were sent to different points of the island, at a great distance from the main body of the forces. Burke was disembarked a thousand yards from the others. His party had hardly gained a footing on the bank when they were attacked by an overwhelming force of the enemy. They resisted as long as their ammunition lasted, and then were all bayonetted or thrown into the river. Burke fell amongst the foremost, having received two rifle balls in his body, and thirty bayonet wounds. Captain Arnold was at first more fortunate. He made good his landing, advanced against one of the enemy's batteries consisting of two guas, and drove them out of the entrenchment, but without being able to capture the cannons, which they carried off with them. Attacked in turn by a

superior force, he was compelled to retreat, and he and his men slaughtered or driven into the Danube. Meynell and his detachment met with exactly the same fate. The Turks occupied themselves busily during the night in throwing up entrenchments, expecting a renewal of the engagement on the following morning—but when day hroke, the rear-guard of the Russians was seen marching out of the village of Slobodsa on the opposite bank. The Turks immediately advanced and occupied Giurgevo, which the enemy had evacuated. The loss of the Turks was 600 wounded and 300 killed; that of the Russians is believed to have been 2000. The bodies of the slain floating down the river brought the first news of the battle to Silistria. Those of Arnold and Meynell were never found. Burke was buried outside the town at the south-eastern angle of the fortification. the town at the south-eastern angle of the fortification. A small cross, bearing an inscription containing his name, and age, &c., marks the spot. His loss was greatly and generally regretted, as he was a favourite with the whole army, and all the more owing to his unwillingness to take part in the expedition in which he met his death. He had been sent from Varna to Silistria to assist in the defence of the place. He arrived in Silistria the day the seige was raised, but charged the recovery of the same with some regular cavelyr and rear-guard of the enemy with some regular cavalry and bashi-bazouks, for which Omer Pacha bestowed on him the fourth-class decoration of the order of Medjudia. He was soon after ordered to Redout Kaleh, in Circasia, and was on his way when he lost his life. Omer Pacha arrived at Giurgevo the day after, with the main body of the army, amounting to about 45,000 men. He remained there at the date of the latest accounts, occupying both banks of the river. The English Sappers and Miners had laid down the bridge from the island already mentioned to the Wallachian bank, and preparations were making for an advance.—The Russians evacuated Bucharest (from which Giurgevo is nussians evacuated Bucharest (from which Giurgevo is thirty-five miles) on the 28th of July; Prince Gortschakoff having previously issued an address to the inhabitants, stating that the Emperor had ordered the troops to quit the unhealthy regions of the Danube for a short space; but promising, on the arrival of a healthier season, to return and deliver them for ever from the barbarous Turks. The advanced guard of the Turkish army, 8000 strong, entered Bucharest on the Sthinst, and were iorfully welcomed by the inhabitants. 8th inst., and were joyfully welcomed by the inhabitants. The latest accounts state that the shops which had been closed were re-opened, and that tranquility and order prevailed in the city. The following proclamation was issued by Halem Pacha, the Turkisk commander:—"Inhabitants of Bucharest.—The troops of your sovereign have entered this city to maintain good order and the respect due to all established authority. Let no one presume to take the initiative in committing any violence tending to produce any change whatever. the moment of their retreat the Russian troops confided their removal. We will show that we are worthy of this confidence, and that, until such time as our hospitals shall be established in this city, they shall be treated in the houses where they now are with all the anxious attention demanded by the love of our neighbour and by humanity; for two empires, enemies at this moment, may be friends to morrow, and ought to esteem each other, even amidst the horrors of war. Such are our wishes; the Wallachians, by conforming to them, will prove the gratitude and respect they owe to their all-powerful sovereign.'

By the latest accounts from the Allied Army in Twikey, it appears that the troops still remained at Varna and its neighbourhood, but were in expectation of orders to embark on the contemplated expedition to the Crimea. At the date of the 9th inst. there were 360 sail of vessels at Varna at the date given, and nine or ten of the immense flat-bottomed boats made at the Turkish arsenal for special service, were lying with them; but the artillery had only six boats fit to land heavy guns in. Only a part of the French siege-train had arrived. Thirty guns of the British siege train was in Varna Bay. No concentration had been ordered, but an order to be ready to march somewhere on the 12th had reached the light division. The Commanders-

in-Chief were at Varna, General Brown at Constantinople, the Admirals at Baltshik. The numerical force of the British army in Turkey was at the beginning of the present month, 32,000, including the sick and invalided. Of these it was thought that not more than 29,000 men could be brought under arms. The French, it was reckoned, had a disposable force of 45,000 men, including cavalry and artillery. But the army has by this time received reinforcements. The Himalaya had disembarked the Scots Greys at Kouleli in the Boshorus. Only one of the 373 horses of that regiment had died on the passage. The 20th and 68th regiments had arrived. The English steamers Orinoco, Colombo, and Avon, with troops on board from England, were lying in the Bosphorus awaiting orders. It seemed to he supposed that these ships would convey their troops directly to that these snips would convey their troops directly to the coast of the Crimea without touching at Varna. The British forces are thus distributed:—The lst division (Duke of Cambridge), at Aladyn; the 2nd division, between Devna and Aladyn; the 3rd division, at Monastir, near Pravadi, at which place is also en-camped the light division, under Sir George Brown; the brigade of British cavalry is quartered near Jeni-Bazar, and the artillery is distributed between Devna and Aladyn. The depot at Varna is composed of companies of almost every regiment, and four regiments of infantry are quartered at Galata (Burnu mostly Highlanders). One French division is stationed at Varna; the three others are encamped at Bassardschik, Kus-tendje and Karassu. The health of the British army is better thau it was; their rations have been increased one-half. Each man now receives daily half an ounce of tea, an ounce of coffee, and the same quantity of sugar; yet with this improvement the accounts of the ravages of cholera are still very saddening. Up to the 9th the British army had lost about 500 men from this disease. The troops were at that date losing thirty men a day. The French losses from cholera were frightful. The disease was not much on the wane among them, and there were divisions in which they died at the rate of seventy and eighty a day. In the French general hospital, since the 14th July, 720 men had died of cholera, and only seventy-six men had been sent outcured. General Canrobert's expedition was most unfortunate. He went up to Kustendje on the 1st of August, thinking to improve the health of his corps by a little occupation, but sickness soon broke out among his men, and the division has left nearly 2000 men behind it.

The War in Asia has been signalised by some occurrences of importance. Accounts from the head-quarters of the Turkish army at Hadji-veli-khoi, a village near the Arpachai, and in front of Gumri, show that on the 19th July the two armies, both reinforced, had been face to face for seven days. The Turks, it seems, drew in their left wing from Ardahan; and having mustered about 50,000 men, took up a position in advance of Kars, near Hadji-veli-khoi. The Russians on their side had crossed the Arpachai, under General Bebutoff; and both sides had made up their minds to fight on the 12th, when a terrible storm put an end to the fighting just as the irregulars had commenced the attack. There just as the irregulars had commenced the attack. was so much rain for the next six days that all fighting was out of the question, but a battle was still imminent. General Kmety, known as Ismail Pasha, performed a daring feat on the 16th. "Ismail Pasha," says the correspondent of the Morning Chronicle, "laving collected about 1500 of these irregulars, turned the enemy's flank at dead of night, and, leaving the Russian camp behind him, arrived at day-break before the village of Baindir, occupied by Georgian militia and Cossacks. This village, which is of some tactical importance, and was the seene of a battle last autumn, in which the Turks had the advantage, was defended by some redoubts, which the irregulars surprised, and then penetrated into the village. A desperate fight ensued: in which eighty Cossacks and Georgians were killed, five taken prisoners, and a considerable number of cattle, with 400 sheep, captured. The Russians defended themselves inside the houses; but, from being taken completely by surprise, their resistance was useless. Having effected this coup de main, Ismail Pasha returned by the enemy's lines, without encountering any opposition."

The fête of Saint Napoleon has been celebrated at Paris with great splendour, but without the presence of the Emperor, who, with the Empress, has been enjoying the scenery of the Pyrenees. The most remarkable incident of the fête is the decree of the Emperor setting apart eight millions of francs to carry out the will of the Emperor Napoleon I., which bequeaths the above sum, in certain proportions, to the officers and soldiers of the battalion of Elba, or their widows and children; to the wounded at Waterloo; to the officers and soldiers who fought for France from 1792 to 1815; and to the towns and provinces which suffered from the foreign invasions. The Emperor has also granted 2582 pardons or commutations of punishments in honour of the day: 805 to persons sentenced to deportation, 774 to persons detained in the penal colonies, and 1003 to delinquent soldiers and sailors.

Tranquillity is restored in Spain. Espartero entered Madrid on the 29th of July, and General O'Donnell arrived the same day. Espartero immediately took the oath before the Queen as President of the Council, and a new ministry was formed, in which O'Donnell was appointed minister of war. The advices from Madrid are chiefly filled with the endeavours of the new rulers to bring the government into working order. The difficulties of the task, however, are immense, for Espartero and his colleagues have to deal not only with the corruption which has for twelve years grown upon the departments, but also with the numerous local irregular political bodies, revolutionary in character as well as in origin, who are slow to believe that their existence is no longer necessary. The government has resolved that the Constituent Cortes, elected under the constitution of 1837, at the rate of one representative for every 35,000 souls, shall be convoked for the 8th November. It is further stated, that the dynastic question cannot be discussed in the Constituent Cortes. The Queen-Mother is detained, in a residence assigned to her; and it is said that she will be tried before the new Cortes. The Queen's household has been changed, but the chunge has been found to be absolutely necessary.

Advices from Vienna state that the Austrian troops entered Wallachia on the 20th, and that the whole corps of occupation would have passed the frontier by the 23rd. Two brigades debouched from Hermannstadt and another brigade from Kronstadt. Bucharest, Krajova, and Lesser Wallachia were to be occupied, and the advanced guard will reach Bucharest on the 5th of September. Three brigades of the army of Count Coronini were preparing for a similar movement into Moldavia.

From the accounts from St. Petersburg, it appears that the distress caused by the war to the middle classes in Russia is excessive. The total prostration of business and the high prices of all necessaries entail on them hardships far more severely felt than the momentary privations among classes accustomed to instability of resource. The maritime towns of course suffer most, inasmuch as the blockade annihilates a trade which last year showed a list of seven thousand vessels entered and cleared. Hence the middle classes, at least in the west of Russia, would welcome the return of peace on any conditions; and Nesselrode and the German party, too, are reported to be strongly inclined for peace. The old Russian or Muscovite party, on the other hand, is said to urge the continuation of war with unabated fanaticism.

The King of Sazony was killed by an accident on the 10th inst. On arriving at Munich his carriage was overturned, and he received a kick from one of the horses which almost immediately proved fatal. Frederic Augustus IV. was born on the 18th May, 1797. A serious insurrection having broken out at Dresden, in September 1830, against the authority of his uncle Anthony, the reigning monarch, Prince Frederic Augustus, was named co-regent on the 13th of that month; and succeeded to the throne on the 6th June, 1836; his father, Duke Maximilian, having waived his right thereto. As the late king has left no issue, the

crown descends to his brother, John Nepomuc Marie Joseph; born on the 12th December, 1801.

An insurrection broke out in Parma on the 21st of July. Two medical students deliberately shot at an officer: the troops were called out; and an attack was made on a café. As the keeper of the house would not open his doors, they were burst in by cannon: the Austrians plundered the cellars, and, coming drunk into the streets, fired indiscriminately among the people, killing many. This was followed by the arrival of Count Nobile with more Austrian troops.

The advices from New York are to the 10th inst. Congress adjourned on the 7th until December. The session has not been productive of important acts. Only three great measures have been passed: the Nebraska Bill, by which one million of square miles of territory have been opened to slavery; the Bill for the Relief of the Indigent Insane; and the Bill for the Improvement of Rivers and Harbours. The two last-named bills have been vetoed by the President.

The Reciprocity treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed by Lord Elgin on the 5th June last, was ratified by the United States Senate on the 2nd inst., without opposition; and on the 3rd the bills necessary to give effect to its provisions were passed with unexampled rapidity. By this treaty the fisheries dispute has been settled on terms of complete reciprocity; the fishermen of the United States and those of the British American Provinces being at liberty to fish on the coasts of either country—shell-fish, salmon, and river fisheries, being alone reserved to British fishermen on their own coasts. Also the British North American Colonies obtain the admission of their produce free of duty into the United States; and on the other hand, the navigation of the St. Lawrence and the canals connecting the great Lakes and the Atlantic are opened to the citizens of the United States.

The Senate ratified a treaty with Russia, securing the neutrality of the United States in the present war, and setting forth the principle that free ships make free

goods.

A very extraordinary proceeding has been adopted by Captain Hollius, commander of the United States sloop of war Cyane, at Greytown, otherwise San Juan de Nicaragna. Some time since, there was a riot at Greytown, during which the United States Minister to Central America, Mr. Borland, interfered to prevent a man charged with murder from being given up to the authorities. In the scuffle Mr. Borland was struck and arrested. For this offence Captain Hollins demanded an apology; giving the Greytown people from the 11th to the 13th July to decide between tendering an apology and undergoing a bombardment. They refused the

apology, it is said, and Captain Hollins fired at the little town for six hours, and then landing a party burnt what remained. No lives were lost. The English escaped on board the Bermuda war-schooner, and the natives fled. Some papers in relation to these proceedings have been laid before the Honse of Representatives. Among them are the instructions issued to Captain Hollins, by which he is told to demand prompt satisfaction from the Greytown people for the outrages they had committed; but it is hoped he would be able to effect the purposes of his visit "without a resort to violence and destruction of property and loss of life." Among the documents is the protest of Lieutenant Jolly, of the British schooner Bermuda, against the threatened bombardment—an act that would be without precedent among civilised nations"; adding, as a reason for his protest, that the force at his command was totally inadequate to protect the property of British subjects against the Gyane. In reply, Captain Hollins cites his "orders," and expresses his full sympathy with Lieutenant Jolly "in the rescue of English subjects and property, under the circumstances," at the same time expressing his exceeding regret that "the force under his command was not doubly equal to that of the Cyane."—The inhabitants of San Juan (Greytown) have commenced rebuilding their town, but most of the influential men have left for other places.

The American papers mention many Destructive Fires in the United States. At San Francisco on the morning of the 11th July about sixty-five houses were destroyed, and the loss is estimated at about 225,000 dollars. The whole tract burned over was built of wood on piles. The tide was out at the time, and the fact of the water being about twelve feet below the street, and very shallow, prevented the firemen from extinguishing the fire sooner .- The town of Columbia, in Toulumne county, was burned down on the morning of the 11th July. The loss is estimated at 500,000 dollars. The town of Minnesota, in Nevada county, was burned down, excepting three houses, on the 8th July. Loss estimated at 52,000 dollars. Fourteen hundred acres of wheat were burned in Sinsun and Vaca valleys on the 7th July. Four hundred acres of wheat were burned at San Bernardino on the 29th June. Twelve buildings in Sonora were burned in a conflagration on the night of the 3rd July. A fire broke out at New Orleans on the 5th instant, destroying many stores and houses. The loss is estimated at a million of dollars. On the 11th inst., the United States Navyyard Foundry at Washington was totally destroyed by fire. At the moment the fire occurred, the workmen were engaged in casting the cylinder of the United States steamer Fulton, and had about two-thirds of the metal poured into the mould, when the latter exploded, the eruption instantly setting the building in a blaze.

NARRATIVE OF LITERATURE AND ART.

A MENTION of the new publications of the most vacant and idle month to publishers, in a year more unfavourable to literary enterprise than almost any on record, will be comprised in a very few lines. A History of the Reigns of Louis XVIII and Charles X, by Mr. Byre Evans Crowe; a volume published by Mr. John Chapman, with the ominous title of What is Truth; a collection of Songs from the Dramatists, which forms a volume in Mr. Bell's annotated edition of the English poets; a new volume of Notes and Queries; an American Handbook, or tourist's guide through the United States, issued by Messrs. Rontledge; a squib upon the convulsed style of poetical writing, entitled Firmilian or the Student of Badajoz; a small volume, by Mr. J. A. St. John, the Nemesis of Power, on the causes and forms of revolutions; a translation, from the French of M. Chevreul, of a clever little treatise on the Principles of Harmony and Contrast in Colours; a new section of Mr. Johnston's magnificent Physical Atlas; a translation, from the French of Alexander Vinet, of a compact little History of French Literature in the Eighteenth Century; a timely piece of instruction for the Eighteenth Century; at minely piece of instruction for the Eighteenth Century; at minely piece of instruction for the Eighteenth Century; at minely piece of instruction for the Eighteenth Century; at minely piece of instruction for the Eight English poets.

the learning of Turkish, in the shape of a Turkish Reading Book with Grammar and Vocabulary, by Mr. Burekhardt Barker; the usual supply of volumes, which are chiefly continuations, in Mr. Bohn's and the Messrs. Murray's and Longman's several Libraries; two octavo or olumes of Reminiscences of the University and Town of Cambridge, by the late Senior Esquire Bedell, Mr. Gunning; a "story for the times," called Gold; a clerical angler and sportsman's book, Forest Scenes in Norway and Sweden, by the Rev. Henry Newland; a small volume of the memorials of the life of a young Scotch minister, Mr. John Macintosh, published as The Earnest Student; a little American story, The Shady Side, issued by a Pastor's wife to exhibit the shortcomings of members of Unendowed Churches in the practical recognition of their duty to their pastors; a new volume (the sixth) of the new and enlarged Encyclopædia Britannica; and A Shilling Cookery for the People, by M. Alexis Soyer;—these, with the continuations of serials, and new editions, form the entire sum of the new publications of the past month that may properly claim to be recorded here.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

BULLION MARKET.

Bullion in Bank of England on 15th inst., £12,701,292.

LATEST LONDON PRICES.

Gold, stand., per oz. £3 17 9 | Silver bars, stan. per oz. Do., dust, ,, 3 16 0 | Mexican dollars, ,,

LATEST COMPARATIVE VALUE OF GOLD IN FOREIGN MARKETS TO LONDON PRICE.

Paris 0·18 prem. | New York 0·17 disct.

Bank Rate of Discount, 5 per cent.

STOCKS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Latest.
Three per Cent. Consols Three per Cent. Reduced Three and a Quarter per Cents. Long Annuities, Jan., 1860 Bank Stock, 8 per cent. Exchequer Bills, June India Bonds	941 941 948 43 2101 1 pm. 3 pm.	92½ 92½ 92¾ 41°6 208½ 1 dis. 2 pm.	94½ 94¼ 94½ 4¾ 208½ 1s. pm.

Paid.	RAILWAYS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Latest.	Receipts since Jan. 1.
100 all 100 100 all	Brighton & S. Coast Blackwall Caledonian Edimb. and Glasgow Eastern Counties Gt. Sn. & Wn. (Irel.) Great Northern Great Western	106 87 64 60 117 95 841 73	1053 88 624 57½ 184 95 85½	104-106 8\$-\frac{2}{5} 63-4 58-60 11\frac{2}{5}-\frac{2}{5} 94-5 83\frac{1}{2}-4\frac{1}{2} 72\frac{1}{2}-\frac{2}{3}	423,185 45,297 482,959 652,737 175,342 564,534 710,848
100 100 100 100 100 100 100	Lancash. & Yorksh. London & N. Westn. London & S. Westn. Midland South-East. & Dover York, Newe., & Ber. York & N. Midland	66½ 102¼ 88 68½ 65¼	67 104½ 83¼ 66 64 74 55§	69-½ 101½-2 82-3 68 64¾-5	593,555 1,691,995 421,130 806,365 518,392 880,958

FOREIGN LIST .- LATEST PRICES.

FUNDS.

Belgian 4½ per cent. 92 Brazilian 5 per cent., 100½-1 Chilian 6 per cent., 100-1 Danish 5 per cent. 102 Dutch 2½ per cent., 62 Dutch 4p. cent. cert., 932-4 Mexican 3 per cent., 243-2 Mexican 3 per cent., 243-2 Peruvian 3 per cent., 522 Portuguese 4 per cent., 41-3 Russian 5 per cent., 974-8 Sardinian 5 per cent., 87-2

RAILWAYS.

East Belgian Junet. 3-14 Luxembourg, 4 Northern of France, 333-4 Norwegian Trunk Pref. 8 to 9 Paris and Orleans, 47-9 Paris and Lyons, 19 pm. Paris and Rouen, 38-40 Paris and Strasburg, 311-3 West Flanders, 3½-4 West of France, 5½-6½ pm. Rouen and Havre, 221-31

MINES

Linares	8-9 1-4	Quartz Rock St. John Del	Rey	1-1 26-8

COLONIAL SHARE LIST. -LATEST PRICES. BANKS.

Australasian	1-3 dis
Do. Freehold	4-4
Colonial Gold	3-3
Port Philip	3-1
South Australian	5-3

RAILWAYS.

STEAM COMPANIES.

East Indian 24-2 prem.

Do., Extension §-½ dis.
Ind. Peninsula \$\frac{3}{2}\$ pm.
Madras \$\frac{4}{2}\$ dis. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ pm.
Quebec and Rehmoud \$\frac{4}{2}\$ dis.

Australasjan Pacific \$\frac{4}{2}\$ 48\frac{1}{2}\$
Royal Mail \$\frac{4}{2}\$ 48\frac{1}{2}\$
Leastern Steam Navig \$\frac{4}{2}\$
Penins. & Orient. St. Nav. 56\frac{3}{2}\$

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Australian Agricultural, 41-2 | North Brit. Australian 2-3 Van Dicmen's Land. 11-12 | Peel River Land. 1-3 dis South Australian Land 33-35 | Scott. Austr. Invest. 23-3

AGRICULTURAL MARKETS. CORN-IMPERIAL WEEKLY AVERAGE

										_	.—	
Week ending-	Wh	eat.	Bar	ley.	Oε	ats.	R	ye.	Bea	ans.	Pe	as.
Jnly 22 — 29 Aug. 5 — 12 — 17	s. 71 69 64 62	d 10 8 8 8	s. 37 36 35 34	d. 1 5 9 8	s. 30 29 29 28	d. 7 10 11 11	8. 47 45 43 40	d. 9 8 5 11	\$. 48 47 47 45	d. 11 5 4 0	8. 45 47 41 43	d. 7 3 3 6

LATEST LONDON MARKET PRICES.

Malt, Pale, per qr. .. Malting Barley ,, Oats, best, ... , 68 to 72 30 - 31 26 - 30Wheat, White, Flour-

Town made, per sk. 55 - 60 Country household 44 - 53 American, per barl. 33 - 85 Indian Corn, per qr. 85-38 S. d. s. d. Beasts, per st. 3 4 to 4 6 CATTLE-Calves . , , 3 0-4
Sheep... , 3 4-4
Pigs ... , 3 2-4

Pigs ,, Wool, per lb.— South Downs.. 1 2-1 Kentish fleeces 1 4-1 German Elect. 3 6-5 Australian ... 1 4-2 6 Cape ... 0 9-1 8 Spanish ... 1 2-2 2

METALS.

Copper, Cakes, p. ton, 126t.
Iron, Pigs, 4l. 4s. to 5l. 5s.
Rails, 8l. 5s. Lead, English
Pig, 23l. 0s. Steel, Swedish
Reg, 20l. to 2ll. Tiv,
English block, 119f.; Banca,
115l.; Spelter, 30l.; Quicksilver, per lb., 2s. to 2s. 1d.

PROVISIONS.

BACON, per cwt.-Irish, 56s. to 78s.; American, 40s. to

BEEF—Mid. to prime, p. 8 lb., 3s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; Irish India, per tr., 160s.; Hambro', 186s. American, 120s. to 130s. BEEF-

BUTTER-Best fresh, per lb., 12d. to 14d.; Dorset, per ewt., 86s. to 98s.; Irish, 84s. 98s.; Dutch, 80s. to 100s.

CHEESE—Cheshire, per cwt., 58s. to 76s.; Wiltshire, 52s. to 70s.; Dutch, 38s. to 52s.

Hams — York, 66s. to 72s.; Irish, 66s. to 72s.; West-phalia, 68s. to 70s.

MUTTON-Mid. to prime, per 8 lb., 3s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.

POTATOES, per ton, 110s. to 170s.

PORK, per 8 lb., 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. VEAL, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 9d. Lamb, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.

Hay... per load 4 15 to 4 17 Clover.. ,, Straw .. ,, 5 12 - 5 15 1 14 - 2 0

Linsced cake, per ton, 11l. 0s. to 11l. 11s; Rape cake, ditto, 6l.; Bones, ditto, 4l. 10s. Hors.—Kents, 200s. to 280s.; Sussex, 200s. to 270s.; For. 170s. to 230s.; Hop Duty estimated at 70,000l.

Poutray—Capons, 3s.—4s.; Fowls, 2s.—2s. 9d.; Chicks, 2s. 0d.—3s. 0d.; Ducks, 2s.— 4s.; Geesc, 5s. 6d.—7s.; Tur-keys, 4s. 6d.—8s.; Pigeons,

HIDES, &c. — Market, 96 lb., 3\(\frac{2}{3}d.\)—4d.; do., do., 50 lb., 2\(\frac{2}{3}d.\); do., Calf-skins, 10 lb., 5s. 6d.; do., Rough Tallow 30s. 6d.

Gallipoli, per ton, 51l.; Sperm, 105l.; Pale Seal, 41l. Rape, 42l. to 45l. 0s.; Cocoa-nut, 50l. to 51l. 10s.; Palm, 45l. 10s. to 47l.; Linseed, 34l. 10s. Tallow — Australian, Beef, 65l. to 66l.; Sheep, 66l. to 67l.; Y. C., 67l. 3s.

GROCERY.

COCOA, per ewt., Trinidad, 31s. to 40s.; Bahia, 27s.6d. to 28s. COFFEE, per ewt.—Ceylon Native, 44s. to 45s. 6d.; Do., Plantation, 60s. to 76s.; Mocha, 72s. to 82s.; Jamaica, 63s. to 84s.; Java, 51s. to 56s. Costa Rica, 57s. to 75s. Rice, per ewt.—Carolina, 22s. to 30s. 6d; Bengal, 11s. to 12s.6d.; Patna 14s. to 18s.6d.

12s.6d.; Patna,14s. to 18s.0d. SUGAR—Barhadoes, per cwt.. 31s. to 38s.; Mauritius, 31s. 0d. to 39s.0d; Bengal. 38s. to 41s. 6d.; Madras, 21s. to 31s. 6d.; Havannah, 33s. to 38s. 6d.

Do. Refined—Grocery lumps, 44s. to 49s. 0d.; Bastards, 28s. 6d. to 35s. 0d.; Crushed, 318.

Tea, per lb. (duty 1s. 6d.)— Congou, 10\frac{1}{3}d. to 2s. 3d.; Souchong, 11d. to 2s. 6d.; Hyson, 1s. 2d. to 3s. 0d.; Assam, 1s. 3d. to 4s. 4d.

EMIGRATION RECORD.

DEPARTURES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1854.	Australian Colonies.	British America.	United States.	Other places.	Total.
To June 30	33,022 8,422	27,425 7620	103,785 16,420		165,426 32,712
Total	41,444	35,045	120,155	1494	198,138

CURRENT RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT TO THE AUSTRALIAN PORTS PER SAILING VESSEL.

From	Cabin.	Inter- mediate.	Steerage.	Goods per 40 Cubic feet.
London Liverpool The Clyde Belfast	£40 to 65 40 — 50 30 — 45 40 — 50	£26 to 30 20 — 26 20 — 25 20 — 26	£16 to 22 10 — 14 12 — 14 11 — 14	£4 10 to £5 10 4 0 — 4 10 4 0 — 4 10 4 0 — 4 10 4 0 — 4 10

THE

HOUSEHOLD NARRATIVE

OF CURRENT EVENTS.

1854.7

From the 26th AUGUST to the 27th SEPTEMBER.

PRICE 2d.

NARRATIVE OF LAW AND CRIME.

tenant Perry, and Lieutenant Greer, of the 46th regiment, as revised by the Commander in Chief, have now heen published. The sentence on Lieutenant Perry was as follows:—"First Charge.—For having in a certain letter, dated Windsor barracks, July 24, 1854, and addressed to Colonel the Hon. A. Upton, president of the court-martial, then and there assembled for the trial of Lieutenant T. F. Greer, which bore the signature of the prisoner, and was then and there delivered to the said Colonel Upton, made the following slanderous statement respecting his commanding-officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Garrett: viz., 'That after repeated acts of violence against myself (meaning the prisoner) by the officers of the 46th (while the regiment was in Dublin) in my bedroom, I reported the circumstance to Colonel Garrett, who reproached me, and called me a fool for my pains'—he (the said prisoner) then well knowing that so much of the said statement as related to Lieutenant-Colonel Garrett—viz., the words 'who reproached me and called me a fool for my pains '-was false."-" Acquitted." "Second.-For having in the said letter made the following further statement: 'I then patiently submitted to a series of indignities, when I complained to Major Maxwell, who represented the facts to Colonel Garrett, upon which he gave the offenders a reprimand. So weak was the effect of the reprimand or caution given by Colonel Garrett, that, though the acts of aggression were discontinued, I was persecuted in other ways until I threatened to appeal to the Capacital of the District and cost a letter to the General of the District, and sent a letter to that effect to Colonel Garrett; on it being known that I was determined upon such a course I was earnestly entreated by several of my brother officers to forhear making any complaint. I did forbear, and from that time I was relieved from any repetition of the annoyances and indignities under which I had formerly laboured; he (the prisoner) then well knowing that so much of the said statement with reference to Colonel Garrett was false, and that he (the prisoner) had never made any threat to Colonel Garrett, either by word of mouth or in writing, that he would appeal to the General of the District."—"Guilty." "Third.—For having on the 21st of July, 1854, at Windsor, when examined as a witness before the court-martial which was then and there being held for the trial of Lieutenant Thomas Fergus Greer, in reply to the following question: 'Will you swear positively that Captain Nicholas did not reprimand officers against whom you had made a com-plaint to the commanding officer? -- made the following answer: 'I have taken au oath already; Captain Nicholas never, to my knowledge, censured anybody, he himself (meaning Captain Nicholas) having ill-treated others in joining '—he (the prisoner) then well knowing that so much of the said answer as is comprised in the following words—'he himself having ill-treated others in joining, is false."—"Guilty." "Fourth.—That having on the day and year aforesaid, and at the place aforesaid, in a certain letter addressed and delivered by him (the prisoner) to the Deputy-Judge Advocate officiating at the trial of Lieutenant Thomas Fergus Greer, made the following statement: 'Major Maxwell has stated on oath that Cantain Nicholas areas.' on oath that Captain Nicholas never ill-treated young the officers; I could put questions to prove that he did, officers would refuse to receive him; and they would be and that he (meaning Captain Nicholas) aids and abets

THE Sentences of the Recent Courts-Martial on Lieu-nant Perry, and Lieutenant Greer, of the 46th (the prisoner) then well knowing that so much of the said statement as imputed to Captain Nicholas, 'that he sill-treated young officers, or aided and abetted others in so doing' was false."—"Guilty." The court-martial it therefore appears acquitted Lieutenant Perry on the first charge, and found him guilty on the second, third, and fourth charges, but recommended him to mercy on account of his youth and inexperience, and his having acted under the ill-advice of his legal adviser. In consequence of which, and also on the ground of the long and meritorious services of the father of the prisoner, the Commander-in-Chief, under the sanction of her Majesty, in dismissing Lieutenant Perry from the service, allows him to sell his commission.—Sentence service, allows him to sell his commission. ON LIEUTENANT GREER .- This officer was tried upon a charge of having been guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in the following instances:— "1. For having on or about the night of the 28th or morning of the 29th of June last, wilfully struck and offered other personal violence to Lieutenant Edward James Perry, of the 46th regiment. 2. For having, at the same time and place, used provoking, insulting, and disgusting language to the said Lieutenant Perry, calling him 'swindler,' 'blackguard,' and using other language of an offensive and insulting nature.' In this case the court in the first instance acquitted the prisoner of the first charge, but found him guilty of the second, with the exception of making use of the term "swindler;" they therefore sentenced him to be severely "swindler;" they therefore sentenced him to be severely reprimanded, and further to be reduced on the list of lieutenants of the 46th regiment, and be placed next below Lieutenant N. Dunscombe. This sentence, being represented to her Majesty as against the evidence adduced, the court was ordered to re-assemble with a view to the revision of the proceedings. The court accordingly sat again, and "having carefully re-considered the evidence that was brought before them." sidered the evidence that was brought before them at the trial," begged most respectfully to adhere to their former decision, but her Majesty was pleased not to confirm nor approve the finding and sentence of the court, and the General Commanding-in-Chief accordingly submitted to the Queen the sense he entertained of Lieutenant Greer's conduct throughout the transactions. It was as follows :- As a witness before the first courtmartial which tried Lieutenant Perry, he repeatedly declined to answer the questions put to him by the prisoner, Lieutenant Perry, which were necessary for prisoner, Lieutenant Ferry, which were necessary for the discovery of the truth, on the plea that he would thereby criminate himself. When on his own trial, it is clearly established by evidence then taken, that Lieutenant Greer had applied the most disgusting expressions to Lieutenant Perry. The evidence on the preceding trial of Lieutenant Perry is also confirmatory of these facts, and they admit of no reasonable doubt. Such ungentlemanlike conduct is calculated to degrade an officer in the eyes of his men, and to destroy his power of maintaining discipline. A person who does not shrink from the utterance of such disgraceful language is unfit to preserve his position of social equality in a regiment amongst his brother officers.

General Commanding-in-Chief could not omit to mark with the expression of the severest displeasure the gambling propensities of Lieutenant Greer. But, without reference to these propensities, the misconduct already adverted to is fully sufficient to call for his removal from the army. On these grounds, the General Commanding-in Chief humbly submitted to her Majesty that Lieutenant Greer should be removed from the service by the sale of his commission, which recommendation her Majesty has been graciously pleased to sanction.

— THE CONDUCT OF LIEUTENANT WALDY, in giving evidence on Lieutenant Perry's trial, is thus noticed by the Commander-in-Chief.—The General Commandingin-Chief cannot close his observations on these proceedings without noticing the letter of Lieutenant W. Waldy. This letter, addressed to Lieutenant Perry, on the 2nd of June, 1854, is not to be reconciled with his evidence given before the court-martial which tried Lieutenant Perry a few weeks afterwards. In the letter he states Captain Nicholas had applied a very insulting epithet to Ensign Coote, at the mess table, and that the latter had given the lie direct to Captain Nicholas. a witness on oath, before the court-martial, he denied or forgets that he had written such a letter; even if he did forget, his levity is deserving the severest repreheusion. After the court had closed its proceedings, Lieutenant W. Waldy was called upon by his com-manding officer to explain his conduct in this matter. He stated in his explanation, that "he must have given a higher colour to the affair than it merited"—that "since the affair scarce an officer has spoken to him" and that in a foolish moment he wrote the strong language recorded against him in his letter." Lieut-enant W. Waldy, appears to be a weak, gossipping young man, insensible of the duty of a rigid adherence to the truth in describing the conduct of others; and incapable of estimating the mischievous consequences of exaggerating a contradiction at the mess table into the lie direct, by which departure from the truth the character of his brother officers might have been seriously affected. He does not appear, however, to have been actuated by any malicious motives, and in the absence of any proof of corrupt intention, the General Commanding-in-Chief hereby directs, with her Majesty's sanction, that Lieutenant William Waldy be severely reprimanded, and cautioned, for the rest of his life to adhere strictly to the truth.—A Horse Guards' memorandum, of the 2nd inst., under the head of "Instructions for Officers on first joining a Regiment or Depôt," explains the course which Lord Hardinge has thought proper to take in the bringing the questions relating to the discipline of the 46th regiment to an issue. I. The General Commanding-in-Chief had in the course of last year heen twice under the necessity of expressing to every regiment at home and abroad his apprehensions that a few inconsiderate officers might bring their regiments into disrepute, unless, in their social conduct towards each other at their mess table and in their barrack rooms, their behaviour should be regulated by a higher standard of what is due to the honourable position in which they stand, as the holders of commissions in her Majesty's army.—2. The first case which required Viscount Hardinge to assemble a court-martial on any officer was that of the 50th regiment, on which occasion four subalterns were tried for forcibly seizing a young ensign, taking him to a pump, and there pumping on him. Two of these officers were sentenced to be dismissed the service, and two were reprimanded. The memorandum containing Viscount Hardinge's comments was dated 5th of July 1853, and was read to the officers assembled of every regiment in the service. 3. The second instance occurred in the 62nd regiment, in October, 1853. A captain in command of two companies had repeatedly annoyed and disturbed the subaltern of his own company, and accompanied by other officers, had been in the habit of bursting into his room and taking his bed to pieces, &c. The lieutenant had the proper spirit to make his report to the major of his regiment. The officer commanding the regiment did his duty firmly; he supported the subaltern, and reported his ease to the Horse Guards. The captain was removed to another regiment, and lost five steps towards his advancement. Another subaltern was also

removed, and the other captain was retained in the 62nd, at the intercession of the commanding officer, on account of his good services in the field in India. facts of the case, and the punishment awarded, were printed and circulated, and read to the officers of every regiment assembled.—4. A third instance has now occurred. It is that in the 46th regiment. The case originated in a disgraceful scene of deep gambling in a barrack-room at Windsor, between Lieutenant Greer and Lieutenant Perry, terminating in a violent assault in the course of which the most disgusting language was applied by Lieutenant Greer to Lieutenant Course. Perry.-5. At the close of the trial of Lieutenant Greer a letter was handed in to the President of that courtmartial by Lieutenant Perry, charging his commanding officer, Colonel Garrett, with grave acts of injustice, and stating that he (Lieutenant Perry) had sent a letter to his commanding officer, threatening to appeal to the general officer of the district, &c. Colonel Garrett denied these acts of injustice imputed to him, and he denied that any such letter had ever been sent to him by Lieutenant Perry .- 6. The General Commanding-in-Chief took the same course in this case as he had done in that of the 50th, and for the same reasons, viz., his determination not to consent to a compromise in any of these cases, but to eradicate the unmanly system. The charges made by Lieutenant Perry against Colonel Garrett were specific. They amounted to a breach of Garrett were specific. They amounted to a release to her Majesty's regulations, and apparently were in defiance of the admonitions and orders circulated in July and December, 1853. The General Commanding-in-Chief resolved, therefore, that the truth or falsehood of these charges should be investigated by a court-martial on oath.—7. The result of that court-martial, as well as of the two preceding trials in the 46th regiment, is given in the appendix, in order that every young officer may have on his first joining his regiment, by means of these examples, a clear understanding of his own position. He will carefully read the Articles of War, given in the appendix, together with a letter of the Judge-Advocate General of 1844, which was published to the army, with the Mutiny act, and Articles of War of that year. If the ensign is firm, and has the proper spirit of an officer and a gentleman, he can have no difficulty, without loss of honour or of temper, in resisting coarse practical jokes. But if he submits to them on the plea that they are the customary probation of an officer entering the British army, he will justly subject himself to the charge of having tamely submitted to insult; and it is his duty, on every account, and especially for the purpose of ensuring his military efficiency, which depends upon character, that he should not suffer any liberties to be taken calculated to expose him to the derision of his brother officers and the men under his command.—8. These coarse irregularities, termed practical jokes, and the use of disgusting language have increased, it is said, since the introduction of those Articles of War in 1844, which more strictly prohibited duelling in the army. Public feeling had, in the preceding year, been greatly shocked by two officers, who were brothers-in law, having fought a duel, in which one was killed. The better and truer reason, however, for the increased strictness of the articles prohibiting duelling was that the tone of society had improved, and that all men were united in reprobating so barbarous a mode of settling a dispute. A few men of coarse and ungenerous tempers, since the severer Articles of War have been published, may have sought to take advantage of the apparent impunity which the prohibition afforded, and have taken greater liberties with their brother officers than they did when under the apprehension of immediate personal consequences. Such practices cannot be permitted; they must be such practices cannot be permitted; they must be repressed, for they are degrading to the character of an officer. They render him unfit to command his men, for they cannot feel for him the respect which is the basis of all enduring authority. They render him unfit to associate with his brother officers, who must hold him in contempt, or must have themselves sunk so low as not to shrink from contact with men of such coarse vulgarity. It can never be endured that the manners of British officers shall fall below the standard recognised by gentlemen. As far as duels were permitted at

all, they were suffered as means supposed to be conducive to the end of maintaining in the barrack and mess-room the language and behaviour of gentlemen. But it would be a fatal mistake to infer that because duelling has been prohibited, any lower standard of manners will be tolerated in the British army. The language and behaviour which formerly were held to justify a challenge, must now, therefore, be visited by the removal of the offender from the society of which he has shown himself to be an unworthy member .- 9. Every assistance and support will be given to the young officer in his endeavours to avoid rendering himself liable to these consequences. In May last, before the spring inspections, the general officers and staff officers, inspecting regiments, were ordered to report "whether any practical jokes have been carried on at the mess table, or elsewhere, or any steps taken to prevent them. The reports are satisfactory; few regiments, however, have been inspected, owing to the greater part of the regiments having previously embarked for foreign service .- 10. The captain of the company to which the ensign, on joining, is appointed, will give him advice and support. The major entrusted by the commanding officer with this branch of the interior discipline of a regiment will do the same, and be held responsible that he does it effectually; and if any case should arise requiring interference or a reprimand, the terms of the reprimand and the record of the letters must be forthcoming, to be shown to the general officer, and sent 'up to the Horse Guards. The necessity is apparent after the recent trials in the 46th regiment, and all serious cases will at once be reported to the Adjutant-General, for the decision of the General Commanding-in-Chief .-11. No case of a practical joke appears to have occurred in the 46th regiment since October, 1853, with the exception of the case of Lieutenant Dunscombe, 46th, at exception of the case of Lieutenant Dunscombe, 46th, at Weedon, in 1854.—12. General Viscount Hardinge confidently asserts that the regimental system of the British army, now so long established, has proved its efficiency as being admirably adapted for all the varied duties of war and peace. He trusts that the irregularities and mischievous tendencies resulting from practical jokes can and will be corrected, and disappear for ever. A firm but temperate exercise of authority on the part of commending officers of regiments on the part of commanding officers of regiments will effect the object desired; they will find, by a faithful discharge of their duty, that they will obtain the respect and support of their officers, and the esteem of their fellow-subjects. The previous cases alluded to by Lord Hardinge are described in two confidential memoranda. In the case of the 50th regiment, it appears that in a dispute arising from some discussion unstated, four officers first applied disgusting language to an ensign, and then forcibly placed him under the pump and pumped upon him. A court-martial was held at Preston in 1853, when one of the officers, a licutenant, was found guilty of offering personal violence to the ensign, but acquitted of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. Holding that such a doctrine could not be accepted, Lord Hardinge referred the finding back to the court; the court-martial revised the finding, and decided that pumping on an ensign was unofficerlike, ungentlemanlike, and a gross insult to the said ensign. The Queen approved of this finding, the said ensign. The Queen approved of this finding, and two of the officers were reprimanded. The other case occurred in the 62nd regiment, stationed at Carlow. The specific character of the outrages inflicted on a lieutenant by two captains and another lieutenant is not stated. On this occasion, however, Lieutenant-Colonel Trollope, having admonished one of the captains, and finding that it produced no effect, but that he still led the way in what he called "practical jokes," insisted that he should quit the regiment. This jones, 'insisted that he should quit the regiment. This was approved by Lord Hardinge; and in addition, the lieutenant received a similar order, while the other captain was, on account of distinguished services in the field, permitted to escape with a reprimand. Two other documents are given as appendices; one from the Secretary-at-War in 1844; the other from the then Judge Advocate-General, Dr. Nicholl, both showing that duelling in the army is strictly forbidden by the Articles of War — in carrection of a convenent by the Articles of War,—in correction of an erroneous notion that an officer could be brought to trial and

punished for not challenging another. The amended Articles of War referring to duelling are also given. They are these—"i 15. All officers, of what condition soever, have power to quell all quarrels, frays and disorders, though the persons concerned should be of superior rank, or belonging to another corps, and either to order officers into arrest, or soldiers into confinement, until their proper superior officers shall be acquainted therewith. 16. No officer shall use any reproachful or provoking speeches or gestures to another, upon pain of being put in arrest. 17., We hereby declare our approbation of the conduct of all those who, having had the misfortune of giving offence to, or of injuring or of insulting others, shall frankly explain, apologise, or offer redress for the same; or who, having had the misfortune of receiving offence, injury, or insult from another, shall cordially accept frank explanation, apology, or redress for the same; or who, if such explanations, apology, or redress, are refused to be made or accepted, and the friends of the parties shall have failed to adjust the difference, shall submit the matter to be dealt with by the commanding officer of the regiment or detachment, fort or garrison: and we accordingly acquit of disgrace or opinion of disadvantage all officers who being willing to make or accept such redress, refuse to accept challenges, as they will only have acted as is suitable to the character of honourable men, and have done their duty as good soldiers who subject themselves to discipline. 44. Any officer who, being concerned in any fray, shall refuse to obey any other officer, (though of inferior rank,) who shall order him into arrest, or shall draw his sword upon or offer violence to such officer, shall, for each and every one of the aforesaid offences, on conviction thereof before a general courtantial, be eashiered. 101. Every officer who shall give, send, convey, or promote a challenge, or who shall accept any challenge to fight a duel with another officer, or who shall assist as a second at a duel, or who, being privy to an intention to fight a duel, shall not take active measures to prevent such duel, or who shall upbraid another for refusing or for not giving a challenge, or who shall reject or advise the rejection of a reasonable proposition made for the honourable adjustment of a difference, shall be liable if convicted before a general court-martial, to be cashicred, or suffer such other punishment as the court may award. In the event of an officer being brought to a court-martial for having assisted as a second in a duel, if it shall appear that such officer had strenuously exerted himself to effect an adjustment of the difference on terms consistent with the honour of both parties, and shall have failed through the unwillingness of the adverse parties to accept terms of honourable accomodation, then our will and pleasure is that such officer shall suffer such punishment, other than cashiering, as the court may award."—A subscription has been set on foot to form a "Defence and Testimonial Fund" for Lieutenant Perry. The Mayor of Windsor undertook to receive the contributions, which already amount to above 1,500l.; and the subscription is still in progress. The Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Ashburnham, and many other noblemen and gentlemen of eminence have subscribed. The Duke of Cleveland, a Major-General in the army, sends Duke of Cleveland, a Major-General in the army, senues 501., "feeling great sympathy for that young officer, whose name I never heard before, as having been made a victim, whatever may have been his faults, by an unjust cabal on the part of his brother officers, to gain favour with the commanding officer of the regiment." He adds:—"I know nothing more of the evidence given at the Windsor courts-martial than what I saw published in the Times, which I carefully perused every day-but something more may have transpired than what met the public eye, to induce the members of the court to decide upon the verdict they thought proper to give, which certainly surprised me, not as a civilian, but as an officer of long standing in the army; and, I hope I may add, of some experience, having served in every regimental rank from a cornet of dragoons to that of lieutenantcolonel commanding an infantry regiment, the seventyfifth Foot, in which latter capacity I served for two years. I have always studied, to the best of my ability, the duty of a regimental officer, in every progressive rank; and of this I speak with great confidence, that

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the conduct of officers in each rank, as well as the discipline of the regiment, must depend upon the actual diligence and supervision of the commanding officer. If, therefore, youths in the lower ranks of regiments are allowed to practise every sort of riot, drunkenness, and debauchery, and no notice taken of it by their commander, are they to be made the victims, and he to be let off scot free, when, by his own culpable negligence, he has been the sole cause of it?—for such is the case with Colonel Garrett. Was there ever such a disgraceful state of any British regiment brought to light as that of the forty-sixth, in the late proceedings at Windsor? What, therefore, does surprise me is this, that they (the court) should make no report as to the conduct of Colonel Garrett. Is it, I will ask, the opinion of any man, civil or military, that such an officer should continue in command of a regiment which he has publicly disgraced? And yet I have never heard of his being ordered to quit the regiment, or of his being allowed to retire from the service by the sale of his commission."

Mr. Benjamin Sloman, machinist of Drury Lane Theatre, was charged at Bow Street Police Office, on the 30th ult., with Wilful Perjury. On the night of Saturday, the 26th, at half-past eleven o'clock, Madame Caradori, the singer, was arrested, taken to a sponging-house, and kept there till next night, and only liberated on paying 30%, for an alleged debt and costs. This treatment arose from Mr. Sloman making an affidavit that the lady owed him 221, and that she had informed him that she was about to leave England; on the latter statement Mr. Baron Martin granted an order for Madame Caradori's arrest. She swore on Wednesday that she had never made such an intimation to Sloman; and she showed that she not only intended to stop in and she showed that she not only intended to stop in England for some months, but that she had applied for letters of naturalisation. As to the debt, she owed Mr. Sloman nothing. It would seem that she had been announced by others to sing on Monday, but that she did not intend to appear in London that night. The ground on which Mr. Sloman claimed the 22t. appeared to be that he considered Madame Caradori as one of those persons at whose risk the theatre was to be carried on. Signor Pavesi, another singer, was also arrested under circumstances similar to those of Madame Caradori. After two adjournments, Mr. Sloman, on the 8th inst., was committed for trial. It appeared from the evidence for the defence that the affidavit on which the arrests had taken place was false in its allegations. Neither Madame Caradori nor Signor Pavesi ever said that they were about to quit England; and evidence was adduced to show that they were, on the contrary, making arrangements for a longer stay. The affidavit was obtained without any notice of the claim for the debt; and one of the witnesses, Levy, an attorney mixed up in the matter, said that it was not uncommon to obtain warrants on affidavit without previous notice of claim. In deciding to send the case to the Sessions, the magistrate declined to offer any opinion to prejudice it, "I will merely express a hope," he said, "that one effect of this prosecution will be to make persons more cautious how they swear to affidavits, and attorneys more cautious how they use such affidavits to obtain a judge's order for the arrest of a person upon whom no previous claim had been made" Mr. Sloman's trial took place at the Central Criminal Court, on the 21st inst. As it appeared from the evidence that he really believed, from the information he had received, that Madame Caradori did intend to leave England; that it was not clear that he knew the precise terms of the affidavit drawn up in his name; and that for the money due to him he had no one to look to but the principal singers, who were carrying on the theatre,—the jury, as directed by Justice Erle, returned a verdict of Not Guilty

A Man Murdered by his Wife and Son.; The murdered man, David Napper, resided at Trowbridge. On the 5th inst., his son, James Napper, quarrelled with another brother who had lately returned from transportation. The father interfered to separate them, and incurred the displeasure of his son James by striking him. On the following evening they were all drinking tegether at a public house, when a second

altercation took place. James Napper struck his father, knocked him down, and kicked him severely. The wife then fell upon her husband, taking hold of him by the hair and repeatedly striking his head on the ground, swearing she would murder him. They all three then left the inn and went towards home. What occurred afterwards was related by the landlord in his evidence before the Coroner. He said, that all the outrage took place in so short a space of time that he had no opportunity to interfere. The son came into the taproom some time afterwards, when he did not appear to be intoxicated. Witness remonstrated with him on his conduct, but he only replied that, "It served the old — right," and that if he was not dead already, he would not care about subjecting him to similar treatment again. This statement was corroborated by James Brown, a clothworker, who said he was passing when he saw the the ground, and saw his wife catch hold of him by the who said he was passing when he saw the deceased on hair, and thump his head on the ground, saying, "By G-, I'll murder thee!" The deceased was then in a state of insensibility, and the son afterwards took him by the shoulders and threw him backwards on the ground the shoulders and threw him backwards on the ground with all his might. Witness lifted the deceased on his knee, but the son still attempted to strike him, and said he would give any one who took his part "a — good hiding." The wife and son then left, but, after they had gone a short distance, turned round and said, if the deceased came home that night, they would "finish him off." The deceased, however, was shortly after taken to his house, where he soon died. The wife and son have been committed to Devizes gaol

A great number of intending Emigrants to Australia have been reduced to great distress by the bankruptcy of Newcombe and Griffiths, the emigration brokers. On the 5th instant, Captain Maclean, the government emigration agent, and several poor people who had paid to the bankrupts their passage on board the Jane Green, being present, Sir R. Carden, who was on the bench, made the following statement: "I went yesterday, accompanied by Captain Lean, to inspect the vessel lying in the docks, and to ascertain in what condition the ship and the unfortunate persons, who expected to the ship and the unfortunate persons, who expected to be by this a considerable way on their voyage to Australia, were. A more respectable or patient multi-tude I have never seen. There are from 190 to 200 individuals on board the Jane Green, who have the most unquestionable claims upon the public sympathy. The amount they have paid upon the faith of the brokers is about 3,3002, all of which money was the produce of their earnings by laborious exertions during periods varying from ten to twenty years, and of all of which they have been deprived by relying upon the integrity of the brokers, who aggravated the sufferings of the victims by assurances that the vessel would certainly sail within a stated time, and by notices to be punctually on board according to the appointed regulations. were faithful in observing the stipulations, but they were doomed to the most heart-rending disappointment, and the men and their wives and children were thrown destitute upon the world, and must have been at this moment starving if they had not found friends amongst those who are always ready in this metropolis to mitigate undeserved suffering. From the time of the issue of the fiat of bankruptcy against the brokers they have had an allowance of half rations up to Saturday last, by order of the commissioners, whose powers were no doubt limited to a certain amount, and to a certain period, as to that allowance; but after Saturday they had not the value of a farthing amongst them, and their condition would have been extreme if it were not for the humane liberality of a creditor of the very men who were the cause of their adversity, who supplied them with bread, meat, tea, and coffee, sufficient to sustain nature. My inquiries have been most strict and circumstantial; and I find, from testimonials on which I have the most perfect reliance, that the public sympathy cannot be more humanely directed than to the object of enabling them to proceed to the place where they expect a reward

for their industry."
At the Middlesex Sessions on the 13th, Andrew Hepburn, a respectable looking person, was tried for Disturbing a Congregation of Mormons. He had entered

a room, licensed as a place of worship for a sect of "Protestant dissenters," and had interrupted the preacher. The charge was proved, but it was maintained, in defence, that the Mormons have no right to claim the protection of the law as "Protestant dissenters;" their doctrine being anti-Christian. In summing up, however, the Bench emphatically instructed the jury, that the absurdity or otherwise of any particular doctrine had nothing to do with the case: if the Mormons were to be disturbed on the ground that they are not Christians, what could prevent an over-zealous Christian from annoying the worshippers in a Jewish synagogue? where would this end? These Mormons obeyed the laws of the country; they were legally at religious worship. The jury "pronounced a verdict of "Guilty." Mr. Hepburn was merely held to bail to come up for judgment if required: he having previously promised not to disturb the Mormons again.

At Guildhall, on the 13th inst., Thomas Dennis, a boy of fourteen, was charged with Robbery and Attempting to Shoot a Policeman. He had stolen 5d. from his mother, and absconded; a policeman seized him in the Victoria Theatre; he immediately drew out a pistol and attempted to fire—it was loaded with powder and shot, capped, and cocked; when disarmed of this, he produced a second loaded pistol. He said he had bought the pistols and ammunition to shoot his father. He was

remanded for further evidence.

At the Marylebone Police Court, Anne Parker, a married woman, was committed for Attempting to Drown one of her Children in the canal of the Regent's Park. A policeman came up in time to rescue the child, which was struggling in the water. The woman admitted that she had intended to drown her second child, who was with her, and then to destroy herself. It seems that she came from Plaistow: she said her husband, after beating her, had deserted his family. The mother and children exhibited great affection for each other. The children have been sent to the Mary-

lebone Workhouse.

A great Orange Demonstration, at Londonderry, on the 15th instant, was followed by a Railway Disaster, suspected to have been caused by an atrocious attempt to destroy the lives of the Orangemen on their return. A body of Protestants from Enniskillen, 900 in number, paid a visit to Londonderry, headed by the Earl of Enniskillen. They were greeted at the railway station by a salute of artillery from the Apprentice Boys; and were received by Sir Robert Bateson, the Dean of Derry, Mr. Henry Darcus, the Mayor, and a host of local notables. Having entered the city by the Ferrygate, they paraded round the wall to Walker's Pillar, on which was unfurled a crimson banner, with the figures "1688" in the centre, surrounded by four smaller flags, on which were respectively inscribed, "Derry," Enniskillen," "Aughrim," "Boyne." The cathedral was also decorated with crimson banners. Here a platform was erected; and here, Sir Robert Bateson taking the chair, Mr. Gregg read an address to the loyal inhabitants of Enniskillen from "the Apprentice Boys and other Protestant citizens of Londonderry"—full of praise of the men who defended Derry in 1688-"9, and ended with a pledge, "That, should ever any other occasion offer in our time tending to deprive us of the legal rights and privileges achieved by our ancestors in 1688-"9, by the invasion of foreign influence or domestic internal treachery, we shall not hesitate, in defence of eivil and religious freedom, and the Protestant Crown of Great Britain, to unfurl and rally round our common anner of No surrender." Lord Enniskillen made a speech; more guns were fred, and cheers given for "No surrender and the Derry boys;" and about four o'clock the Orange excursionists departed. On its way back to Enniskillen, the train narrowly escaped destruction. Near the Trillick station, on the top of an embankment, it was suddenly checked: one of the two engines by which it was propelled started off and ran down the embankment; the second engine arrested in its course, came int

dark; the consternation was general; and there were only two lamps to light the frightened crowd. "The cause of the accident," says the Fermanagh Mail, "was found to be several stones—one of them weighing close upon three hundred weight—which had been placed by some fiendish miscreants upon the line; and these were preceded by a few smaller ones, evidently designed to throw the engines off the rail before coming to the larger block, in the hope that the latter would then the better turn them down a precipitous steep of about thirty or forty feet in depth, caused by the earth which had been thrown in at this spot to raise the line to a proper level, and at which there is no parapet or protecting wall. As a train had passed along the line about twenty minutes previously, it is manifest the fiendish concectors of this diabolical scheme were lying in wait some time to accomplish their purpose, and that the object of their deadly intention was the more numerously freighted train containing the Derry visitors; and, so solicitous were they that failure should not attend them, that about a mile further on the line was similarly obstructed. Happily, at the time of the colli-sion the engines were proceeding rather slowly: to which may be attributed, in a great measure, the slight nature of the casualties; for had they been going at a rapid rate, and turned off down the embankment, taking the carriages along with them, few could have escaped with their lives." It is stated that the country-people who assembled were very unwilling to render aid to the crowd of passengers, who were helplessly left twelve miles from their homes. They found their way to Ballina Mallard, a village near by, and got home in detachments late next morning. Several persons have been arrested on suspicion; and an inquest has begun; but the Coroner declines to let the proceedings be made public. [A letter has just appeared in the Times from Sir R. Bateson, denying that, at Londonderry, there were any flags, Orange speeches, or other proceedings calculated to cause excitement.]

The proceedings of the Central Criminal Court, on the 18th instant, were alarmingly interrupted by an Attempt at Murder. An elderly person, of respectable appearance, who had been sitting on the seat under the Dudges' bench, deliberately got up and walked to the counsel's table, and placing himself close to Mr. Giffard, who was the first gentleman on the seat, he said, in an earnest and solemn tone, "Do you remember Cardiff?" and at the same instant placed the muzzle of a pistol cose to his cheek, and pulled the trigger. The pistol exploded with a slight report; and from what was afterwards observed, it appeared that the bullet which it had contained had dropped from the barrel. The powder being thus scattered, the fatal intention was frustrated, and the effect of the discharge was merely to occasion a slight injury to the cheek of Mr. Giffard. The assailant was immediately seized, and when about to be searched produced a second pistol, loaded with ball. Mr. Giffard pronounced the assassin to be an utter stranger to him. The prisoner was conveyed into the Sheriff's parlour, and examined before two Aldermen. He said his name is Hugh Pollard Willoughby; that he is a clergyman, residing at Oxford, and brother to Sir Henry P. Willoughby. He desired to have the assistance of Mr. Clarkson; and that harrister was fetched. Ouly sufficient evidence was taken to warrant the remand of the prisoner. He behaved with great composure; but his appearance denoted insanity. He is Rector of Burthorpe in Gloucestershire, and Marsh Baldon, near Oxford. On the 23rd the case was again brought forward, and the prisoner was committed for

speech; more guns were fired, and cheers given for "No surrender and the Derry boys;" and about four o'clock the Orange excursionists departed. On its way back to Enniskillen, the train narrowly escaped destruction. Near the Trillick station, on the top of an embankment, it was suddenly checked: one of the two engines by which it was propelled started off and ran down the embankment; the second engine arrested in its course, came into collision with the carriages; and Lord Enniskillen, who rode on the engine, was jammed the foremost carriage. One engine driver was killed, and other two were greatly hurt. It was

on the 21st of October, 1850, for three months; and on the 4th of March, 1851, all these convictions being proved against him, he was sentenced to transportation for seven years. He then went to prison, but after being there for two years, on the 14th of August, 1854, he was discharged, and sent back again to the metropolis with a good character, and a ticket of leave. The learned Serjeant here read the formal ticket of leave, in which it was stated that the prisoner was by trade a shoemaker, whereas his trade was really that of a thief, having been so from twelve years of age, and his conduct was stated to be very good. That ticket was signed "George Hall, Governor of Parkhurst Prison." Yet with all his antecedents of thievery and roguery, this prisoner was turned back into London, the most dangerous place in the world to which he could be sent, with a ticket of leave in his pocket. With such a history before him, was he not entitled to ask, in the name of common sense, if any scheme could possibly be devised by which a lad of 19 could be made worse than by sending him to London with such a certificate as that, he having been a thief since he was twelve years of age, and sentenced eight times, ending with transportation for seven years? He (the learned Serjeant) knew how harshly he had been spoken of for expressing these opinions, but he considered this ticket-of-leave system false humanity. He considered they should be sent out to a country not so overstocked as this, instead of being sent back to the metropolis, where they had been thieves, and might be again.—An officer said that the prisoner had served six months in prison that was not included in the return.— The Assistant-Judge said he felt bound, with all these facts before him, to make a public example, for the purpose of letting others know, if they return to their thieving practices, that a heavy sentence shall await them. In the case of this prisoner, he received his certificate on the 14th of August in the present year, and in a few days afterwards he was sent back to join his former associates. At all events, such mercy having been extended to him, however erroneous it might be, should not be abused without a heavy punishment following; and under all the circumstances he felt it to be his duty to sentence the prisoner to be transported for 14 years.-There was another illustration of a similar kind at the Guildhall on the following day; when three returned convicts under the same system, were brought before Sir R. W. Carden on the charge of theft. The Magistrate, in committing them for trial, said that he was very much opposed to the present ticket-of-leave system, and whenever cases of this kind occurred he was always exceedingly glad to have the opportunity of giving publicity to them, because they served to strengthen the opinion he expressed on the subject when the measure was first brought under discussion.

A Court-martial was held on board the flag ship, Victory, on the 20th inst., to try a seaman, named Wray, belonging to the Hornet, 16, screw sloop, on a charge of having threatened the first lieutenant of that ship with violence, and having endeavoured to inflict the same by attempting to wound him with a sword. The charge was proved, and the prisoner was sentenced to receive fifty lashes, to undergo two years' imprisonment, with hard labour, to lose all claims to pay, pension, &c., and to

be turned out of the navy.

NARRATIVE OF ACCIDENT AND DISASTER.

A LAMENTABLE accident occurred on the 4th inst., by the Bursting of a Cannon during the Artillery Practice at Shoeburyness. The gun, a fifty-six pounder, burst in the act of firing. The gunners who manned it escaped unhurt, but the explosion had a destructive effect on the adjoining platform. The largest piece of the breech of the burst gun, upwards of a ton in weight, broke down the brickwork in front, and, sweeping along the platform, jammed Colour-serjeant Rose between it and the front elevation, tearing his flesh and breaking both his thighs, and causing such other injuries that he

died within an hour. The same mass of metal struck Repository-serjeant Lee, breaking both his thighs, and inflicting such other injuries that he died the same afternoon, after both thighs had been amputated. Paycompany-serjeant Williams was also struck by it, and had one of his thighs broken, which was shortly after amputated, and it was hoped he would recover, but, unfortunately, it was found that his left arm was shattered, and he only survived till next day. The three serjeants were all remarkably fine-looking and well-conducted men, and they had all been married and had families, and two of them have left widows to mourn their sad loss. Colour-serjeant Rose has left a family, but no mether to take care of his orphan children, as he buried his wife about a fortnight before, she having died of cholera at the Tower, where the serjeant was then on duty with his company in London.

Gloucester Cathedral has narrowly escaped Destruc-

Gloucester Cathedral has narrowly escaped Destruction by Five. On Sunday evening, the 10th inst., some persons walking in the College-green observed a strong light in the cathedral, which quickly extended, and presently every window on the south side was illuminated by flames. On access being obtained to the building, it was found that the Bishop's throne, and the seats in front of it in the choir, were in a blaze, but that the fire did not extend further. It was soon extinguished; but had it happened later in the night, it is not improbable that at least the choir of the cathedral (which is full of timber, plaiu and magnificently carved) would have been destroyed; for, in consequence of the long drought, the city of Gloucester is at this time totally unsupplied with water. The cause of the fire is attributed to the carclessness of some workmen who had been employed in the day in varnishing the carved work in the choir, the cathedral service here being suspended in consequence of the holding of the "Festival of the three Choirs" at Worcester.

From a parliamentary paper just printed it appears that there were 100 persons killed and 119 injured by Accidents on all the Railways in the United Kingdom during the half year ending June 30, 1854. 22 (3 passengers and 19 railway servants or contractors) net their death from causes over which they had no control, and 40 (4 passengers and 36 railway servants) in consequence of their own misconduct or want of caution. In like manner, 72 passengers and 19 railway servants were injured from causes over which they had no control, while 3 passengers and 44 servants or contractors met with injuries from their own carelessuess or misconduct. 38 trespassers or other persons not passengers or servants were killed, and 5 injured while crossing or walking on

the railway.

Information has been received at Lloyds of the Loss of the Lady Nugent, transport ship, together with Four Hundred Lives. This vessel, of nearly 700 tons, belonged to Sir George Hodgskinson, of Cornhill, and was chartered last spring by the government of Madras as a troopship, for the conveyance of reinforcements to the British forces at Rangoon. She sailed from Madras on 10th of last May, having previously received the troops, which comprised 350 rank and file of the 25th Regiment Madras Light Infantry, twenty women and children, with the staff officers, among whom were Lieutenant-colonel Johnstone, Lieutenant and Adjutant Daly, Licutenant and Quartermaster King, Lieutenant Bamford, Assistant-surgeon Simpson, and seven native commanding staff officers; Captain G. C. Bannerman, first, second, and third officers, and thirty seamen. Within a fortnight after her departure a frightful hurricane swept over the Bay of Bengal, lasting three or four days, during which several vessels were seen to founder, and it was ascertained that the Plato steamer, belonging to the Hon. East India Company's service, with 500 troops on board, also bound to Rangoon, was by a miracle saved. There can be no doubt now that the Lady Nugent foundered in that storm, with every soul on board. For months hopes have been entertained that she might have survived the gale, and been blown in a disabled condition among some of the islands in the bay. Vessels and steamers having, however, since made the passage several times between Madras and Rangoon, without meeting with the least tidings of the ship, all hope is now fled. It was reported that Brigadiersubsequently in one of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers. The ship was insured at Lloyds,

and the insurances have been claimed.

A fatal Explosion of Fire Damp took place on the 31st ult., at the colliery of Messrs. Knowles and Sons, Clifton, near Manchester. Orders had been given, that none of the workmen should visit the workings, or remain in them without a safety lamp, yet a collier named Edward Crofts is reported to have taken a naked candle, and gone into a place where there was a considerable quantity of foul air. The consequence was an explosion, in which two colliers named Samuel Harding and Edward Shorrocks, were killed, and four others were badly burnt. It is a curious fact, showing the indifference of these colliers to their own danger and the safety of their fellow-workmen, that at the time this explosion occurred one of the Messrs. Knowles and Sons' workmen was in custody for the offence of using a naked light in the mines on a previous day, in a part of the mine which had been reported foul. This man was brought up at the New Bailey Court-house, Salford, and committed to seven days' imprisonment for the offence.

A Fatal Accident on the Great North of Scotland Railway occurred on the 16th inst. The train which usually starts from the Aberdeen station at 8.45 a.m., and which consisted of seven carriages with about 100 passengers, was in readiness; but the Great North having only a single line of rails, it had to wait the arrival of the engine and down train from Huntly, which was late. At 9 o'clock the train was in sight, but, instead of pulling up at the danger signal, about half-a-mile from the terminus, where the engine was to be detached, it ran right into the train which was waiting, smashed the first carriage, and threw the second off the line. Fortunately the rails at the terminus are yet unfinished, and the south end of the station being open, the carriages from the third to the last were forced up an incline by the concussion, and thus further damage was prevented. The passengers in the third-class carriage into which the engine ran were to some extent warned of their danger, and most of them had time to spring out. A woman who was sitting by the side of her husband was killed; but, though the carriage was broken to pieces, he escaped with a slight bruise of his arms. The engine was greatly damaged, and forced off the line. The Procurator Fiscal of the county has instituted an inquiry into the case.

Mr. W. Strond, of Swansea, the manager of the Glamorganshire bank, has been Accidentally Drowned while Bathing. He entered one of the bathingmachines on the sands, and, having undressed, swam out a distance of about 30 or 40 yards; and he was seen by some bystanders to turn on his back, as if floating on his back. Having continued in that position for rather a lengthened period, some persons went to his assistance, suspecting there was something the matter, when he

was found to be quite dead.

A frightful Accident has occurred on the Leeds Northern Railway, with a surprising escape from a wholesale sacrifice of life. The Bramhope tunnel, more than two miles long, is pierced through a hill abounding in water, and trains coming south, to Leeds, are provided with an additional engine. On Tuesday morning the 19th inst., a train passed through the tunnel for Leeds at half-past eight; and the man at the south end signalled to the north end, "All clear." An hour after this a train entered from the north. It consisted of two engines and tenders and eleven carriages, the centre one being an open one, filled with Irish reapers; alto-gether there were about two hundred passengers. When the train had proceeded half-way through the tunnel, the first engine dashed into a large mass of stones and rubbish lying across the rails; and so powerful were the engines that both of them and one of the tenders ran over a considerable quantity of this rubbish, and the fore-wheels of the second tender were dragged over so much of it that the tender after-

general Sir George Steel, K.C.B., was on board the ends of the carriages and against each other with great Lady Nugent, but it turns out that he reached Rangoon violence, inflicting cuts and bruises, and more serious violence, inflicting cuts and bruises, and more serious injuries upon many. The driver of the first engine, John Graham, was severely crushed in the back and loins, but the other driver and both the stokers escaped comparatively unhart. Thomas Porritt, the guard, sustained such wounds as to place his life in danger. The shock caused the coupling chains of the fifth and sixth carriages to break; and the five hindmost carriages, with the guard's van, began to descend the decline to Arthington station, near the tunnel with great speed. Porritt, however, notwithstanding his dreadful hurts, hanaged to put on the breaks, and the carriages were brought up at Arthington station. Scarcely, however, had the carriages begun to slacken their pace, and before a single passenger could alight, when the truck filled with Irish reapers, which had also become detached, was seen descending the decline with frightful velocity; and it dashed into the five carriages with a force so great that the truck was shivered to pieces, and the Irishmen were flung in all directions—fortunately not far enough to be thrown over the embankment which is very high at that point. Several of the Irishmen were a good deal hurt, but none fatally; while the passengers in the five carriages suffered more from this second concussion than they had done from the first one inside the tunnel. Immediately after the col-lision in the tunnel, the drivers and stokers hurried from their engines and tenders: and most fortunate it was they did so; for scarcely were they clear of them when a large mass of the roofing and superincumbent earth and loose rock fell in with a terrific crash, burying engines and tenders beneath. The passengers in the carriages in the tunnel were removed as quickly as possible. No one was killed on the spot, but thirty or forty passengers were more or less hurt. On examining the tunnel, it appeared that the stone arch had given way, for fifteen feet of its length by eleven feet in width; and that an immense mass of earth and stones had poured down, nearly filling part of the large tunuel. Much more of the arch of the tunuel is cracked and depressed, and will have to be removed. The reinstatement of the tunnel will occupy weeks, if not months.

An Accident has happened on the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway, the first since its opening seven years ago. It arose from a gross disobedience of orders by two men, not in the Company's service. They were unloading at Chirk station four trucks of wheat belonging to their master; the wagons were in a siding; a pointsman told them not to move any of the wagons till the goods train had passed; but while he was attending to the signals, the men unhooked one of the wagons, and it ran on to the main line. At that mement the goods train came up, and ran into the wagon. Black-burn, the driver, was dreadfully scalded, and he soon died. The two men who caused the mischief have been committed on a charge of manslaughter.

A fatal Boiler Explosion took place on the morning of the 20th inst., at the cotton mill of Messrs. Tomlins

and Bradbury, near Ashton-under-Lyne. The boiler was a large cylinder, with flat ends, and stood between the spinning-mill and the warping-shed. It was used for working a thirty-horse condensing engine, and a ten-horse high pressure engine, and stood with its front towards Old-road, and its back (westward) towards Crescent-road. The plates at the west end, or back, gave way, and the force of the explosion appears to have lifted the huge vessel from its seat, and carried it across a small field, to a distance of thirty yards, knocking down two stone walls in its way. William Taylor, the engine-driver, was found at the east-end, near the boiler hole, with an iron cistern against him. He had his

head fractured in two places, and both legs and one of his thighs also were fractured. He only survived the accident half-an-hour. All the other workpeople escaped injury, though it is somewhat extraordinary that those employed in the warping-mill should have got out of the ruins without injury. On the opposite side of the Old-road is the Moravian chapel, and the residence of

wards stood at an inclination nearly equal to that of
the minister, the Rev. Charles Edward Satchiffe. All
the roof of an ordinary building. The shock of the
concussion drove the passengers against the sides and
front windows of the house were driven in by bricks and

these projectiles alighted in the bed-rooms and on the beds where Mr. Sutcliffe's children were sleeping, but

fortunately they escaped without injury.

A Horse was Killed by a Boar a few days since at Marlborough. They were grazing together, when the boar made a desperate attack on the horse, bitting its legs, and at last ripping up its belly with its long

SOCIAL, SANITARY, AND MUNICIPAL PROGRESS.

THE "Population Tables" recently published contain a summary of the information collected by the census in 1851, respecting the Occupations, Ages, and General Condition of the People of Great Britain. The informa-tion obtained upon this occasion on the subject of occupation was more exact than heretofore, and a new classification has been adopted. There is—1. The class engaged in the general or local government of the country. At the head stands her Majesty with the royal family, and the court and household; then come members of parliament not otherwise classed, persons employed in the civil service and the deliverage, 2002 employed in the civil service and the dockyards, 2,302 magistrates, 18,348 policemen. There are in this class, 71,191 men above 20; 37,698 are in the civil service of the nation; 29,785 are in the offices of local government. 2. The second class comprises the persons engaged in the 2. The second class comprises the persons engaged in the defence of the country. The active force was I in 158 of the population. Of every 100 officers and men there were 63 effectives and 32 non-effectives. 3. The next class contains the three learned professions, with their immediate subordinates. Their number was 110,730, or 150,000 children was 110,000 children was 110 immediate subordinates. Their number was 110,730, or about 37,000 each. There were, 17,621 clergymen, and 1,093 Roman Catholic priests; 3,111 barristers, and 13,256 attorneys and writers to the signet; 2,328 physicians, and 15,163 surgeons. Eight women are returned under the title "Scripture reader, missionary, or itinerant preacher." 4. The literary class comes next. The return of authors, writers, and literary men, comprises 2,866 persons; to whom are added 8,600 artists, architects, &c. (doubtless including many drawing-masters and builders), 496 professors of science, 34,378 male teachers, and 71,966 schoolmistresses and governesses-the latter returned as 21,373. 5. The-fifth class comprises wives and children at home. There were 3,461,524 wives in Great Britain, of whom one in four engaged in some extraneous occupation; and 795,590 widows, of whom two in three were referred to occupations in other classes. 6. The next class consists of persons engaged in entertaining, clothing, and per-forming personal offices for others. There were 28,881 inkeepers. The domestic servants were above 1,000,000; 133,626 males and 905,165 females; one-third of the latter under 20 years of age. There were above 270,000 shoemakers, and nearly the same number of dressmakers, shoemakers, and nearly the same number of dressmakers, besides 72,940 seamstresses or shirtmakers, and 12.769 staymakers. This whole class comprises 2,420,173 persons, This is the chief field of labour for young women, who, as they advance in years, marry, and re-enter the fifth class. Ahove half the women of Great Britain, 20 years old, are entered in the fifth class; nearly a fourth in this sixth class. 7. The seventh class contains persons who buy or sell, keep, let, or lend money, houses, or goods, but not including such shopkeers as grocers or tallow-chandlers, who are returned as dealing in particular descriptions of articles. It as dealing in particular descriptions of articles. It includes 105 male and 101 female "capitalists," 10,103 merchants, 43,741 male and 19 female commercial clerks, 9,395 male and 14 female commercial travellers. carrying class comes next, and includes 285,686 men, and 100,345 boys; 1,597 women are toll collectors, and 2 are in the telegraph service. 9. Next comes the 2 are in the telegraph service. 9. Next comes the agricultural class, with woodmen and gardeners; it numbers 2,390,568 persons, of whom 385,193 are boys below 20. Of the men above 20,277,816 are professedly farmers or graziers, 824,587 out-door labourers, and 109,452 in-door farm servants; 27,986 women are returned as farmers. One-fourth of the men of Great

other missiles projected from the explosion, and some of Britain are included in this ninth class. 10. The tenth class comprises 100,262 persons engaged about animals—horse-dealers and the like, Rat-catchers, and mole-hunters come under this class; there are 2,072 men whose lives are passed in hunting and destroying noxious animals. One man calls himself "an apiarian." 11. Artisans, machinists, and handicraftsmen are numbered artisans, machinists, and handicratismen are numbered next, and, adding those who work and deal in matters derived from (12) the animal (13) the vegetable, and (14) the mineral kingdom, we find 2.250,369 men, 550,759 women, 615,961 boys, and 299,328 girls engaged in trades, mechanical arts, handicrafts, and manufactures—in all more than 3,700,000 persons. 15. A number of persons are returned indefinitely as "labourers," 367,472 men, and 9,079 women; the class is supposed to include many who are ready to take class is supposed to include many who are ready to take the place of any one that falls out of the ranks in any the place of any one that falls out of the ranks many line of labour. 16. Persons of independent means, not otherwise classed—10,604, are returned as gentlemen, and 15,318, as gentlewomen; 23,032 men and 121,222 women as annuitants. 17. Persons supported by the community. In regard to 157,402 persons, we have no account of their occupation but that they were paupers, lunatics, prisoners, pensioners or vagrants. There were also 76,250 males and 108,814 females of whose condition no return was made. The total number of in-door paupers in England and Wales was 126.488, or 1 in 142 of the population; in Scotland, 5,438. There were 26,855 persons in criminal and debtors' prisons in Great Britain, or 1 in 785 of the population; and 18,803 in lunatic asylums, or 1 in 1,115.

> took place at Worsley Hall, near Manchester, the seat of the Earl of Ellesmere, on Saturday afternoon, the 26th ult., for the double purpose of securing a friendly and social reunion of such people, and of aiding a fund to purchase a library for what is termed the Institutional Association of Lancashire and Yorkshire. The meeting was under the joint management of Dr. Hudson, of the Manchester Athenæum, and the Secretary of the Manchester Mechanics' Institution, who made arrangements with the London and North-Western and East Lancashire Railway Companies to carry passengers upon a scale which would leave a handsome profit to the institutions. The scheme answered very well, for there was at least two thousand persons of both sexes assemwas at least two thousand persons of both sexes assembled at Worsley in the afternoon, from Manchester, Congleton, Macclesfield, Staleybridge, Stockport. Ashton, Oldham, Colne, Burnley, Accrington, Dacup, Newchurch, Bury, Bolton, Stoke, Radeliffe, Heywood, and some thirty other places. Lord Ellesmere, who is suffering severely from gout, was not present; but the Countess, together with Viscount Brackley and the younger branches of the family, came out in front of the ball towards expline to witness the dancing on the

A gathering of Literary and Mechanics' Institutions

the hall, towards evening, to witness the dancing on the

the hall, towards evening, to witness the dancing of the terrace, and remained there a considerable time.

At a meeting of the City Commissioners of Sewers, on the 29th ult., the Medical Officer of Health reported that sixty-one Cases of Cholera had occurred in the four weeks ending on Monday; but, "in consequence of the Case of of the vast exertions of the Commission, the dreadful disease had not appeared in a severe form in any of the districts in the City where on former occasions it had assumed the very worst features." The chief clerk stated that the New River Company had consented to supply water for cleansing courts and alleys when

required. Inquests lately held by the Coroner, in Upper East Smithfield, show how the Cholera is encouraged in London. In a court four feet wide, with eight houses, the most restricted accommodation for decency, a wall sixty feet high to shut out pure air and keep in foul, 150 human beings herd together, further oppressed in many cases by want of food. Several have died of cholera—three in one room. The Coroner candidly confessed that he was "afraid" to enter the place: it was dangerons for the jurymen to go there to view the bodies. The verdict called the immediate attention of the parishofficers to the dangerous locality, which is called Hurn's Buildings.

The Board of Heath has issued a general circular to the public and to the Board of Guardians, giving some useful information on the subject of the Removal of

Nuisances, and some equally useful advice. Persons total value of the first seven months of 1854 is 51,805,1941. suffering from nuisances removeable by cleansing are against 49,861,6431. in 1853,—an increase of 1,943,5511. directed to send in a precise complaint of the same to the Board of Guardians of their parish, whose duty it will be to investigate the complaint; and if they find it well-fuunded, to direct the proper parties to remove the nuisance, under a penalty of 51. In getting rid of nuisances removeable by constructing works, complaints must be made by two louseholders, and certified to the Guardians by the medical or relieving-officer of the union. The Guardians are bound to complain before a magistrate; who, on hearing after summons, may direct the removal or the abatement of the nuisance. Complaints of this kind may also be made to a Town-Council, and to Paving, Lighting, Cleansing, or Police Commis-sioners. The following recommendations are made to Guardians:—"1. Divide your union among committees of the Guardians. 2. Give your medical officers assistance, if you find they require it. 3. Direct your chief attention to places where epidemic diseases most prevail. Your medical and relieving-officers know these places. 4. Look to the cleansing of roads, streets, and courts; and see that Surveyors, Paving and Improvement Com-missioners, and others having by law power to cleanse, carry out their powers. 5. In their default, or when they have no power, yourselves see to the cleansing of such streets, roads, and courts. 6. Appoint a committee for the receipt of complaints of nuisances, and see that the proper officer attends to such complaints, and reports what he does therein. 7. In all cleansing operations, where foul smells may arise, let disinfectants, such as fresh earth, quick-lime, peat, charcoal, chloride of lime, or zinc, be used. 8. Filthy houses should be limewashed. 9. Direct your medical officers to report to you any unusual prevalence of bowel complaint or diarrhoa, and any case of cholera in their respective districts. 10. On the earliest appearance of choleraic disease, assemble your medical officers, and carry out, as far as may seem necessary, the minutes of instruction of the General Board of Health as to preventive measures, dispensaries, and medical aid, which minutes have already been supplied to you by that Board. 11. Make known your arrangements for relief by plain handbills, freely circulated. 12. Give warning, by handbills, of the importance of applying, on the first symptoms of diarrhœa, to your medical officers, for advice and medi-cine, and that the same will be given gratuitously."

The Board of Health has also circulated for general

observance, the following Precautions against Cholera. -" 1. Apply to a medical man immediately in case of 2. Do not take salts or other strong medicine without proper advice. 3. Beware of drink; for excess in beer, wine, or spirits, is likely to be followed by cholera. 4. Avoid eating meat that is tainted or unwholesome, decayed or unripe fruit, and stale fish or vegetables. 5. Avoid fasting too long. Be moderate at meals.
6. Avoid great fatigue, or getting heated and then chilled.
7. Avoid getting wet, or remaining in wet clothes.
8. Keep yourself clean, and your body and feet as dry and as warm as your means and occupation. will permit. 9. Keep your rooms well cleaned and limewashed; open the windows as often as possible; remove all dirt and impurities immediately. 10. Use chloride of lime or of zinc to remove any offensive smells. 11. If there are any dust or dirt heaps, foul drains, bad smells, or other nuisances in the house or neighbourhood, make complaint without delay to the local authorities having legal power to remove them; or if there be no such authorities, or you do not know who they are, complain to the Board of Guardians."

The Board of Trade Returns for the month ending August 5th have been published. Although the increase in the corresponding month last year showed an improve-ment over the preceding year of 1,405,918L, the value of the exports now, as compared with those of 1853, show a further increase of 377,1051. This augmentation is chiefly in metals; cotton shows no falling-off; and the only items of an unfavourable character are woollen manufactures and haberdashery,—a decrease referable to the reduced consignments to Australia. The total value for the month is 8,372,191\(\bar{l}\), as compared with 7,995,086\(\bar{l}\). for the corresponding month in 1853. The

against 49,861,643l. in 1853,—an increase of 1,943,551l. With regard to imports, it is remarkable that the supply of flax and hemp continues to increase notwithstanding the war.

From census tables of the Population of Ireland for the last forty-seven years, it appears that the population steadily increased from 5,395,456 in 1805, to 8,386,940 in 1846; and again fell down to 6,551,970 in 1851.

The report of the parliamentary committee of inquiry into the Irregularities in Conveyance of Mails by Railways has been published. The inquiry originated in numerous complaints from various parts of the kingdom. A committee of nineteen members was appointed, consisting of gentlemen well versed in railway matters: amongst them were the Marquis of Chandos, Mr. James MacGregor, and Mr. Laing, actually engaged in the management of lines; Mr. Henry Liddell, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Alexander Hastie, Mr. Horsfall, Mr. Wilson Patten, Mr. Henry Herbert, Mr. Cowan, Mr. Wilson, and other members of the committee, are all practically familiar with the details of the railway system as developed in the localities with which they are more immediately connected. The inquiry extended into the causes of irregularity in the conveyance of mails by railways, into the best mode of securing speed and punctuality, and of remunerating railway companies for their services. The committee, relying upon time-tables for October, November, and December 1863, report, that "upon nearly all the principal lines of railway considerable irregularity has prevailed." One of the witnesses examined as to the state of matters in the Newcastle district stated, that "no one knows to within two hours at what period he may receive his letters." The causes are not so frequently detected. The post-office authorities are inclined to lay the blame upon the railway companies, the railway companies throw it upon the post-office. Other opinions assign the irregularities to the want of controlling power on the part of the post-master general; others to the physical effects of winter. The committee leave the question undecided, but make suggestions calculated to give the postal arrangements freer play, One is, that in devising arrangements with railway companies, the question of profit or loss to the postcompanies, the question of profile to the public convenience; and that means be taken in the shape of an annual return to convince the public that this view has been acted upon. It is also proposed that deductions be claimed from railway companies for irregular arrivals; and further—"That the postmaster-general should be authorised to require for mail-trains such a rate of speed as he may deem desirable; subject, however, to its being certified by the railway department of the Board of Trade in such cases to be consistent with safety.—
That mail-guards, travelling by trains as second-class passengers, should be empowered to deliver and receive bags at the various stations .- That railway companies should be directed to deliver post-office bags sent as parcels to the post-office servants at their stations; and that it be matter of arbitration whether or not any addition or reduction should be made to or from the usual rate of charge for carrying such parcels in respect to any profit or cost which would accrue to the railway company from the delivery of such parcels .- That power should be given to the post-office to erect machinery for delivering and receiving bags to and from passing trains whenever it may be thought necessary for the public service, and where it is consistent with safety." The mode of adjusting the allowances to railway companies for postal services is not satisfactory to either party; and there is reason to apprehend that the public have and there is reason to improve the above the allowance, and much uncertainty as to its amount, are the reverse of favourable to the securing of good and ready service. "Instances were adduced to your committee of awards not being completed within several years of the time at which the arbitrators were appointed, owing to the non-agreement of the arbitrators in the choice of an umpire. The debt from the postoffice to the railway companies remained in the mean time unpaid; in one instance the sum of 28,000l., and in another of 140,000%, was due when the decision of the

umpire was at last obtained." The remedy suggested is one put forth by Major Williams, that should the arbitrators not be able to agree upon an umpire within a certain number of days, the nomination shall be left to one of the judges. With the view of insuring greater uniformity in the awards, the committee suggest the appointment of two experienced engineers to consider the rates which should be paid for services rendered to the post-office, "which, though not exactly suited to each particular case, might be generally fair to all parties." The report contains an interesting view of the average number of letters, book packets, newspapers, and bags, forwarded by the night-mail from London for distribution throughout the three kingdoms. letters average 217,500 in number, and weigh 1 ton 16 hundredweight; bookpackets 865, weight 6 hundredweight; newspapers 124,333, weight 10 tons 19 hundredweight; the bags are 1085 in number, and weigh 1 ton 6 hundredweight; total weight, 14 tons 7 hundredweight. The newspapers, which go free, represent 76 per cent. of the whole weight.

A new line of Communication by Submarine Telegraph between England and Ireland has been opened. The Electric Telegraph Company, whose unsuccessful efforts on a former occasion to accomplish this object are known, having resolved to renew the attempt, gave instructions to Messrs. Newal and Co., of Sunderland, to prepare a telegraphic cable of a similar nature to that with which London and the Continent had been connected by way of the Hague last autumn. A cable of about 200 miles in length was accordingly prepared. This cable consists of one wire only, which is encased in a tubing of gutta-percha, and the whole is bound up in a hempen rope of about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter. Sufficient cable has been manufactured to extend three times across the channel, but for a short time experi-ments will be made with the single line only. All ar-rangements for the laying down of the cable having been completed, the Monarch steamer, accompanied by a tugboat, left Holyhead harbour on the 4th inst. at half-past five in the afternoon, and steamed at the rate of between five and six miles an hour, paying out the cable as she proceeded with the greatest regularity. At six o'clock next morning the Monarch arrived off Howth Head. where she waited some time for the rising of the tide, and then proceeded to Balscadden Bay, where the requisite quantity of wire was paid out. A boat was here in readiness, and by its means the cable was safely landed and imbedded in the sandy beach to the depth of about two feet. The Monarch, on the wire having been landed, hove round and steamed for Holyhead. The wire was brought into contact with a galvanic battery of considerable power, and messages were exchanged with the central effices in Lothbury. London. Instantaneous communication was thus effected in the most satisfactory manner. The proceedings at sea were conducted under the superintendence of Mr. Edwin Clarke, engineer to the company, and Mr. C. Segrave directed the operation on shore. By taking the telegraphic wire to Howth, instead of to Kingstown, an important advantage is gained, namely, the shortening of the distance by somewhere about four miles, Howth being but fifty-cight, whilst Kingstown is sixty-two miles from Holyhead. The remaining portions of two miles from Holyhead. The remaining port the cable will, it is stated, be shortly laid down.

The Liverpool and Manchester Agricultural Society held their annual show at Altringham on the Sth inst. There was a dinner in the evening at which the Earl of Stamford and Warrington presided The principal speaker was Mr. Meehi, who condemned the Laneashire system of farming, as starved and illiberal; and recom-mended the establishment of an Agricultural College in the county, better farm-buildings, and more attention to the raising of stock. He dwelt on the advantages of proper manure. He had himself laid down two miles of piping on his own farm for the purpose of conveying liquid manure. He assured them it would pay. could bring down liquid manure a distance of five miles, throw it down like a shower, and spread it on the soil for three farthings a ton. The Almighty had this year blessed us with a bountiful harvest, and consequently Consols had gone up and money had become cheap.

Labour would be well employed, and he would there-

fore tell the Lancashire and Cheshire farmers to do all they could to mitigate the vicissitudes of the seasons, which are sometimes so frequent here. They could only do that by proper drainage and other similar means -by putting on water where it is dry, and taking it off where it is dry, and taking it oul where it is dry, and taking it oul twhere it is wet. They ought to be the richest agricultural country in the world, because they not only consume all they grow, but they also import every imaginable thing that is good for man. At the close of his speech, Mr. Mechi made an extremely handsome offer to the agriculturists of England:—His farm, he said, was open to every gentleman who might choose to carry out these great and important measures, so bene-ficial to the agriculturists. Let the farmers here send their men to inspect his farm. Let them work with his men; let them save all the cost of the inquiries which the introduction of the new system involved. They were quite welcome to come and minutely look over his farm; for he should be glad to offer them every facility, on public grounds.

A meeting, for the establishment of a Reformatory School, to be incorporated with the Devon and Exeter Refuge for Discharged Prisoners (an Institution esta-blished in 1836), has been held at Exeter on the requisition of Earl Fortescue and the principal county gentlemen. Among those who prominently took part in the meeting, were Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, the Reverend Canon Rogers, the Reverend Chancellor Harrington, Mr. Sillifant, Mr. S. T. Kekewich, and Sir John Kennaway, County Magistrates, and Mr. Gard the High Sheriff, who filled the chair. Earl Fortescue sent 1001. as a donation, and at the close of the meeting the subscriptions had

reached 7001.

The Chipping Norton Agricultural Society held its annual show on the 15th inst. At the dinner, the principal speaker was Mr. Henley, whose remarks on the subject of Free Trade derived additional weight from his being a converted Protectionist. Referring to that topic he said, he would not reopen the controversy which had come to an end. The problem had been solved. Twice within seven years the country had been on the verge of famine, and it is quite clear that in future it will depend on the quantity of corn and meat of home growth brought into the market whether the people shall obtain their food at reasonable and fit prices or not. He urged upon the agriculturists the duty of increasing their exertions to keep pace with the increasing population in the supply of tood. Between the manufacturer and the farmer all ground for jealousy has gone by.

The Inauguration of St. George's Hall, a magnificent edifice at Liverpool, newly completed, took place on the 18th inst. This building has four fronts; the chief being a majestic portice on the south side, rising ninety-five feet to the pediment, which is upheld by twelve columns, eight without and four within. The chief purpose of the structure is the administration of justice. In the centre there is a great hall, surrounded with galleries; the Nisi Prius and Crown Courts, with Grand Jury rooms occupy the north and south of the building, on a level with the galleries. There are also a concert-room, a library, and court-rooms for the Duchy of Laneaster and the Sheriff. The inaugural ceremony was simple. Mr. Lloyd, the mayor, accompanied by the Corporation, walked in procession to the building, through a great crowd. Within, they found some two thousand persons assembled; among whom were the Earls of Derby and Sefton, and the Bishop of Cheston. of Chester. The National Anthem having been sung, and a prayer offered up by the Bishop, the Mayor proclaimed St. George's Hall opened. Then followed a performance of the "Messiah" of Handel—the first of a three-days' musical festival.

The 24th annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science commenced at Lverpool on the 20th inst. The Earl of Harrowby, the President, delivered the inaugural address, which, as usual, touched upon the various topics which at present engage the attention of the scientific world. The customary vote of thanks, moved by the Earl of Derby, and seconded by Sir Charles Lyell, was carried

PERSONAL NARRATIVE.

THE Queen and royal family left Buckingham Palace

for Balmoral on the 14th instant.

for Balmoral on the 14th instant. Colonel Airey, late Brigadier-General of the Second brigade of the Light Division, has been appointed Quarter-master General of the Army, in the room of Lord de Ros, who has come home. Colonel Airey is to be succeeded in the command of his brigade by Major-General Codrington, late Colonel of the Guards. Lieutenant-Colonel Wilbraham, Seventh Regiment, has succeeded to the post of Adjudant-General to the Second Division, vacant by the death of Colonel Maule.

Mr. Pitt Dundas has been appointed Registrar-General for Scotland, under the new act for registering

births, deaths, and marriages, in Scotland.

Dr. Routh, the President of Magdalen College, Oxford, entered upon his hundredth year on Tuesday, the 19th instant. He was elected President of Mag-

dalen in 1791. Archdeacon Wilberforce has resigned his preferments in the church, partly in consequence of the steps which have been taken in reference to his published opinions on the subject of the Eucharist, and partly in con-sequence of increasing doubts on the question of the Royal suprenacy. He has addressed a letter to the Archbishop of York, in whose diocese his preferments are situated, from which we take this extract :-- "I am as ready as ever to allow her Majesty to be supreme over all persons, and in all temporal causes, within her dominions, and I shall always render her, I trust, a loyal obedience; but that she, or any other temporal ruler, is supreme in all things or causes I can no longer admit. If the act of 1832 were all on which my difficulties were founded, I might justify myself, as I have heretofore done, by the consideration that it was probably passed through inadvertence, and had received no formal sanction from the church. But my present objection extends to the act of 1533, by which this power was bestowed upon the King in Chancery, and to the lat article in the 36th canon, which is founded upon it."

Lieutenant Archibald Jolly, of the Navy, has been promoted to the rank of Commander, in consequence of his spirited conduct on the occasion of the destruction of Greytown by Captain Hollins, of the United States

The Royal Academy of Sciences of Berlin held an extraordinary public sitting on the 24th ult., to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the day when Baron Alexander von Humboldt was elected member of it. A colossal bust in marble of that illustrious man was placed in the hall where the sittings are held in honour of the

occasion. The Rev. Ed. Renn Hampdon, a son of the Bishop of Hereford, has made rapid progress in church preferment in the course of the present year. Early in the year the incumbency of Breinton, in the diocese of Hereford, became vacant, and the Bishop conferred it upon his son. He had held this living but a few weeks when Canon Musgrave, rector of Eaton Bishops, was preferred to a living in Yorkshire. The rectory of Eaton Bishops, being worth about 500% a year, and in the gift of the Bishop of Hereford, was conferred upon Mr. Hampden. He had not long been installed into the rectory of Eaton Bishops when the death of the Dean of St. Asaph rendered vacant, among many other benefices, the rectory of Cradley, worth 1000t. a-year. This, being one of the Bishop's livings, was conferred upon Mr. Hampden, and he has been duly collated to it by his father. The Rev. gentleman has thus been preferred to three benefices in the course of a few months.

The children of Queen Christina of Spain, and the Duke of Rianzares (Munoz), have arrived at South-hampton. They embarked on board the Madrid, at Lisbon, incognito. The daughters are three in number, and grown up; the sons are two in number, and are mere boys. They travelled as the children of a gentleman named Eugene de Ochoas, who was on board with them, and whom they addressed as papa. Several

servants travelled with them. Eugene de Ochoas is believed to be an assumed name. He is understood to have been a Spanish journalist in the interest of Christina. The quality of the children was soon discovered on board the Madrid, a passenger's servant having previously known them.

General Baraguay d'Hilliers has been raised to the dignity of Marshal of France, in consideration of the eminent services he has rendered at different periods of

his military life.

Mr. Otway, Secretary to the British Legation at Madrid, has been made a Knight Companion of the Bath, in token of approbation for his conduct during the recent revolution, when he performed the duties of Chargé d'Affaires.

Madame George Sand has written the history of her life, in five volumes, and has sold the manuscript to La

Presse for 130,000 frames.

M. de Lamartine has sold a History of Turkey to a Paris newspaper for no less than 4800%.

The third ascent this season of Mont Blane was successfully performed on the 21st by Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, the latter being (since Mdlle d'Angeville, in 1838) the first lady that has ventured on this very trying expedition.

Mademoiselle Georges, the once celebrated tragic actress, has received from the French government, in consideration of her advanced age and straitened circumstances, the privilege of taking charge of the umbrellas and canes at the Exhibition Palace next year. This may be thought a miserable resource for the latter days of a lady who basked so long in the sunshine of public admiration, but the truth is, Mdlle. Georges has obtained a splendid appointment. The Constitutionnel calculates that the net profits of the guardianship of the canes and umbrellas will amount to 100,000 fr., or 4000l. sterling.

Obituary of Dotable Persons.

THE EARL OF ELDON died on the 13th inst., at Shirley Park near Croydon, in his 49th year. His Lordship was pronounced of unsound mind in January, 1853.

The Reverend Dr. William Thompson, Principal of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, formerly a Fellow of Queen's College, and Rector of Gatcombe, Isle of Wight, died on the 15th inst., after a long illness.

Cardinal Man, the celebrated linguist and custode of the Vatican Library, died at Albano on the evening of the 8th.

SIR GEORGE ARTHUR, late Governor of Bombay, died on the 19th inst.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. ROBERT EDWARD BOYLE, of the Coldstream Guards, and M.P. for Frome, died at Varna, on the 3rd inst., when he was on the point of accompanying his regiment to the Crimea. Colonel Boyle was in his 45th

MRS. FITZWILLIAM the eminent actress, has died of an attack of cholera.

Mademoiselle SOPHE SOULT, sister of the late Marshal Soult, died at St. Amans on the 13th of August, at the age of 81.

FREDERICK WILLIAM JOSEPH VON SCHELLING, one of the most prominent among the philosophers of modern Germany, died on the 20th of August, in Switzerland. Profossor Schelling was born at Lemberg in Wurtemberg, in 1775; he was therefore in his 79th year.

Field-Marshal Wimperen died at Vienna on the 20th ult., in the 80th year of his age.

RALPH BERNAL, Esq., the father of Mr. Bernal Osborne, M.P., died in Eaton Square on the 26th uit. Mr. Bernal represented Rochester for many years previous to the general election of 1852, and, during several parliaments, was chairman of committees of the House of Commons.

The Chevalier Macedonio Melloni, the celebrated natural philosopher, died at Portici, near Naples, on the 11th ult., aged 53. He was director of the Meteorological Observatory on the summit of Mount Vesuvius.

Lieut-General Dalmer, C.B., Colonel of the 47th Regiment, died suddenly at Hawkhurst, Kent, on Saturday. General Dalmer had been over fifty-seven years in the army, and took part in most of our warlike operations from the close of the last century to Waterloo.

Major De Wangenheim, the last officer of Frederick the Great, has died at Altdam near Stettin, at the age of 92.

Lord DENMAN died on the 22nd inst., at Stoke Albany, Northamptonshire, in his 76th year.

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

THE accounts by the Overland Mail speak of tran- dated August 10th, say: -- Wc are surrounded with quillity as prevalent throughout India. That the day of cholera: it is committing sad ravages in St. Lucia," general prayer and fasting on account of the war had been strictly observed by all classes and denominations of the native population, is a circumstance highly gratifying. In a notification to this effect, published in the Bombay Government Gazette, Lord Elphinstone says: "The circumstance of large and influential bodies of the native community responding to the invitation of the most noble the Governor-General in Council, and coming forward voluntarily to observe a day of prayer for the success of the British arms and the restoration of peace, must be in the highest degree gratifying to all who are friendly to the British government and favourable to the cause which it has espoused. The Governor in Council will not fail to bring this honourable fact to the notice of the higher authorities both in India and in England."

The telegraph is now in course of extension to Rangoon, and the military stations in Burmah. Calcutta is already in communication with Agra. Lahore, Delhi, Cawnpore, Meerut, Benarcs, Bombay,

and Poonah.

The intelligence from the West Indies relates chiefly to the cholera. In Barbadoes the disease is stated to be considerably on the decrease. Less favourable accounts, however, come from Grenada, where the epidemic is now raging with a fatality almost as great as that which has been devastating Barbadoes. Up to the 4th of August the deaths amounted to 3000, or very nearly the one-tenth part of the entire population, and this within a consideral forth foundary. Letters from St. Vincent.

Accounts have been received of the destruction of a large portion of the town of Belize, Honduras, by fire. Property to the value of between 90,000l. and 100,000l., has been totally destroyed.

There are dates from Quebec to the 9th inst. The parliament of Canada had commenced its session a few days hefore, and the result was the defeat of the Hincks ministry. They were defeated by an adverse majority of two on the speakership; and two or three divisions went badly against them on an election case, in which there was an irregular return. They therefore sent in their resignations before the question of parties was tried on the address. Sir Allan M'Nab has been sent for by the governor to form a new ministry. The wheat harvest in Upper Canada is large, but continued dry weather has injured other crops. Sir Edmund Head was daily expected to take the place of Lord Elgin, who will return home.

There are news from Melbourne to the 3rd of July. Sir Charles Hotham, the new governor of Victoria, had arrived at Melbourne, and his arrival had given great satisfaction to the colonists. On the 1st, Sir Charles received a deputation from the Chamber of Commerce, partly empowered to congratulate him, and partly to has been devastating Barbadoes. Up to the 4th of August the deaths amounted to 3000, or very nearly the one-tenth part of the entire population, and this within a period of forty-four days. Letters from St. Vincent,

NARRATIVE OF FOREIGN EVENTS.

THE latest intelligence respecting the War in the East announces the landing of the greatest portion of the allied English, French, and Turkish troops on the coast of the Crimea. These troops, consisting of 24,000 English, 22,000 French, and 8000 Turks, sailed from Varna on the 5th instant; and arrived at the place of disembarcation, near the Old Fort, in lat. 45°, at break of day on the 14th, and before night succeeded in landing nearly all their infantry and part of their artillery. On the 15th the swell on the shore considerably impeded operations, but some progress was made, through the exertions of the fleet, under the immediate command of Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons. The surf continued on the 16th, but, nevertheless, the disembarcation of the horses and baggage was proceeding with the utmost rapidity. "Old Fort" is about 30 miles north of Sebastopol, and nearly 20 miles south of Eupatoria. The preparations for the voyage had been made with con-summate ability. In Baltschik Bay the British transports and steamers, to the number of upwards of 100 large vessels, exclusive of the fleet, lay in five lines corresponding to the five divisions of the army. Each of the steamers took two transports in tow; the infantry were principally embarked on the steam vessels; the artillery filled 32 transports; and the rest conveyed the stores of the army. In this order the flotilla proceeded from Baltschik, coasting along the Bulgarian shore till it reached the place of rendezvous at Fidonisi, the Isle of Serpents. From this spot to Cape Tarkan, the extreme western promontory of the Crimea, the distance is about 150 miles due east, so that in twenty-four hours from the time of sailing the fleet must have been within sight of the enemy's coast, and after making Cape Tarkan, it would run down the shore in smooth water till it entered Kalamita Bay, the wind being in the north, as it constantly is in the Black Sea during

summer. This judicious mode of directing the expedisummer. This junctions mode of accents the expecta-tion, reduced the passage from land to land to the narrowest compass. The empty transports were sent back for 14,000 French who had been left at Varna, and for the British heavy cavalry; and the troops who had landed proceeded on their march to Sebastopol. On the eve of the embarkation at Varna, a series of instructions to the troops were issued by Lord Raglan. They were partly applicable to a contingency which did not take place, a resistance to the landing, yet they are of great and permanent interest, from their great ability and the careful provision made for every emergency. The following are extracts from them:—

"Instructions .- I. The invasion of the Crimea having been determined upon, the troops will embark in such ships as shall be provided for their conveyance, which will rendezvous at Baldjik, and proceed with the combined fleets to their destination .- 2. In an operation of so much difficulty it is essential that the arrangements made should be attentively considered and thoroughly understood by the officers who are responsible for their execution, and should be strictly carried out without any alteration or the exercise of discretion by any subordinate officer. Otherwise confusion would ensue, and the worst consequences might be apprehended .- 3. When the troops are directed to land they are to enter the boats in the order in which they stand in the ranks. -4. They are to sit or stand, according as they may be desired, and when once placed are to remain perfectly still, as well as silent.—5. They are to take their knapsacks with them, but not on them, and on leaving the boats they will either put them on, or place them on the beach in the order in which they stand, according as they may be directed.—6. The blanket will, in the first instance, be left on board, folded and labelled with the

regimental number of each soldier .- 7. The regiments will form in contiguous columns, at quarter distance.

-8. They will not load until they have landed, and not then until they are ordered.—9. The spare ammunition (first reserve) will be disposed of as directed in the accompanying memorandum, and will be in charge of an officer of the field train department.—10. The horses provided for the service will be landed after the troops have disembarked .-- 11. Three days' bread and three days's salt meat, ready cooked, are to be carried both by officers and men, and the men will have their canteens filled with water.—12. The water bags will also be landed, and placed with the reserve ammunition, and the horses appointed for them, if they can be taken, of which there is at present some doubt, will be got on shore as soon as possible.—13. It is necessary that officers should take on shore, in the first instance, such articles only as they can carry themselves .- 14. The servants of officers are not only on all occasions of service to be officers are not only on all occasions or service to be present under arms with the regiments to which they belong, but they are to carry no more than any other soldier, and they are to mount all picquets and guards with their masters.—15. Meunted officers alone will be entitled to batmen.—16. The medical staff attached to the divisions and brigades will land with them.—17. The batteries will land with the divisions to which they are attached, as well as the sappers similarly situated; and the latter will bring with them a due proportion of entrenching tools.—18. The Light Division will land first. Four companies of the 2d battalion Rifle Brigade will be attached to each of its brigades, and will form the advance.—19. The First Division will follow, then the second, then the third, and the fourth.—20. The Cayalry will be ready to be advanced. cavalry will be ready to land; but will not disembark until they receive special directions to do so. They will take with them three days' corn and forage.—21. Provision will be made by the naval authorities for the disembarkation of a due proportion of the horses of the officers of the staff, and these officers are recommended to take upon their horses three days' corn and forage."

THE ORDER OF LANDING.—When the troops are in

the boats they will form on the off-shore side of the ships from which they disembark, ready to form the line abreast, on the signal being made from the Agamemnon. The boats are to keep a space of 20 feet clear of the oars of each other; care to be taken to observe the signals, that 'to form' may not be mistaken for 'advance. All officers of boats will distinctly understand, that they are to be on the look out for orders and signals from the respective commanding officers of their divisions, following each other, and never proceeding in execution of the signal until it be hauled down by the senior officer. The form of advance will be in line, abreast, and the greatest care will be taken to preserve the line, but no boat advance beyond it, or fall into the rear; but all will pull in to the shore stoutly and steadily, preserving the strictest silence. All boats towed to land on the port side of the boat towing them."

"The divisions, as in the general regulations, then follow, together with the arrangements which were to be carried out for the assembling at first rendezvous; anchoring off the enemy's territory, and disembarking the army and materiel. Dr. Hall, who is at the head of the medical department in Turkey, also issued the following circular containing directions and suggestions as to surgical practice on the field; a document of great and peculiar interest, from its humane, judicious, and minute instructions for the care of the wounded soldiers:

K. "The ambulance equipment for one division of the army, consisting of two brigades of three battalions each-the battalions being 800 strong-should consist of two large store-waggons, to be under the care of a purveyor's clerk, at the head-quarters of the division. These waggons to contain a reserve supply of medicines,

down in the regulations. A spring-waggon should also be attached to each battalion for the removal of the wounded off the field, and for the conveyance of the hospital canteens A and B, with twelve sets of bedding, ten canvass bearers, and the hospital marquee, on the line of march: or when the spring-waggons are either small or required for the conveyance of the sick and wounded, a reserve waggon might be attached to each bearers, with long poles and shoulder-straps, in the proportion of two to every 100 men, will also be

required.

2. Before a division takes the field, the principal medical officer should satisfy himself, by personal inspection, that the equipment of surgeons of regiments are the statement of surgeons of regiments. is complete in every respect; and it would be a necessary precaution for him to see the pack-horses loaded in his presence, as by that means he would ascertain that no straps, buckles, or cords were wanting.
"3. When an action with the enemy seems inevitable,

the surgeon of each regiment will make arrangements for the removal of the wounded of his corps from the field; and it would be desirable for him to give instructions to the bandsmen and others employed in that duty how to apply a field tourniquet, how to restrain dangerous hemorrhage until the assistance of the medical officer on the field can be obtained; and for this purpose a tourniquet should be given to each party of bearers. The bearers should also each of them

carry a canteen full of water.

"4. While the troops are advancing, the medical officers will follow with the spring-waggons and bearers, and any other conveyance that is available; but when they deploy, or form for action, all, except one medical officer per regiment, will move a short distance to the rear, out of musket-range, and will prepare for affording aid to the wounded, and performing such primary operations as may be deemed absolutely necessary. For this purpose, the surgical panniers must be brought up, and instruments, ligatures, dressings, and cordials (brandy), got ready, and, above all things, an abundant supply of water provided. For the safe and easy conveyance of which, the leather bags or skins formerly recommended would be found most convenient.

"Dr. Hall takes this opportunity of cautioning medical officers against the use of chloroform in the severe shock of serious gurshot wounds, as he thinks few will survive where it is used. But as public opinion, founded perhaps on mistaken philanthropy, he knows is against him, he can only caution medical officers, and entreat they will narrowly watch its effects; for, however barbarous it may appear, the smart of the knife is a powerful stimulant, and it is much better to hear a man bawl lustily than to see him sink silently

into the grave.

"5. One medical officer for each regiment, generally the junior assistant-surgeon, should follow the troops within musket-range, so as to be at hand to check any alarming hemorrhage, and to expedite the removal of the wounded off the field to the rear: and for this purpose, the bearers should be placed under his orders, and the nearers should be piaced under his orders, and the regimental spring-waggon he so stationed as to be within easy reach, to convey them to where the surgeon and his assistants have established themselves. The field-assistant should carry with with him in his haversack his pocket case of instruments, with a few ligatures ready cut, two field tourniquets, some lint, and two or three bandages; and he should be accompanied by three men, one with a knap-sack or haversack, containing a pint bottle of brandy, or some other stimulant, twenty-four bandages, half a pound of lint, three sponges, six long and six short solid splints, two old sheets, cut into quarters before starting, for the purpose of rolling fractured limbs in, and so preventing them from sustaining further injury on the men's removal from the field. This is best acon the men's removal from the field. Inese waggons to contain a reserve supply of medicines, and materials, nedical comforts, tents, and bedding. Each battalion surgeon should have a pack-horse for the conveyance of his instruments, a few medical comforts for immediate use; such as a bottle of brandy, ½lb. of tea, 1lb. of sugar, and 4oz. of arrowroot, a few tins of essence of beef, some medicines, and a supply of surgical materials agreeably to the printed scale laid

The orderly should have in his haversack, in addition | tion :- "In spite of the adverse circumstances which to the above articles, a piece of tape, some pins, and two or three rolls of tow. He should carry a canteen, either of wood or indiarubber, full of water, and a drinking cup. The second man should carry a canvass bearer with shoulder-straps, and, like the former, should have a canteen full of water. The third man, I think, should be armed, to protect the party against stragglers and maranders, and, like his fellows, carry a canteen full of water. The second assistant-surgeon should receive the wounded from the field, see them carefully placed in the spring-waggon, and then accompany the spring-waggon to where the surgeon and third assistant are stationed, ready to afford them the surgical aid they may require. For this service, the second assistant-surgeon should be accompanied by two men to assist in placing the men carefully in the waggon; these men should accompany the waggon, and assist in like manner in taking the wounded out. These men should likewise carry canteens full of water, and there should be a skin of water, as a reserve, in the waggon, with a drinking-cup.

"6. The site selected by the staff-surgeon of brigade for the reception of the wounded from the field should be as sheltered as possible; and if not easily distinguished, a flag should be put up; and if any houses be near, calculated for the reception of wounded men, they should be taken possession of at once, and an abundant supply of water, and, if possible, straw,

"7. Should the action prove decisive, tents can be pitched for the temporary accommodation of the wounded; but should the army advance, the surgeon, and one assistant at least, should accompany their regiments, leaving one or two assistants according to the number of wounded, to aid the divisional staff, who will pitch the reserve marquees, and make all necessary preparation for the comfort and accommodation of the wounded, by having tea, broth, or essence of beef, (which is by adding head, bloch, by adding hot water) wine and brandy, &c., ready. Should the army unfortunately meet with a reverse, all available transport must be pressed for the removal of the wounded to the rear, and they must be sent off as speedily as possible: but neither here nor on the field of battle should any one be carried whose hurts are so slight as to admit of his Nor should commanding-officers of regiments when wounded, be allowed to take medical officers of their own corps to the rear with them, or officers of any grade be permitted to appropriate the spring-waggons for the special conveyance of themselves and their luggage; and positive orders should be given to prevent bandsmen, drummers, or pioneers, specially fold off to assist the wounded, from being left in charge of officers' horses and effects,

"8. Should the army have to effect a landing on an enemy's coast, with an opposing force to meet it, the men should eat a good meal before leaving the ships, and should cook whatever provisions it is deemed necessary to serve out to them before they start. Pork is better than beef for this purpose, as it warms up more readily with any vegetable the men may find on shore. The medical officers should land with the last boats of their regiments, and should carry with them their haversacks, dressings, and canvass bearers, if the landing be opposed, so as to be able to bring the wounded at once to the boats for conveyance to the ships set apart for their reception. Care should be taken that each beat employed in this service contains a supply

of water and a drinking-horn.

"9. Should a landing be effected, and any horses be disembarked, the surgeon's pack-horse and panniers

should be among the first.
"10. As soon after an action as possible, medical officers in charge of corps will make out and transmit to the Inspector-General of Hospitals, for the information of the General-commanding-in-chief, returns of casualties.—John Hall, M.D., Inspector-General of Hospitals."

have surrounded us lately, the men marched in excellent spirits, fought against debility or fatigue, sang on the road, and on Varna coming in sight gave lusty cheers, interrupted only by good-humoured sallies and laughter. 'Look down there,' cries out one fellow, 'I'm blowed if there arn't the Guards a-drinking of our share of the porter.' 'Faix,' says another, 'they say there's lots of it in that Blastherpoll we're going to take, and we won't let them have more than their share of that, any how. 'Bono, Johnny,' says half-a-dozen to some Turk as he passes. 'Bono, Johnny,' he gravely replies; then follows a general laugh and a shout, and the Turk smiles too, as he sees there is some sort of a joke in the salutation, though what it is he evidently don't comprehend. Then tents after tents come into sight, and ships after ships in the bay below ;-then the 2nd brigade comes alongside of the 1st brigade of the Light Division ;-then there are more cheers; -then the regiments fall into their places, and in a few minutes more nothing is heard but the sharp hammering of hundreds of tent-pegs, and very little is seen, for the sun has set long ago, and clouds have gathered, and it is night. Keep away rain, till our cooks have made us a brew of coffee, and theu, safely housed under our canvass, 'Good night to all.' The whole of the 30th, as had been the case for many days, was occupied in embarking troops of all arms, and munitions of war. The Light Division was, by the 31st, all on board. Every available space in each transport is occupied. Officers making shake-downs on tables or any vacant place, men lying wherever their neighbours will leave a bit of room, and all bearing the crowding cheerfully. Of course such crowding could not be endured for many days—disease would inevitably break out. They are all glad to leave Bulgaria, and eager for an opportunity of showing that if they have not been occupried with the enemy before this, it has not been from any want of desire on their parts. You would be surprised if you were here to witness how little anxiety -or change in every day-manners and life-is shown by the men or officers who are on the eve of such a tremendous struggle, as every one expects the attack on Sebastopol to be. The chances are calculated as quietly as if it were an approaching game at chess. It has appeared strange that, closely packed as the troops necessarily are, an addition should be made to the numbers on board by sending the women of the different regiments with them. Yet an order was issued that they should embark with their husbands in the transports-I presume, because government has made no arrangements for their being taken care of on shore. Throughout, the provision made for these wretched creatures has been lamentable. Two tents per regiment have been allowed, but as no blankets could be obtained for them they appealed for a share of their husbands' blankets and great coat. Hence ensued the practice of a number of married men and women sleeping together round the pole of a small tent-literally according to the common simile, 'like herrings in a barrel.' When regiments were encamped for any lengthened period, the officers commanding caused huts to be constructed, to remedy the evil as much as possible. No provision was made for the women when they became sick. The clothes which they brought with them have become threadbare. In every way, the condition of the women, physically and morally, has been pitiable. How much wiser and kinder it would have been to have forbidden them from taking the field at all! All the weakly men have been embarked with their regiments. The sea air will soon recruit their strength, and every one who can carry a Minié will be of service. One regiment left only twenty sick behind, and in several the numbers left have been very limited; each man, with very few exceptions, making every exertion to accompany his regiment."

The Condition of the Allied Troops, in Sanitary and Other Respects, During the Latter Part of their Stay at Varna and its Neighbourhood, will be gathered from the numerous communications in the daily journals .-The "special correspondent" of the Times, writing from An officer of the Light Division (whose letters have appeared in the Daily News,), writing on the 2nd of September, gives interesting particulars of the embarkathe state of the commissariat at that date. "At present

the cholera has assumed a phase which baffles our best regular in their devotions, and when they have finished efforts, and throws all our past data to the winds. It sometimes is quite painless; there is often little or no purging, but the sufferer is seized with violent spasms in the stomach, which increase in intensity till collapse is established, and death then rapidly follows, attended with but little exhibition of agony. As an instance of the capricious action of the disease, I may mention what was told me by one of our principal surgeons here. He had been to visit the eamp of the Fifth Dragoon Guards and of the Enniskillens, which was pitched in a very healthy-looking site. There, however, sickness found these skeletons of regiments (for all our cavalry regi-ments are mere skeletons of regiments and nothing more, as few colonels could bring 250 sabres into the field in the healthiest state of their troops) were reduced considerably-in fact, they lost about twenty-six men. During the doctor's inspection there was a heavy thunder-storm; and as he sheltered in one of the tents, he expressed his satisfaction at an occurrence which, in accordance with vulgar notions and even with philosophical investigation, is supposed to produce that beneficial operation called 'clearing the air;' but after the thunder-storm the disease became worse, and when the surgeon went down to his own quarters he found that in the very height of the electrical discharges five men of the Ambulance Corps—a body of men heretofore singularly free from illness—had been seized with cholera, and of those five men four were dead in less than six hours. The conduct of many of the men, French and English, seemes characterised by a reeklessness which verges on insanity. You find them lying drunk in the kennels, or in the ditches by the roadsides, under the blazing rays of the sun, covered with swarms of flies. You see them in stupid sobriety gravely paring the rind off cueumbers of portentous dimensions, and eating the deadly eylinders one after another, to the number of six or eight, till there is no room for more,—all the while sitting in groups in the fields or on the flags by the shops in the open street, and looking as if they thought they were adopting highly sanitary measures for their health's sake; or frequently three or four of them will make a happy bargain with a Greek for a large basketful of aprieots, 'killjohns,' searlet pumpkins, water melons, wooden pears, greengages and plums; and then they retire beneath the shade of a tree, where they divide and eat the luscious food till apply the property of reel right and stones. naught remains but a heap of peel, rind, and stones. They dilute the mass of food with raki, or peach brandy, and then straggle home or go to sleep as best they can. One day I saw a Zouave and a huge Grenadier staggering up the street arm in arm, each being literally laden with enormous pumpkins and cucumbers, and in the intervals of song—for one was shouting out, 'Cheer, boys, cheer,' in irregular spasms, and the other was chanting some love ditty of a very lachrymose character -they were feeding each other with a eucumber. One took a bite and handed it to his friend, who did the same; and thus they were continuing their amphibian banquet, till the Englishman slipped on a stone and went down into the mud, bringing his friend after him, pumpkins, cucumbers, and all. The Frenchman disengaged himself briskly; but the Grenadier at once composed himself to sleep, notwithstanding the entreaties of his companion. After dragging at him, head, legs, arms, and shoulders, the Zouave found he could make no impression on the inert mass of his friend; and, regarding him in the most tragic manner possible, he clasped his hand, and exclaimed, 'Tu es là, done, mou ami, mon cher, Jeeon! Eh bien, je me eoucherai avec toi; 'and, calmly fixing a couple of eucumbers for a pillow, he lay down, and was soon snoring in the gutter in unison with his ally. I was glad to see them taken off to the Corps de Garde in about five minutes afterwards, as a lucky patrol happened to come its round through the street. The Turkish soldiers are equally careless of their diet and living. I am looking at about twenty of them, belonging to a battery, under the window of the room in which I am writing, busily engaged in the consumption of small bullety-looking melons. They are at it all day, except when they are smoking, or (listen to this!) saying their prayers; for the poor fellows are for the most part very Division, encamped on the hill to the south of Varna

them they glare and scowl at Christians in a fashion fearful to behold for ten minutes afterwards. There ean be no reason for the illness of our men so far as the eommissariat supplies are eoncerned; at least, they have at present a very full and ample ration; in fact, there never yet was an army in the field which ever received anything like it. The ration is as follows, daily: biscuit if the bread is bad or is not ready; loz. of coffee, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) oz. of sugar, 2oz. of rice, and half a gill of rum. For the coffee and sugar the soldier pays a penny; for the rice and rum he pays nothing. It is almost a pity that the rum and the coffee were not served out long ago, as I suggested they should; for, no doubt, the men required some stimulant, considering the mode of life to which they had been accustomed and the peculiarly relaxing effects of this climate. As it is, however, the ration is most ample, and no army in the history of the world was ever so well fed; indeed, I doubt if an army ever received from its country half so good an allow-ance regularly as our men in Turkey do."

The following is also from Varna, two days later-August 14th; communicated by a "special correspondent" of the Morning Post, with the assistance of one of the army chaplains. "Among the French the mortality has been terrible. Not only did they lose, it is now said, 3000 men during their expedition to Kustendje, but after their return there were buried for several days, on an average, 130 men. With us, matters have, thank God, been somewhat better; yet, eonsidering our numbers, our visitation has been severe. By letter received yesterday from the Light Division, my friend speaks of the past in these words—' Your kind letter I should have answered sooner, but from the moment I received it the sick have possessed me. cholera exhibited its hideous presence first in our division on Saturday night the 22nd of July; when some men of the seventh, twenty-third, and eighty-eighth Regiments were cut off. From that time to this I have not had a second unoecupied. The scenes of Newcastle have been renewed to me, and bitter has been my trial. Often have I been with the dying at 2 A.M., and concluded my hard day's work with funerals at 10 o'clock at night, when I was glad to throw myself upon my bcd. I now generally start at 7 o'clock A.M., and visit all the hospitals. This, with committing the departed to their last home, occupies me till half-past seven in the evening; so anything like correspondence is out of the question. The heat has been most oppressive, and I suffer from continued sickness of stomach, with want of appetite. I attribute this to being so long under the influence of a close cholera atmosphere. I cannot conceive how poor Shehan, the Roman Catholic priest, holds out; for he is most active, and his frame is so slight when compared with mine: but sometimes the thin are very wiry, and bear a vast amount of labour; he certainly does, for he never complains for one moment of fatigue. I have a morning service, with short sermon, almost every day in each hospital, after seeking the sick from bed to bed; and this taxes the mind and body sharply; but what must it be where, besides the strain upon the mind and nerves, there is much which may be called mechanical work-excuse me -extreme unction-bending over the dying to hear their confessions, &c. Up to the 5th of August, we had lost eighty-five men and two women. Major Levinge, of the Artillery, took 340 drops of laudanum, by mistake, instead of twenty. We also lost Dr. Jenkins of the twenty-third Fusiliers, and Lieutenant Massy of the seventy-seventh—the latter had just arrived with the draught-only three days in Turkey, and summoned away. The place in which we are now encamped is called the Valley of the Plague; the Russians having lost 7000 men here of that disease.' The Second Division, eneamped about three miles from Devna, has been highly favoured: cholera has been scarcely known. During the last day or two a melancholy feeling pervaded the regiments, on account of the sudden deaths in our

Bay, has been severely visited; and so has a part of the Cavalry Division. In the general hospital, the deaths have lately much decreased; but a fearful proportion of those attacked by cholera has been conveyed to the grave. Strange to say, patients have for the most part struggled through the first stage, and died from the fover."

At a late date (the 19th of August) the correspondent of the *Times* writes thus. "So completely exhausted on last Thursday was the brigade of Guards, these 3000 of the flower of England, that they had to make two marches in order to get over the distance from Aladyn to Varna, which is not more than ten miles. But that is not all; their packs were carried for Just think of this, good people of England, who them. Just think of this, good people of England, who are sitting anxiously in your homes, day after day, expecting every morning to gladden your eyes with the sight of the announcement, in large type, of 'Fall of Sebastopol,' your Guards, your corps d'élite, the pride of your hearts, the delight of your eyes—these Anakim, whose stature, strength, and massive bulk you exhibit to kingly visitors as no inapt symbols of your naturehave been so reduced by sickness, disease, and a depressing climate, that it was judged inexpedient to allow them to carry their own packs, or to permit them to march more than five miles a day, even though these packs were carried for them! Think of this, and then judge whether these men are fit in their present state to go to Sebastopol, or to attempt any great operation of war. The Highland brigade is in better condition; but even the three noble regiments which compose it are far from being in good health or in the spirits in which they set out for Varna. The Duke's division has lost 160 men; of these nearly 100 belong to the Guards. In the brigade of Guards there were before the march to Varna upwards of 600 men sick. The Light Division has lost 110 or 112 men. Sir de L. Evans has lost 100 has lost 110 or 112 men. Sir de L. Evans has lost 100 men or thereabouts. The little cavalry force has been sadly reduced by death; and the Third (Sir R. England's) Division, which has been encamped to the north-west of Varna, close outside the town, has lost upwards of 100 men also; the fittieth Regiment, who were much worked, being particularly cut up. The Ambulance Corps has been completely crippled by the death of the drivers and men belonging to it, and the medical officers have been called upon to make a special report on the mortality among them.'

Previous to the embarkation, the health of the troops had much improved, but many British officers had died of fever and cholera. The Honourable Colonel Boyle, of the Coldstream Guards, and Member for Frome, died of fever on the 3rd; and on the same day Captain Longmore of the Eighth Hussars, and Lieutenant A. Saltmarshe, of the Eleventh Hussars, died of cholera. Major Mackay of the Eighty-eighth, died on the march of his regiment from Aladyn to Varna. Beloved by the men, they bore his body with them so that it might be decently buried. The body of Colonel Boyle was committed to the sea, by direction of his relative Admiral Dundas.

Lamentable accounts are given of the ravages of disease on board the combined fleet in the Baltschik Bay. A correspondent of the Times, writing on the 19th of August, states that the English squadron, fearing the approach of cholera, sailed on a cruise on the 12th, but that, nevertheless, the disease broke out simultaneously in several ships. "In twenty hours fifty men died in the Britannia, and thirty in the next twenty hours. Those who have only witnessed the effects of this fatal pest on land can hardly imagine the additional horror which accompanies its progress at sea. Let them imagine a thousand men narrowly eaged in a floating box: a heavy sea obliges them to close all the ports; so that, notwithstanding all the appliances of air-sails, &c., the air at night becomes abominably tainted below. Fifty or sixty robust men, in the prime of life, are suddenly, almost in an instant, struck with death-agony; raving, perhaps, or convulsed, in the midst of this dense mass of sleepers. Who can tell the horror of such a scene? It was enough to quell the bravest spirit, or to destroy the balance of even a well-poised brain. But in each of the ships both men and

officers did their duty most nobly in these trying hours. The generous self-devotion of the men to their dying comrades, was to the last degree touching. They nursed them, cheered them, and waited on them indefatigably, and with all the gentleness and tact of women; while the officers divided themselves into watches, and generally superintended and aided the doctors in their arduous duties. No man shrank from the disagreeable, but manfully went through his dreadful duty. Some of the men nursed three sets of sick, and at length sank themselves. As for the poor sailmakers—whose trying task it was to sew up the bodies in hammocks hour after hour, without rest-some died, and others were fairly worn out. Every man and officer was so weakened and debilitated that the ordinary duties of working the sails on. . . . The Britannia has suffered most (about 100); which is singular, as she has been most remarkably healthy hitherto during her entire commission. Furious dabut 17), Albion (50), and Trafalgar (35), are among the next sufferers. All the ships which were lying at Besika Bay have suffered, while those which have joined since have comparatively escaped. However, things are evidently steadily mending, and fortunately there are men here ready to fill up the gaps. At this instant we have sound ships enough to perform any duties required of them, and to give the 'Muscov' a very handsome thrashing should he venture out of his kennel. The Agamemnon, Bellerophon, Sanspareii, and Leander, now at Varna, have almost escaped all sickness. Courage! let us hope that the worst is passed, and that we shall soon look back upon this as a terrible dream." The French loss has been far more severe than the English. It is stated that 200 men had died in the Ville de Paris, and 200 in the Montebello.

A most destructive fire broke out at Varna on the 10th of August. Soon after sunset, a column of black smoke was seen rising above the town near to the French commissariat stores; and shortly after there arose the shricking cries of the Turkish fire-alarm, the deep beat of the muffled drums from the French quarters, the shrill whistle of the boatswain from the ships in the harbour, and the bugle from the camps outside the town. Varna is a town mostly built of wood; the broadest street no broader than Shoe Lane in London before it was improved, and the other streets mere lanes and allevs of the smallest dimensions. The combustible nature of the town was increased a thousand times by the vast military stores—the oil, the spirits, the pitch, and tar—packed away in the houses. It is supposed that the fire originated in a Greek conspiracy; it is already called "the gunpowder plot" of Varna. Every-body seems to have calculated on an explosion; many of the inhabitants fled, and some soldiers also-but these were few. The troops in general, the Engineer's especially, and the ships' crews, acting under General Tylden of the Engineers, exerted themselves to the utmost to save the French powder-magazine, which was in greatest danger. The walls grew so hot that they could not be touched by the hand; General Tylden and Corporal Grieg stuck to their post until the heat singed their hair. But the courage and labour of the men at length saved the magazine, and of course the town. Many houses were destroyed, several canteens, and a great quantity of stores. Perhaps the most serious loss, as affecting the war, was that of the fascines constructed by the French for the expedition to the Crimea.

The correspondent of the Times gives a most unstandard according to the Bashi-Bazouks. "The Bashi-Bazouks (he says) may be taken as completely hors de combat. Yusuf had failed in drilling those disorderly scum into soldiers. Colonel Beatson was not more successful. The raseals ran whenever they could, and carried with them all they could lay their hands on. Captain Green has returned to Varna, and gives striking anecdotes of his men, their morals and demeanour. The French Bashis in an encounter with some Cossacls near Kostendje, about a fortnight ago, left their Colonel (Dupreuil) to fight almost single-handed, and he received no less than seven lance thrusts before they came to the front to

defend their commander; so they are cowardly as well as ferocious. There are now two sad proofs of the savage and brutal ferocity of these wretches on board of her Majesty's ship Firebrand in Varna-proofs, too, of the humanity and noble feeling of the ever-to-be-lamented Hyde Parker. When the Greeks were flitting from Kostendje, the Bashi-Bazouks came down and attacked them. One family fled in a boat. The wretches fired into it as they left the beach. There were father, mother, and two young children, one about four years old, and the other a little more than a year old, if the frail bark along with some other people. The children were soon orphans, and when Captain Parker searched the boat he found the two children bathed in blood beneath the lifeless bodies of their parents, and the gore trickling down their clothes from wounds in their puny limbs. The Bashis had deliberately shot them—their arms were pierced with balls, and burnt with powder, and it was only through the constant and unvarying kindness, care and attention of the officers and men of the ship that they ever recovered. When Captain Parker fell, the poor children were again left orphans indeed, but it is understood Her Majesty has made inquiries after them with a view to providing for them. At present, every Jack in the Firebrand is a nurse, to them. The eldest, dressed in a miniature sailor's dress, with a gigantesque straw hat on his head, sailor's dress, with a gigantesque straw hat on his head, considers himself one of the ship's company. He speaks English very well, but has not quite forgot his Bulgarian and Greek. They come into mess with dessert every day, and are as clean and well kempt as if they were day, and are as clean and well kempt as if they were turned out from the trimmest nursery in Belgravia."

The following description of Sebastopol and its military defences, is given in Mr. Scott's newly-published work, "The Baltic, the Black Sea, and the Crimea:" "The town of Sebastopol is situated on the point of land between the commercial and military harbours, which rises gradually from the water's edge to an elevation of two hundred feet. It is more than a mile in length, and its greatest width is about threequarters of a mile, the streets entering the open steppe on the south. It was partly defended on the west, towards the land, by a loop-holed wall, which had been pronounced by one of the first engineers of Russia as perfectly useless, and plans for completely fortifying the place in that direction were said to have been made; but whether the work has since been carried out we know not, though we have a deep conviction that strong defences will be found to exist there by the time a besieging army arrives. These, however, being hurriedly raised, can neither be of sufficient magnitude nor strength to offer a serious resistance to a long-continued fire of heavy artillery; and unless these fortifications are on a most extensive scale, and embrace a very wide circuit, they may be commanded from so many points, that, attacked with heavy guns of long range, their speedy reduction becomes a matter of certainty, of the sea batteries or forts are of the slightest service for defence on the land side. Indeed, the great fort, St. Nicholas, has not a gun pointed in that direction; and such an armament would be perfectly useless if it existed, as that part of the hill on which the town stands rises behind it to a height of two hundred feet. In fact, all the fortresses and batteries, both to the north and south of the great bay, are commanded by higher ground in the rear. The first and all-important consideration, in reference to an attack on Sebastopol by land, is to ascertain where an army would find the most desirable place for disembarkation. Theodosia has been named amongst other localities, and it has certainly a beautiful harbour and many other conveniences, but the distance from the scene of action is a serious drawback. The troops would have to march over about one hundred and thirty miles of steppe, as it would be necessary to keep to the north of the mountains, where their progress could be easily arrested. Should wet weather set in, this steppe would become in a very short time quite impracticable for heavy artillery and baggage, as there are no roads whatever, and our little experience of rain showed us how rapidly the country became converted into a state closely resembling an Irish bog. Yalta is another port where men and

material might be safely landed, and where but little opposition could be offered, but although united to Sebastopol by a good road, this is in many places cut out of the face of the perpendicular rock, and could not only be defended by the enemy with facility, but a few hours' work would render it quite impassable. Between Yalta and Balaclava, on the southern coast, there is no available point; but if the latter port could be taken, and the surrounding heights secured, every requisite for advantageously carrying on operations against Schastopol would be at once obtained. Distant only about ten miles from that town, and connected with it by an excellent road, Balaclava so infinitely surpasses all other places for the attainment of the object in view, that there cannot be two opinions on the importance of possessing it, and its admirable harbour would be of incalculable value to the fleets. Nature has, however, made it so strong that if the Russians have fully availed themselves of the facilities for defence, it might become a work of some difficulty to dislodge them; but it is very doubtful whether they have had sufficient time to erect batteries which could hold out long against the force that could be brought to bear on them. Supposing the whole of the batteries defending the harbour to be destroyed, no ships could enter with safety until all the positions on the heights which surround and overhang it had been carried. The coast between Balaclava and Cape Chersonesus being abrupt and precipitous, furnishes no suitable localities for the required purpose, but some of the bays on the northern boundary of the Chersonesean peninsula may possibly be found available. Were the allied armies in possession of the Chersonesus, they would find plenty of water, for there are two good sources towards Balaclava, though independent of it. One of these has been carried by an aqueduct to Sebastopol, and supplies the reservoir near the public gardens of that place. Destroying this aqueduct would be of no service towards reducing the town, as that from Inkerman would still remain, and the great fitting basin contains an immense quantity. Besides which there are wells and some small streams details which there are were and the head of the military harbour, whence the place formerly drew its only, though not very plentiful supply. Another plan for attacking Sebastopol might be adopted by landing to the north of the bay of Inkerman, destroy-ing or taking fort Constantine, and the other batteries from the rear, and thence bombarding the naval arsenal, the town, and ships; and, indeed, this is the only alternative, if a footing cannot be effected in the Chersonesus. As Sebastopol is held exclusively as a military and naval position, commerce does not exist: the only articles imported by sea being those required for material of war, or as provisions for the inhabitants and garrison. The streets of Sebastopol, as may be expected, teem with soldiers and sailors. Indeed, no one unconnected with the services lives there, and all but Russians are discouraged or forbidden to do so."

A letter from a resident at Odessa, dated the 7th of September, published in the Vienna Lloyd, gives some interesting details as to the state of things there, and also respecting the Russian defences of the Crimea. "I entrust this letter to a friend of mine who is flying to Tirasopol with many more residents of this place, alarmed at the threatening position taken up by the ships of the enemy near our harbour. The half of the inhabitants have already fled into the interior of Russiain order to escape the frightful cannonading that has already thundered several times in our ears. Ships after ships have been collecting since yesterday in sight of our menaced city. Several of them have to-day drawn up in battle array and commenced ball practice. At first our commandant, General Annenkoff, thought the enemy was going to attack us, and so kept our garrison under arms. But after a brief reconnaissance the true state of the case was seen. The enemy has not yet attacked us, but we hourly expect that he will do so. A large number of ships is steering to the west. The enemy will, it is certain, menace every point of the Russian Euxine coast simultaneously, so as to keep our army everywhere on the alert. Akjermann, Odessa, Oczakov, Kinborn, Perekop, Eupatoria, Sebastopol, and other places as far as Anapa will have to prove the wrath of the hostile

powers. Prince Menchikoff has exhausted every means of defence in order to render Sebastopol impregnable by sea and by land. Between Sebastopol and Balaklava five strong detached forts have been built, which are manned by a corresponding number of troops. The road from Balaclava to Jalta has been broken up here and there, and mined. The reach of coast from Sebastopol to Eupatoria is defended at irregular intervals by six batteries. Round Eupatoria three forts have been built—north, east, and south. This place is garrisoned by 15,000 men. The heights round Sebastopol are surrounded by trenches and ditches, crowned with 18 batteries, and defended by 20,000 men. The garrison of Sebastopol amounts to not more than 10,000 men; and if you add to them the crew of the fleet, the place itself will be defended by 25,000 men in all. Prince Menchikoff has prepared his people for the worst in a proclama-tion he issued on the 3rd instant. I am not able to send you the text of it, but I can be answerable for the tenor of the contents, which I have from a military man who is a friend of mine. The prince begins by enumerating all the victories the Russians have gained in the course of this century, and exhorts the soldiers, by their valour and power of resistance, to win similar victories over the enemy. Should the latter, however, hy an unalterable decree of heaven, press onward and gain the victory, then all the powder magazines are to be blown up. Sooner death than yield to the foc, is the sentiment that winds up the proclamation. Our army is much dispirited. The news of the fall of Bomarsund has not failed to cause a depression of tone among the military of all ranks. Rather large reinforcements have arrived within the last few days from the interior of Russia, particularly from the district of Novgorod. They don't remain here, however, but go on to Oczakov and Cherson. Troops have also arrived from the army of the Danube."

By the intelligence from the Seat of War in Asia, it appears that several sanguinary battles have been fought, in which the Russians have had the advantage. The accounts are chiefly Russian and not to be depended upon. Of the most important of these battles, however, which was fought at a place called Kurouck-dere, on the confines of Armenia and Georgia, on the 4th of August, distinct and graphic details are given by the correspondent of the Morning Chronicle, who was present and shared its perils. The Turks had previously been worsted at a place called Bayazid, and the news of this defeat having reached Zarif Pasha, the Turkish commander at Kadji veli Khoi, on the 3rd August, he, fearing that the victorious Russians would unite with General Bebuteff and attack his army, determined on assaulting the Russian camp. To effect this, on the night of the 4th he advanced his army, amounting to 20,000 infantry, 3700 cavalry, and 78 guns. These he divided into two divisions; the right under Kerim Pasha, 9000 strong; the left under Vely Pasha, about 13,000. Each was to march during the night, and, uniting before the Russian camp at daybreak, to fall upon their front. It so chanced, however, that the left wing was belated, and lost its way; and therefore the right wing was upon the ground first. Bebutoff, seeing only one division before him, quitted his camp and assailed it with nearly all his force. After a sanguinary combat, this wing was defeated; but the left arriving, somewhat turned the course of the battle, and held the Russians in check for a time: the Russian cavalry restored the fortune of the day, and the Turks fled in disorder to Kars. The Morning Chronicle correspondent thus describes the battle:—"At five o'clock the cannonade began, and orders were given to the left wing to hasten forward. As I perceived that at least two hours must pass before it could take part in the action, I galloped off, and never saw it again. As I proceeded in the direction of the fire, it increased; and soon the rattling of musketry announced that the belligerents had come to close quarters. It was now broad daylight; and as I galloped over the fields of eorn trampled down by the soldiery, I came upon some fifty skulkers, who had taken advantage of the night to slip off. Some

away for. To which he naïvely replied, 'Because I am afraid.' In about ten minutes more I came upon the scene of action. The cannonade was conducted with stubborn energy on both sides, but the superior number of the enemy's pieces rendered the contest hopeless. The ground here was covered with flying cavalry, who had cowardly given way before the Russian dragoons. I then passed the reserve of the redifs or militiamen, who had never been in fire, and now presented the picture of agonised terror. Five minutes more brought me to the side of Abdul-Kerim Pasha, the reis, or second in command of the army of Anatolia, who commanded this wing. How the soldiers could have fled, with the example of this glorious old warrior before them, is beyond my understanding. In the hottest fire the figure of Kerim Pasha, hardly bent by age, with his flowing white heard and snowy hair, was seen. In his hand he held an Arab spear, with which he cheered on the men to the fight. All hope was now passed. The Turkish artillery was slackening its fire, the cavalry had fled, and the Russian guns were committing sad had fied, and the Russian guns were committing sall have on the Turkish rank and file. At every successive discharge of grape the Turkish battalions would waver and open. It was now the moment to bring up the reserves, and Fezzi Bey (the Hungarian General Colman) started on that errand. The redif battalions, composing the reserve, no sooner heard that they were to be conducted into close fire, than they broke their ranks and disbanded; the officers set the example. A more dispraceful serge could not be invariant, and the more disgraceful scene could not be imagined; not two men remained together. One or two battalions alone stood their ground. I met Colman haranguing the men; who answered with shouts of 'Allah!' He men; who answered with should be Allam: The ordered the Major of this battalion (it was of a Stamboul redif regiment) to advance. The Major trembled with fear and refused to obey. 'I have no orders from my Colonel,' he replied, 'I order you to advance in the name of the Mushir—coward!' should Colman. The men were indignant at the hesitation of their Major, and threatened him with their bayonets. He thereupon turned his horse and fled. General Colman then com-manded the senior Captain to lead the men; which he did. I had spent some time in a village where this battalion had been quartered, and the men recognised me with shouts of 'Englis Bey.' A junior Captain, an Arab, as black and as brave as Othello, whose hospitality I had once shared, rode up to me, and we went ahead. A few lusty strides brought the men into fire; and to work they went. It was, alas, too late; for the artillery were flying, and the remaining battalions were hesitating. A body of dragoons, visibly inflamed with drink, now dashed into one of the breaking battalions, and in a few moments cut it to pieces. This decided the contest. The remaining battalions, after a fight of two hours and a half, then turned and dispersed. A battery opened against the battalion I had accompanied, and decimated its ranks. A shell burst over it, and a fragment entered the side of my Arab friend, and he fell dead from his horse. The battalion then also disbanded and fled. The Russian batteries opened a tremendous fire upon the retreating Turks, with murderous effect. A perfect scene of carnage ensued. The cowardly redifs, who had already fled, suffered greatly. A flank battery poured in on them. Fortunately at this mo-ment the left Turkish wing appeared, and covered the retreat of the flying right. I had turned with the others, and galloped in search of my groom, who was in the rear with a led horse. The ground was covered with wounded and dead, and riderless horses galloping wildly about. I must here pay my tribute to the kind hearts of the Turks: the wounded, as they fell, were instantly seized by a comrade and carried off the ground. The Turkish left wing had now engaged the enemy and driven him back. The dragoons soon reestablished the balance in Russian favour; and, after a short conflict, the left wing, in its turn, attacked by the whole Russian force, gave way and fled. In my letter of yesterday I described the operations of the left wing: and as I arrived too late to note any individual observations I will not make any further rewere concealed behind rocks, whilst others were making off in the direction of Kars. The sight was not at all of fugitives when I saw the whole line break. The reassuring. One man I asked what he was running same happened on the left wing as on the right—

a confused flight, charges of dragoons, and a rain of grape upon the unfortunate Turks. The enemy soon gave up the pursuit, evidently crippled and fatigued. Had he continued it for one hour more, the whole army, with baggage and cannon, would have fallen into his hands. I fell in with a few European officers, and we returned together to our former camp: there we took a hasty meal, and again to horse. The living flood of fugitives poured over the whole country. Cavalry were mixed up with infantry, and artillery with the carriages containing the wounded; officers were mingled with the privates—all bound for Kars. Many of the poor soldiers, privates—all bound for kars. Many of the poor solders, tired to death, threw themselves on the grass, and forgot in sleep the disasters of the day. For my part, I fell askeep on my horse; which is certainly one of the most unpleasant modes of sleeping—a jerk would wake me suddenly, and throw me out of halance. A few moments' unrefreshing sleep appeared to be a slumber of years. At length the citadel of Kars appeared on the horizon, and a few hours' ride brought me to its gates. Sentinels at the gate prevented the ingress of all soldiers and irregulars, and thus Kars escaped pillage. In my yesterday's account I gave the number of killed and wounded as about 1500, the prisoners 2000, and the fugitives who have fled to their homes past Kars, as 5000. The last number, I now think, is exaggerated, and the former two, I am of opinion, have been estimated too low. Perhaps 2500 killed and wounded will be nearer the mark, and 2500 prisoners, with 2000 fugitives. Fifteen cannon were left on the field, not five, as thought at first. They were lost owing to the absence of reserve-horses. Hassan Pasha, of the Arabistany division, was the only general who fell. General Bebntoff, the Russian commander-in-chief, it is said was Bebutofi, the Kussian commander-in-chief, it is said was wounded. The Russian loss is estimated here to be above 2000 killed." The operations of the left wing are briefly described. "At this moment the Turkish left wing approached, and by its presence stopped the pursuit. The left wing at once threw itself upon the Russians, and hurled them back. At this period fortune appeared to shine upon the Ottoman arms. The Cossaeks had been yilden over by the Turkish evarley while appeared to sinke apon to extend a tracking the Australia had been ridden over by the Turkish cavalry, whilst the Russian infantry commenced retreating. Enconraged, however by its officers, who were ever in the front (the exact reverse of the Turkish commanders), the infantry returned to its duty, and the dragoons, who had returned from their slaughter, fell upon and utterly defeated part of the Turkish cavalry. The Russian infantry advanced, and attacked the remaining cavalry, who fled at once. The Turkish infantry likewise recoiled and disbanded. Not two men remained together, and the whole country was covered with dots of fugitives. The artillery poured in grape upon them, whilst the cavalry made hundreds of prisoners. The Turkish artillery had already disappeared; which accounts for its safety." The writer adds this comment on the action. " Neither army displayed any military qualities. The Russian cavalry was alone good; but then it was unopposed by a respectable adversary. Their artillery was very badly managed. The guns were pointed too high, and little damage was done. The noise of their reports had far more effect on the Turkish troops than their actual execution. Their shells were equally harmless, all exploding in the air. The Russian infantry behaved badly. As to the conduct of the Turkish troops, it was shameful."

The Russians occupying Bayazid it is stated have seized the road to Persia. The pass leading from this part of Asiatic Turkey into Persia is described as one which completely intercepts the direct communications of the Turks with Persia, thereby arresting the commerce of Trebizond with that country. Letters from Erzeroum state that the merchants have ordered their caravans, already en route, to retrace their steps. By this movement of Russia, it is asserted, "all Europeau trade to Asia is stopped."

The operations in the Baltie appear to be at an end for this season. After the capture of Bomarsund, the forts were blown up and destroyed; and the following proclamation, by the commanders of the allied forces, walls." The Admiral then tried broadsides at 1,000 was issued to the inhabitants of the Aland Islands, and read in all the churches on Sunday the 27th ult. factory. Four natives were blown up with the fort.

"We, the undersigned, Commanders-in-Chief of the combined naval and land forces, hereby authorise the authorities of these islands to continue in the administration of their respective duties, as we rely on their doing so with zeal and circumspection. In times of tumult and war it devolves upon every well-disposed citizen to do his utmost in maintaining order and peace; the lower classes must not be led away with the belief that no law or order exists, for these will be enforced with as much rigour as heretofore. Since the late events, which have changed the aspect of these islands, the blockade has been raised, and the public are informed that they are at liberty to trade with Sweden on the same conditions and privileges as heretofore. Each and every one is cautioned against holding any communication with the enemy or Finland, and it any one is found aiding them in any way he will be punished most severely.—Given under our hands, &c., BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, CHARLES NAPIER, PERSEVAL DES-CHENES, HARRY D. JONES."

On the 22nd ult. a reconnaissance was made by Captain Scott, in the Odin, with a view to ascertain the strength of the enemy's gun-boats and defences at Abo; and to effect this object, Captain Scott took with him the Alban, Gorgon, and Driver. He passed through very intricate passages, the Odin grounding no fewer than nine times. He was received by a fire of shot and shell, which fell short; and he succeeded in making out that there were under the batteries, and protected by a chain-boom and a boom of stakes, seventeen gunboats, of two guns each, and about twenty oars on each side; four small steamers, and three if not four masked batteries. There were also about 4000 troops in the place, and 5000 on their way thither. The intention of an attack on this place has been abandoned, and the land-forces, with Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers, their com-

mander, have returned to France.

The fortifications of Bomarsund, which cost nearly six millions, and upwards of twenty-five years in con-struction, have been totally destroyed. The work of struction, have been totally destroyed. The work of destruction commenced on the 30th of August, when Fort Prästo (which had scarcely been injured, except a very little in the roof), was blown up about midday. A rumbling sensation was first felt, immediately followed by two tremendous explosions, and the fort was seen to rise into the air in an indescribable mass, with a dense column of black dust and smoke, from out of which beams of timber and blocks of stone shot in all directions; and nothing remains of what was Prästo, but two little bits of wall about twenty feet high. The immense stores of Bomarsund were thrown open to the country-people, who were allowed to take away as much as they pleased—a very seasonable gift to the poor wretches, many of whom, but for it, must have starved during the winter. On the 1st of September Fort Nottich, which was so gallantly breached by our small battery, was blown up; an experiment was made to blow it up with half the quantity of powder used at blow it up with half the quantity of powder used at Prästo, and the explosion of course was not so violent nor quite as effectual, but the walls were thrown down. On the 2nd, at 7 p.m., the mines under Bomarsund (which had been ready for some days) were fired, and the greater part of this stronghold was blown up with five or six explosions. It was nearly dark when this took place, and the effect was most magnificent. None of the shells had been removed from the fort, and when they were blown into the air these writeriles. they were blown into the air those projectiles were banging off in all directions, sparkling like a bright star at the moment of their hursting. The ruins afterwards took fire and burnt with great violence. About twelve the fire reached another magazine, which sent the burning timber and hot stones blazing like meteors through the air. A portion of the centre of the tower had been purposely left for Admiral Chads to try the effect of the broadsides of the Edinburgh. On the 4th he laid his ship within 500 yards, and fired seven broad-sides, which made a complete breach in the wall, knocking several embrasures into one, and proving pretty clearly that, if the other forts of the Emperor are built

They had been repeatedly warned to go away, but ducted, amid the cheers of the people, to Dessin's Hotel. secreted themselves in hopes of plunder, not believing the Emperor had left his apartments to receive him, the mines were to be sprung. One man escaped by and when the carriage arrived, he was standing in the some miracle to tell the tale.

A number of the Russian prisoners taken at Bomarsund have been brought to England in the Termagant, Valorous, and Dauntless. The Termagant had that dreadful companion of a voyage, the cholera, on board during her passage home. Happily, her officers and crew have escaped, the few cases that occurred among them giving way to medical treatment. But it was far of forty-three attacks, seventeen proved fatal. They brought the epidemic on board with them from the French frigate Seréne, and they are in appearance just the sort of men to suffer terribly from its ravages. No one can avoid perceiving in them the evidences of underfeeding. The officers are stout-built, powerful men, but the soldiers have that thin lathy appearance which is seen in our workhouses and prisons. There was not a single robust looking man among them, and their hard, spare forms contrasted strangely with those of our well-fed sailors. The prisoners brought by the Termagant are for the most part young men, and have little about them of that military air and carriage which the nations of the west inseparably associate with the profession of arms. They were scantily clad, having no undercoats. The stripes indicating grades of ranks or good conduct, instead of being upon the arm, are on the lapel; the number of the regiment is marked upon the band of the forage caps, but not in metal, and facings seem used as in other European services. One half of the prisoners belonged to a Russian corps, and wore red facings; the other were Finnish Chasseurs, and had blue facings. During the voyage they held entirely aloof from each other, the Finlanders disclaiming the idea of being considered Russians, and the Russians probably equally jealous of being confounded with the Finlanders. As they left the Termagant to go on hoard the Devonshire they smoked and chatted gaily to each other. The sick were carried out in blankets and laid on the deck of the steam tender employed on the occasion without any apparent display of sympathy, and to one poor young fellow, who, in a state of great exhaustion, fell prostrate, the only attention shown by his comrades was that of pushing a knapsack under his head. English or French troops would probably have shown more feeling. Many trophies of the late siege are brought home in the Valorous and Termagant; among them one which at the present time possesses considerable interest is the Russian helmet. It is an excellent headpiece for the soldier, handsome, light, and strong, with a neatly contrived ventilator at the top, and apparently well adapted for use in active service. Another object worthy of notice is the rifle with which the Czar arms his soldiers, and the ball used in it. The rifle is of Liege manufacture, and pretty substantially made, but not equal to ours in finish. It has a very convenient sight, and is armed with a sword oayonet. The manner in which balls projected from it are flattened at long ranges shows its power, but, from the shape of the ball itself and other considerations, the accuracy of its fire is questionable.

Great festivities have taken place at Boulogne, on the occasion of the meeting of the Emperor of the French with the King of the Belgians, the King of Portugal, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert. On Saturday, the 2nd inst., the Emperor left Boulogne for Calais, in order to meet the King of the Belgians. The Emperor arrived at noon, escorted by a detachment of Cuirassiers, and proceeded to Dessin's Hotel. The civil and military authorities of the town were assembled in official costume, and a deputation of poissardes, clad in pretty chintz dresses and black linsey-woolsey petticoats, were knooured with an interview, at which they presented a fine dish of fish. The peasant women were also admitted to an audience, and tendered a superb bouquet for the acceptance of his Majesty. A little before two the King of the Belgians arrived, accompanied by his eldest son, the Duke de Brabant. He was received at the entrance of the town by the authorities, and con-

and when the carriage arrived, he was standing in the courtyard of the hotel, surrounded by a small suite. Upon alighting, the two monarchs bowed, and the King of the Belgians said, "I am charmed to make your acquaintance. Allow me to introduce to you my son, the Duke de Brabant." The Emperor replied by a few kindly words, and took the King and the Duke to his private room, where the three royal personages were closeted alore for three-quarters of an hour. When the Emperor had left the King of the Belgians, the latter received the authorities of the city, the English Consul, Mr. Bonham, and other official persons. English Consul, Mr. Bonnam, and other official persons. In the afternoon, the Emperor, the King of the Belgians, and the Duke de Brabant went on board the Emperor's private steam-yacht, La Reine Hortense. Having inspected the cabins, the royal party walked along the deck, where the crew were drawn up in line, the Emperor stopping occasionally to address a few questions to the men. The royal visitors then walked to their carriages through the growd which had assemto their carriages through the crowd which had assembled on shore. As soon as the Emperor had left the ship, the crew ran up into the rigging, and gave several hearty cheers. Next day, Sunday, the Emperor, accompanied his guests to Boulogne, and on the same day King Leopold embarked for Ostend. The next royal visitor was the King of Portugal, who, with his brothers arrived on Monday the 4th. They travelled from Paris, and arrived at Boulogne about twelve o'clock. They were escorted to the Hôtel Brighton, where the Emperor welcomed them in person. After partaking of a déjeûner, the royal party drove to the camp at Honvault; and alighting they examined the huts both of the officers and men. As crowds pressed around them, the dragoons in attendance exerted themselves to keep a clear space; but the Emperor ordered them to permit the people to move at their leisure. The troops having defiled past the two monarchs, they returned to Boulogne; and on the same evening, at six o'clock, the King of Portugal and his brother departed by rail for Brussels. Meanwhile, seven British soldiers, two from each cavalry regiment of the Household troops, commanded by Corporal Sutton, and intended to act as Prince Albert's orderlies, had arrived, and had created a great sensation in Boulogne. They paid a special visit to their brethren of the Cent Gardes; who had provided a most liberal entertainment in order to do honour to their confrères. The visit was marked by the utmost cordiality and good feeling on both sides. Both the men and horses were taken under the special care and protection of the Emperor, who would not allow them to expend a single sous for the maintenance of themselves or their chargers.

The Emperor sent the Cent Gardes two dozen of champagne, wherewith to regale their English brothren; and the latter showed off their dexterity in cutting bars of lead in two with their swords, and other feats. On Sunday, too, there was a grand mass in the morning in the open air; followed in the evening by a grand hall given in honour of the capture of Bomarsund; and the quadrilles were styled "l'entrée en Finlande," "Riga," "le bombardement de Cronstadt," "le congrès de la paix," & C.

Prince Albert arrived on Tuesday morning, in the royal yacht the Victoria and Albert; the royal standard of England flying at the main, and the tricolor of France at the fore. The Emperor of the French, attended by a splendid suite, were waiting on the quay to welcome the Prince Consort; a compliment not paid to the King of Portugal or the King of Belgium. As soon as the royal yacht entered the harbour, a salute of artillery greeted her arrival. She steamed slowly along the quay; and Prince Albert, attended by the Duke of Newcastle, General Lord Seaton, the Honourable C. Grey, Captain Du Platt, and other officers of distinction, in full uniform was seen standing upon deck. The first hurst of welcome was given by a number of English visitors on board the Albion, London Steamer, which was lying alongside the quay, near the jetty. The Prince graciously acknowledged the cheer, and continued to bow to the multi-

tudes who lined the quay. When the Victoria and Albert approached within a short distance of the Custom House, where the Emperor was standing, a little in tom House, where the Emperor was standing, a finde in advance of his staff, the two illustrious personages recognised each other, and, simultaneously raising their hats, exchanging several bows. The band of the Guides struck up "God save the Queen," and afterwards "Rule Britannia." The royal vessel was soon alongside; and a carpeted gangway having been quickly thrown on board, Prince Albert ran briskly ashore, and, raising his hat advanced to the Emperor, who, after raising his hat, tendered his hand to the Prince, which he shook very warmly. The Prince bowed two or three times in acknowledgment of the friendly expressions addressed to him by the Emperor. The Prince Consort was then introduced to the civic authorities; and the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Hardinge, &c., having made their salutations to the Emperor, who bade them welcome to France, his Majesty and the Prince directed their steps to the open earriage which had brought the Emperor to the landing-place. The courtesies of the first moment of the interview were here renewed. The Emperor requested the Prince Consort to take his place first in the carriage. Prince Albert hesitated to take precerequested the Albert hesitated to take precedence of the Emperor; but, as his Majesty insisted, the Prince ascended and took his place upon the further side of the vehicle, which happened to be the left. The Emperor followed, and, being determined that his illustrious guest should have the place of honour, pressed him to take the seat on his right hand. The Prince complied; and the royal carriage then slowly drove off, escorted by the Cent Gardes, who, in their new uniforms of casque and cuirass, light blue coats, jack-boots, and leather breeches, formed a picturesque body-guard. Every window was filled with fashionably-dressed women, who waved a welcome, which the Emperor and the Prince Consort seemed never weary of acknow-Emperor's hotel at Capecure, were lined along the entire route by the Chasseurs de Vincennes and infantry of the Line. The royal cortége, followed by the imperial carriages, containing the respective staffs of the Prince and the Emperor, slowly took the way to the Imperial Hotel, amidst a dense crowd of people; who, although intensely gratified seemed too intent upon seeing the Prince to cheer as a purely English crowd would have done.

After partaking of some refreshment together, the Emperor and Prince Albert, attended by their suites, set out at four o'clock for the camp. The streets through which the royal party passed were hung with flags; and the Emperor and the Prince were received with loud acclamations from the crowds in the streets. Entering the camp at Ambleteuse, the Emperor and his illustrious guest on horseback, attended by Marshal Vaillant, General Lord Seaton, and a brilliant staff, composed of officers of various cavalry regiments and an escort of Guides, passed through the camps of Ambleteuse, Wimereux, and Honvault; the infantry falling into line with inconceivable rapidity as the royal cortége approached. Thus the illustrious party swept along the French line upon the cliffs from which the English coast could be clearly discerned, and upon the very spot where the camp of the first Emperor was pitched, the band of every regiment playing "God save the Queen" as the Prince Consort approached. Great numbers of English and French visitors were upon the ground, whose cheers were hearty and incessant. The Emperor and the Prince rode side by side, as near as the unevenness of the ground would permit, followed at a short distance by the leading personages of their staff. The royal party left the camp near the Column, and rode through the streets to the Imperial Hotel. In the evening there were grand displays of fire-works; a representation of the taking of Bomarsund; and a hall at the Tintelleries. On Wednesday, Prince Albert, the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Hardinge, Lord Seaton, General Wetherall, and other officers, accompanied the Emperor to the cawalry. Prince Albert was introduced to the French officers he finantry, and witnessed repeated charges of the cavalry. Prince Albert was introduced to the French officers he finantry, and witnessed repeated charges of the cavalry. Prince Albert was introduced to the French officers here for the refrence speech to them in their own language, expressing his

earnest hope that the entente cordiale might long continue. After the review the party returned to Boulogne. On Thursday, the Emperor accompanied Prince Albert on board the royal yacht, and subsequently to the camp at Wimereux. On Friday, the Prince was present at a sham battle at Marquise; when the troops stationed there, under the command of the Emperor, engaged those stationed at Equiten, under General Schramu. On Friday night at eleven o'clock, his Royal Highness embarked in the Victoria and Albert, for Osborne.

The Emperor has addressed the following proclama-tion to the Army of the North assembled at Boulogne. "Soldiers-In coming to take the command of that Army of the North, a division of which has so recently distinguished itself in the Baltic, I ought already to address you in the language of praise, for you have now for two months gaily supported the fatigues and priva-tions inseparable from a similar agglomeration of troops. The formation of camps is the best apprenticeship to war, because it is the faithful image of war; but it will not profit all if the reasons of the movements to be executed are not brought within the comprehension of every soldier. A numerous army is obliged to divide itself in order to subsist so that it may not exhaust the resources of a country, and yet it ought to be able to reunite itself promptly on the field of battle. Here is one of the first difficulties of a great concourse of troops. 'Every army,' said the Emperor, 'that cannot reunite itself in twenty-four hours upon a given point is an army badly placed.' Ours occupies a triangle of which St. Omer is the apex, and of which the base extends itself from Ambleteuse to Montreuil. This triangle has a base of eight leagues upon twelve of height, and all the troops can be concentrated in twenty-four hours upon any point of the triangle whatsoever. These movements can be effected with facility if the soldier is accustomed to march—if he carries with ease his provisions and ammunition—if each chef de corps maintains on the march the severest discipline—if the different columns which direct themselves by different routes have well reconnoitred the ground, and never cease to maintain a communication with each other-in fine, if each army does not obstruct the march of the other notwithstanding the immense hindrance of a great number of horses and vehicles. The troops once arrived at the place indicated, it is necessary that they should understand each other; that they should protect themselves by a military position and bivouac. This is what you are about to be called upon to put in practice. Without at present speaking of the engagements and manœuvres of military tactics, you see how all is linked together in the art of war, and how much the most simple detail must contribute to the general success. Soldiers-The experienced chiefs whom I have placed at your head, and the devotion which animates you, will render the command of the Army of the North easy to me. You will be worthy of my confidence; and, if circumstances should exact it, you will be ready to respond to the appeal of our country.—Napoleon.—Boulogne, Sept. 2."

The accounts from Turkey speak of progress in the administration of the government. A council of high functionaries and principal Ulemas of the Porte was recently held at Constantinople, under the presidency of the Grand Vizier, to hear read a hatti-sheriff from the Sultan. In this document the Sultan expresses his desire of improvement. The principles of reform (he says) have been consolidated, but there are defects and breaches in all the departments of the administrative system, which require a remedy. As the cause of the non-realisation of these objects has been "nothing else but corruption," the Sultan proposes to put in force a new law, which can be neither evaded nor falsely interpreted. The important matters to be dealt with are thus set forth:—"The full and entire application of the dispositions of the laws by the tribunals; the force of the government in the country; the progress of the public welfare and prosperity; justice in all affairs; order in the finances; the amelioration of the fate of all classes of our subjects." In order that they may be deliberately and effectually dealt with, the Sultan

orders the appointment of a new Council, or commission composed of five or six upright and experienced members. "Such," says the document, "are the points on which are concentrated our desires. Religion, zeal for the general good, and patriotism, require that each one should labour with ardour in the solution of questions so useful to public affairs. It will therefore be necessary that the ministers and the functionaries, forgetting their particular advantage, should concentrate all their efforts to the general interests—interests in which each has naturally his part. Let, therefore, the labour be sincerely and faithfully undertaken, with all the attention and all the zeal possible, for the organisation of the necessary rules and regulations."

Advices from Constantinople of the 7th inst. give further accounts of the movements of Schamyl, the celebrated Circassian chief. Between the 26th of August and the 1st of September he entered the northern part of Georgia with 18,000 men, and advanced to the Kour. The centre, which he commanded in person, was at Achalgori on the 28th of August; the right wing, under the Emir Hassan Emin, was at Gori, on the Kour, at the same date; and the left wing, under Emir Chupli Emin, was at Mycht, a little to the north of Teflis. The Russians were taken completely by surprise, and retreated after a very feeble resistance into the mountains. Schamyl carried off a great quantity of booty, and made some prisoners of high rank. An important result of the razzia was, that the Russians were immediately obliged to relinquish all idea of conquest in Turkish Armenia.

The accounts from Bucharest state that the Austrians, headed by Count Coronini, entered that city on the morning of the 6th instant. Omar Pasha received them at the head of a Turkish division and a detachment of the Wallachian militia, outside the gate of Padu Mogoschoy; where the Catholic and Greek clergy, the members of the Administration, some of the Boyards, and a dense crowd of citizens, were assembled. Count Coronini, the commander of the Austrian corps of occupation, and the Turkish Sirdar, rode at the head of the troops. The Ottoman Commissioner in Wallachia, Dervish Pasha, has issued a proclamation announcing the coming of the Austrians, and explaining the object of their presence in the Principalities.—" The Sublime Porte having entered into a convention with his Imperial Apostolic Majesty, as previously with the governments of France and England, it is my duty to make known to you, that, in accordance with that convention, the Imperial Austrian troops will provisionally occupy both Principalities. The presence of these troops in Wallachia need cause no uneasiness to you, for they enter the country as one of the friendly powers allied with the Subline Porte. These troops will be in no way a burden to you, for they will pay for everything pur-chased in ready money. After the Russians have positively evacuated the Principalities, the former government of the country will be restored. Your ancient privileges are and will be scrupulously preserved. Their maintenance is not owing to the treaties which are annulled. but to the benevolent and paternal solicitude of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, our gracious Sovereign, whose honour and glory are deeply interested therein. May God bestow happiness and blessings on our Sultan!" The evacuation of Moldavia by the Russians is complete; at the date of the last account the Russian rear-guard was crossing the Pruth.

The intelligence from Italy relates chiefly to the ravages of the cholera. At Naples, not less than 10,000 persons have been carried off by this disease. No doubt many would have been saved had the authorities shown more activity about the removal of filth, but nothing is cared for at Naples but political offenders. The king has remained during the cholera period at the island of Ischia, and has made little or no exertions to assist the poor.—Letters from Sicily represent the cholera as having made great ravages in Palermo and Messina. The latter city is nearly deserted, the people having fled to the surrounding heights. All the shops and markets liave been, or are, closed. The authorities have sent to Naples for food and medicines. Palermo is threatened

still with a rising of the people, who have strange ideas about the cholera—they think it is sent from Naples—by authority. In the provinces the people believe they are poisoned, and it has been found necessary to send troops to Cosenza to prevent disturbances.

The cholera at Genoa has produced one very desirable effect—having awakened the municipality, and indeed the population generally, to the necessity of making better arrangements for the lodging of the poorer classes and for the purification of the town altogether. For a general cleansing the means are at hand in the shape of a water company which has for some time been endeavouring to induce the citizens of Genoa to supply themselves with water from the Apennines, and which offers to furnish them with it in ahundance to the very tops of their houses.

In Rome and Florence the disease is stated to be on the increase, and at Milan a few cases are notified, but in other parts of Italy it appears to be on the decline.

The dates from Hongkong are to the 22nd of July, The entire province of Canton is at the mercy of the Triad societies, who have taken up arms against the governing authorities, and have made themselves masters of some of the chief towns on the banks of the Canton river, thus cutting off the whole of the trade with the interior. The town of Fatshan, distant twenty miles up the river beyond Canton, has been captured by the Triad inhabitants, who sacked the shops and levied contributions on the well-disposed part of the population. The Mandarins sent a large force from Canton against the insurgents, which effected nothing, and the move-ment gained, and still gains, head. A party of the British, and one also of Americans, had visited the rebels, but both parties received insults and were lucky in escaping with their lives. On the 20th of July, a battle had taken place in the neighbourhood of Canton between the Imperialist forces and the rebels, in which two or three mandarians were killed, as also many of the Imperialists. The latter retreated into the city of Canton only time enough to close the gates against the insurgents. A curious document has been published in the Times, which gives a striking insight into the present religious persuasions of the insurgent Chinese. It seems that among the Princes of the Pretcuder's Court, one, styled the Eastern Prince, professes, or is considered to receive, Divine inspiration, and indeed it is represented, either figuratively, or as literal truth, that the Divinity descends from Heaven to announce His will, either directly or through such medium, to the Chinese The narrative accordingly purports to detail the revelations so made, and sets forth a visit of "the Heavenly Father" in person, together with an elaborate communication which the Eastern Prince was commissioned to deliver in the Divine name to the Celestial King, i. e., the Pretender himself. The commands thus conveyed have reference not to any doctrinal propositions or any lofty precepts of morality, but to the general administration of the government, the management of the court, and even the regulation of its ccremonial. The officers of the court, and, especially, the female officers, are to be treated with more indulgence and consideration; the king is to be less hasty and impetuous, to inflict punishment in moderation and upon reasonable grounds only, to be thoughtful in his actions, and to give his attendants less occasion to stand in awe of him. In particular, he is enjoined to be cautious in visiting offences with death, and is recommended to adopt such a method of proceeding in capital cases as would leave room for investigation and pardon. Such are the precepts for which the immediate authority of the Divinity is claimed, and which are announced in all the awful phraseology of Revelation itself. As a climax the Celestial King is represented as ascribing to the Eastern Prince, in consideration of these communications, the mission and title of "the Comforter, even the Holy Ghost," and this designation, we are told, has been assumed accordingly.

to the surrounding heights. All the shops and markets have been, or are, closed. The authorities have sent to There have been disturbances at Philadelphia. During Naples for food and medicines. Palermo is threatened the celebration of the grand Turnerbund festival by the

Germans of that place, a fight ensued. The police intefered, and were bearing off one of the belligerents, when the Germans attempted a rescue, and the mélée became general. The police of Philadelphia are armed with revolvers and clubs, and they discharged the former into the crowd of Germans, wounding a number of them, and used the latter so vigorously that several were badly beaten. The Germans armed themselves with fence rails, and made a desperate resistance. During the row one of the officers was stabbed, and another severely injured. There have also been riots at Newark, New one of the omeers was studied, and another severely injured. There have also been riots at Newark, New Jersey. The Protestant Association having marched in procession through the town, they were hissed and pelted, and shots are said to have been fired from a Roman Catholic chapel. The enraged and zealous Protestants broke into the chapel, and ruined the interior. These disgraceful "religious" disturbances are becoming very common in America .- The caloric engine invented by Capt. Ericsson has been finally abandoned, and is to be taken out of the ship bearing his name, steam boilers being substituted .- Fifteen or sixteen persons had been killed by the explosion of a steamboat at Jefferson city .- Senator Douglas had attempted to deliver a proslavery speech at Chicago, but was prevented by a large body of abolitionists.—Commander Hollins, of Grey Town notoriety, had been removed from the command of the Cyane. In the official communication, however, the Secretary of the Navy assures the commander that he retains unim-paired the confidence of the department.—The New Orleans papers mention that the cholera was increasing and the mortality great; the immigrants were the chief sufferers.

The St. Louis papers mention the massacre of a number of soldiers by the Sionx Indians. It seems that a Sionx

Indian stole an ox from an emigrant. The chief of the tribe offered to deliver the offender to the commander of the fort; and, accordingly, Lieutenant Grattan, Serjeant Favor, Corporal M'Nulty, and twenty privates, accompanied by an interpreter, set out for the camp of the Sionx, where the entire party were massacred. It was reported that the chief of the Sioux was also killed. Considerable apprehension existed for the safety of the garrison, as the Indians had surrounded it. It was reported that the Indians had also destroyed the American Fur Company's station. Persons well acquainted with the American Indians assert that the whites are generally the aggressors in these scenes of

murder and robbery.

A shocking instance of heartless ingratitude and cruelty is stated to have recently occurred in the state of Mississippi. A planter was grievously diseased; every one but a slave-girl deserted him; by her care he recovered. With gratitude and affection to his benefactor, he took her to Cincinnati, Ohio, executed to her a deed of manumission, had it recorded, returned to Mississippi, and there married her in legal form. They lived together affectionately for many years, reared a family of children, and as he lay upon his deathbed, by will he divided his property between his wife and children. His brothers, hearing of his death, came forward and demanded the property. The widow and children were indignant at the demand. They too were children were intignant at the terminal.

and the validity of that marriage was tried before Judge Sharkley, of Mississippi, who decided that the whole matter was a fraud npon the law of slavery—that the property belonged to the collateral heirs. The that the property belonged to the collateral heirs. widow was sold by the surviving brothers; the children were bid off at public anction; and both mother and children are consigned to slavery.

NARRATIVE OF LITERATURE AND ART.

its principal features of new publication will now be required for its successor. Cheap editions of well known works have again formed the main part of the monthly issue, and our list of the really new or interesting books will be speedily exhausted. Professor Ansted has published extracts from his note-book during a geological and mining excursion, with the title of Seenery, Science, and Art. Mrs. Mathew Hall has published, in two volumes, uniform with Miss Strickland's royal biographies, Memoirs of the Queens before the Conquest. Mr. Kaye has put forth the Life and Correspondence of Charles Lord Metcalfe, drawn from his unpublished letters and journals. The ex-council of the old Anti-Corn-Law League have printed in a handsome volume, which they entitle The Charter of the Nations, a prize essay by Mr. Henry Dunckley on the results of free trade. From Mr. Edward Thornton we receive, in four octavo volumes, a very carefully compiled Gazetteer of the Territories under the Government of the East India Company.

Mr. J. D. Harding has reissued his Lessons on Art, with a new guide and companion. The author of John Drayton has edited a new novel called Mathew Paxton. The substance of ten lectures by Mr. Brande on Organic Chemistry applied to Art why Mr. Drance on Organic Chemistry appared to Art.

&c. has been collected into a volume. A second volume of Sir William Hamilton's edition of Dugald Stevart's Works has appeared. Mr. James Heywood and Mr. Thomas Wright have comprised in two octavos a collection of Cambridge University Transactions during the Puritan Controversies of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries, Lady Scott, the author of The Henpeck'd Husband, has written a novel called the Pride of Life. Mr. Edward Mayhew has published a practical treatise on Dogs. Mr. Jonathan Duncan has contributed to the National Illustrated Library a newly compiled History of Russia; and for the same series Mr. Whitehead has written a Life of Sir Walter Raleigh. Mr. Bohn has added

HARDLY more space than sufficed last month to record | many good standard books to his various libraries, and among them the first volume of a new translation of the Works of Philo Judaus. A most inthe Works of Phuo Judeus. A most interesting volume has been compiled, by authority of the Registrar-General, from the Census of Great Britain in 1851. To a lady, Ann Elizabeth Baker, we owe a careful and curious Glossary of Northamptonshire Words and Phrases. Mr. Charles Henry Scott has produced, at an opportune time, a volume on The Black Sca and the Crimca, from notes of travels in Russia four years ago. Mr. Bell has added Sir Thomas Wyat, and Mr. Gilfillan Samuel Butler, to their respective collections of the English Poets. Mr. Homersham Cox has published, with the title of the British Commonwealth, a commentary on the institution and principles of British government. Doctor Redford and Mr. James have edited the Autobiography of William Jay. Mr. George Melby has written School Experiences of a Fag at a Private and Public School. Mrs. Charles Clacy has collected some stories and sketches illustrative of colonial settlers' lives, under the title of Lights and Shadows of Australian Life. Mr. Francis Pulszky has translated, from the German of Dr. Wagner, a volume on French conquests in Algeria called The Tricolor on the Atlas. A volume has been issued by Mr. Constable to exhibit the Mosaic Record in Harmony with the Geological; and Mr. Calderwood, in another volume put forth by the same publisher, treats of The Philosophy of the Infinite, with special reference to the theories of Sir William Hamilton and Mr. Cousin. Mr. Routledge, among many other new editions and compilations, has given a new edition of Gay's Fables, with more than a hundred designs by Mr. Harvey; and a condensed but clearly written Life of Julius Casar by Archdeacon Williams. Mr. Heberden Milford has written a novel in three volumes called *The Physician's Tale*. And finally, the Rev. Mr. Desprez has replied to Dr. Cumming's Apocalyptic Sketches in a volume called the Apocalypse Fulfilled, remarkable for the moderation and modesty of suggestion with which the subject is treated.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

BULLION MARKET.

Bullion in Bank of England on 15th inst., £13,279,370.

LATEST LONDON PRICES.

Gold, stand., per oz. £3 17 9 Silver bars, stan. per oz. 5 1 Do., dust, ,, 3 16 0 Mexican dollars, ,, 5 2
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LATEST COMPARATIVE VALUE OF GOLD IN FOREIGN MARKETS TO LONDON PRICE.

Paris 0·24 prem. | New York 0·17 disct. Hamburgh 0·29 dis. |

Bank Rate of Discount, 5 per cent.

STOCKS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Latest.	
Three per Cent. Consols Three per Cent. Reduced Three and a Quarter per Censs. Long Annuities, Jan., 1860 Bank Stock, 8 per cent. Exchequer Bills, June India Bonds	95 ³ / ₄ 95 ¹ / ₂ 95 ¹ / ₃ 211 9s. p. 11 p.	935 937 947 45 208 1 dis. 1 p.	95g 214 6-9 p.	

Paid.	RAILWAYS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Latest.	Receipts since Jan. 1.
100 all 100 100 all	Brighton & S. Coast Blackwall Caledonian Edinb. and Glasgow Eastern Counties Gt. Sn. & Wn. (Irel.)	1053 87 673 65 124 96	103 8½ 62 58½ 11¾ 92	$103-5$ $8\frac{1}{8}-\frac{3}{4}$ $66\frac{1}{2}$ $59-61$ $11\frac{3}{4}-12$ $91-93$	500,686 54,237 574,527 764,525 224,028
100 100 100 100 100 100	Great Northern	90 75½ 76¼ 105½ 87 72¾ 68¼	83¾ 72 69 101½ 82 67¾ 64½	88-½ 72¼-¾ 71½-2 101¾-2½ 83-5 70¼-¾ 64¼-¾	666,671 832,942 704,115 1,984,906 499,947 950,764 627,706

FOREIGN LIST.—LATEST PRICES.

FUNDS.

Belgian 4½ per cent. 92-4 Brazilian 5 per cent., 100-3 Chilian 6 per cent., 104-6 Danish 5 per cent. 100-2 Dutch 2½ per cent., 61-3 Dutch 4 p cent. crit., 93-5 Dutch 4 p. cent. cert., 93-5 Mexican 3 per cent., 243-25 Peruvian 3 per cent., 51-53 Portuguese 4 per cent., 40-2 Russian 5 per cent., 98-100 Spanish 3 per cent., 87½-8 Sardinian 5 per cent., 87g

RAILWAYS. East Belgian Junct. 1

Luxembourg Northern of France, 34½ Norwegian Trunk Pref. 8½ Paris and Orleans, 49 Paris and Lyons, 333 Paris and Rouen, 39 Paris and Strasburg West Flanders, 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) West of France, 18\(\frac{1}{2}\) Rouen and Havre, 231

MINES

Linares	8-9	Quartz Rock	1-1
Nouveau Moude	\$-4	St. John Del Rey	26-S

COLONIAL SHARE LIST.-LATEST PRICES. MITATION BANKS.

	Australasian 83 to 86 Eng. Scott. and Aust. 3-2½ dis.
Do. Freehold 5-4	
Colonial Gold 3	Lond. Chart. of Aus. 11-2 pm.
Port Philip 1-3	South Australian 44-6

| South Australian . . 44-6 | Union of Australia 67½ to 681 South Australian STEAM COMPANIES.

RAILWAYS. East Indian 23
Do., Extension & dis.
Ind. Peninsula 58
Madras 133

Australasian Pacific75 Royal Mail Eastern Steam Navig. General Screw St. Ship Quebec and Rehmond 3-1 dis. Penins. & Orient. St. Nav. 632

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Australian Agricultural, 42-3 | North Brit. Australian 2-3 p. Van Dicmen's Land., 12½-13½ | Peel River Land., § dis. South Australian Land 36-38 | Scott. Austr. Invest. 1½ pm.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETS. CORN-IMPERIAL WEEKLY AVERAGE

Week ending-	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
Aug. 26 Sept. 2 — 9 — 16	8. 63 62 59 52	d 7 3 4 5	s. 32 32 30 29	d. 5 5 9 2	\$. 28 27 27 27 25	d. 7 8 6 11	s. 40 38 36 36	d. 5 4 9	8. 47 48 46 45	d. 4 2 0 10	8. 39 37 36 36	8 7 0 10

LATEST LONDON MARKET PRICES.

	8. 8.	ı
Malt, Pale, per qr	65 to 70	
Malting Barley ,,	30 - 31	
Oats, best, ,,	26 29	
Wheat, White, ,,	57 — 70	
Flour-		ŀ

Town made, persk. 50 - 55 Country household 44 - 48 American, per barl. 31 - 35 Indian Corn, per qr. 35-38 d. s. d. CATTLE Beasts, per st. 4 0 to 4
Calves . ,, 3 0 - 4
Sheep . . ,, 4 2 - 5
Pigs . . ,, 4 2 - 4 8

Pigs Wool, per lb.— South Downs.. 1 1-1 Kentish fleeces 1 $\frac{4-1}{5}$ 7 German Elect. 3 $\frac{6-5}{5}$ 7 Australian . 1 $\frac{2-2}{5}$ 6½ Cape . . . 0 7 -1 7½ Spanish . . . 1 2-2 1

METALS.

Copper, Cakes, p. ton, 126t.
Iron, Pigs, 4t. 2s. to 5t. 0s.
Rails, 8t. 0s. Lead, English
Pig, 23t. Steel, Swedish Keg,
18t. 10s. to 19t. Tin. English
block, 114t.; Banca, 113t. to
114t.; Spetter, 22t. 15s.; Quicksilver, per lb., 2s. to 2s. 1d.

PROVISIONS.

acon, per cwt.—Irish, 60s. to 70s.; American, 40s. to BACON,

BEEF—Mid. to prime, p. 8 lb., 3s. 2d. to 4s. 10d.; Irish India, per tr., 165s.; Hambro', 130s. to165s.; Americ., 130s. to145s.

BUTTER-Best fresh, per lb., 12d. to 14d.; Dorset, per cwt., 86s. to 98s.; Irish, 84s. 96s.; Dutch, 64s. to 104s.

CHEESE—Cheshire, per cwt., 60s. to 78s.; Wiltshire, 50s. to 68s.; Dutch, 52s.

Hams - York, 70s. to 85s.; Irish, 66s. to 80s.; Westphalia, 66s. to 70s.

Murron-Mid. to prime, per 8 lb., 3s. Sd. to 5s. 0d.

POTATOES, per ton, 110s. to 170s.

PORK, per 8 lb., 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d. VEAL, 3s. 0d. to 4s. 0d. Lamb, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 2d.

Hay per load 2 15 to 4 12 Clover.. ,, Straw .. ,,

Linseed cake, per ton, 9l. 0s. to 10l. 10s; Rape cake, ditto, 6l.; Bones, ditto, 4l. 10s. Hors.—Kents, 280s. to 360s. Sussex, 273s. to 290s.; Hop Duty estimated at 50 000l.

estimated at 50,000l.

OULTRY—Capons, 3s.—4s.; Fowls, 4s. 0d.—7s.; Chicks, 4s. 0d.—6s.0d.; Ducks, 4s.— 6s.; Geese, 3s. 6d.—6s.; Tur-keys, 3s. 6d.—6s.; Pigeons, POULTRY-Capons, 4d.-9d.

HIDES, &c. - Market, 96 lb., $4\frac{1}{4}d. - 5d.$; do., do., 50 lb., $3\frac{1}{4}d. - \frac{1}{2}d$; do., Calf-skins, 10 lb., 6s. : do., Horse-hides, 50 lb., 6s. 6d.; Rough Tallow, 30s.

Oils

Gallipoli, per ton, 58l.; Sperm, 104l. to 105l.; 'Pale Scal, 4ll. 10s.; Rape, 44l. to 46l.; Cocoa-nut, 47l. to 51l.; Palm, 45l. to 47l.; Linseed, 33l. 10s. Tallow — Australian, Becf, 61l. to 62l. 10s.; Sheep, 60l. to 64l.; Y. C., 64l. 0s.

GROCERY.

COCOA, per cwt., Trinidad, SIs. to 41s.; Bahia, 27s. to 29s.
COFFEE, per cwt.—Ceylon Native, 44s. 6, to 15s. 6d.; Do., Plantation, 54s. to 78s.; Mocha, 62s. to 86s.; Jamaica, 55s. to 84s.; Jawa, 47s. to 56s. Costa Rica, 50s. to 75s.

RICE, per cwt.—Carolina, 21s. to 30s. 0d; Bengal, 11s. 6d. to 14s.6d.; Patna, 14s. to 18s.0d.

148.6a.; Patha, 148. to 188.0a.; Sugar—Barbadoes, per cwt... 31s. to 38s.6d.; Mauritius, 30s. 6d. to 38s. 6d.; Madras, 28s. 6d. to 41s. 6d.; Madras, 28s. to 31s. 6d.; Havanuah, 29s. 40.36s. 6d. 32s. to 36s. 6d.

Do. REFINED—Grocery lumps, 43s. to 48s. 0d.; Bastards, 26s. 0d. to 34s. 0d.; Crushed, 318.

TEA, per lb. (duty 1s. 6d.)-Congou, 9½d. to 1s. 3d.; Souchong, 11d. to 2s. 6d.; Hyson, 1s. 5d. to 3s. 6d.; Assam, 1s. 3d. to 4s. 4d.

EMIGRATION RECORD. DEPARTURES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1854.	Australian Colonies.	British America.	United States.	Other places.	Total.
To July 31	41,444 9,400	35,045 1,251	120,155 18,642	1494 583	198,138 29,876
Total	50,844	36,296	138,797	2077	228,014

CURRENT RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT TO THE AUSTRALIAN PORTS PER SAILING VESSEL.

From	Cabin.	Inter- mediate.	Steerage.	Goods per 40 Cubic feet.
London	£40 to 65	£26 to 30	£16 to 22	£4 10 to £5 10
Liverpool	40 — 50	20 — 26	10 — 14	4 0 — 4 10
The Clyde	30 — 45	20 — 25	12 — 14	4 0 — 4 10
Belfast	40 — 50	20 — 26	11 — 14	4 0 — 4 10

THE

HOUSEHOLD NARRATIVE

CURRENT EVENTS.

1854.1

From the 27th SEPTEMBER to the 27th OCTOBER.

[PRICE 2d.

NARRATIVE OF POLITICS.

DURING the parliamentary recess the views of the tably accompanied. At the risk and at the sacrifice of ministers and some leading politicians, on the subject of the War, have been communicated through the medium of public meetings in various parts of the country.

Lord Abordeen, in reply to an address presented to him
by the Corporation of Aberdeen, made the following
remarks on this topic. After declaring that "the policy
of the government was a policy of peace," he proceeded: "The moment it became necessary to declare war I then, although I can truly say that I clung to the hope of peace with an almost desperate tenacity—still, when war became inevitable, I declared that, so far as I was concerned, it should be carried on with the utmost vigour and energy of which the government was capable. Gentlemen, perhaps the moment is not inoperative to all which that the holder had so suffilled. portune to ask whether that pledge has been fulfilled? If, gentlemen, you will only consider what has been done in the course of six short months, I think you will white this course of the course of admit that this country never made an exertion at all comparable with that which she has just made. An army has been collected, and transported from the shores of this country, such as never left them in preceding history—an army such as the Dube of Walliance. ceding history—an army such as the Duke of Wellington never commanded, and appointed in all its parts in a manner which, humanly speaking, is calculated to insure its success. Gentlemen, conceive what the extent of preparation must have been, when you are told that not fewer than seven hundred vessels were engaged in the same operation. The difficulties connected with it, and the time required indispensably for neeted with it, and the time required indispensably for such an undertaking, must strike every man of common candour: and yet we hear people talk of delay—as if there had heen delay! I will venture to say, that such an effort as has now been made, was never before in the history of the world made in so short a time. Our army has gone forth and has achieved its first great victory in conjunction with our gallant allies; our strict concord and union with whom have been fully cstablished from the very first moment, and which holds out the most encouraging prospects to all Europe. We know not the details of this event; but they appear to me to be most important, and, I trust, decisive; for, although, by the natural impatience of the public—in which I myself partook—we were led to believe the reports from different quarters of the consequences—the immediate consequences of this victory, which are now found not to be confirmed, still let us venture to hope that what has been reported without foundation, may, in a short time, become reality. At the very moment in which I am now addressing you, there is no reason not to hope that the event, which in the course of last week was erroneously reported, now may have become a fact. I have said that the war would be continued with the utmost vigour and energy of which the country was capable: but in this I do not abandon a pacific policy. I believe that, to carry on the war in this manner, affords the best prospect of arriving at an early and a satisfactory conclusion. I believe that peace, although sought by different means, is sought as effectually under present circumstances, by this course, as it would be by written negotiations or diplomatic discussions. Let me observe, that in carrying on the war with this vigour and this energy, we have, nevertheless, done something to deprive war of its horrors, to humanise its operations, and to mitigate those atrocities with which it is inevi-

some belligerent rights, we have admitted the commerce of neutrals; and we have, by our example, put an end to privateering—a most dreadful relic of a barbarous age, and which the world will now probably never see revived. I say, then, that we have endeavoured to mitigate the horrors of war even while carrying it on with the utmost vigour: and in so carrying it on, I repeat, that I for one shall never lose sight of the only repeat, that I for one shall never lose sight of the only legitimate object of all war—that of arriving at a stable, just, and honourable peace. Now, gentlemen, I will say that war, when it ceases to be a necessity, becomes a crime. I should consider any one who had prolonged the horrors of war for a single day, when it was in his power to make a just, safe, and honourable peace, would be greatly guilty in the eyes of God and man." At the same place, Mr. Hume on being presented with the freedom of the City, said on the same subject. "If there is in this assembly a man who detests war with all its consequences, I am that man; and therefore, all its consequences, I am that man; and therefore, when the question arose how far it was right and proper for the government to take the course which they determined upon, looking at the consequences likely to result from the overgrown military despot carrying by force his designs against Europe, I thought there was danger to the civil liberties of Europe, and I, without hesitation, as far as rested with me, afforded to Lord Aberdeen's cabinet my hest support. And I do not hesitation, as far as rested with me, afforded to Lord Aberdeen's cabinet my best support. And I do not regret it. On the contrary, the disclosures which after-wards came out have only strengthened that opinion. I do believe, however much the government, and par-ticularly Lord Aberdeen himself, has been unjustly attacked and misrepresented, I firmly believe that when the whole of the details connected with the policy of the grasping and powerful despot of Russia comes to light it will be seen that we have been fully justified light, it will be seen that we have been fully justified in taking this course." Sir William Molesworth was lately presented with the freedom of the city of Edinburgh. In replying to the address of the corporation, he concluded his observations on the subject of the War by giving the public a seasonable advice, not to be over-impatient in expecting great results. "We ought (he said) to bear in mind, that in all wars the remarkable events that are chronicled in history—great battles and important sieges—have been few in number, separated by considerable intervals of time, those intervals being occupied by minor and less important events of which history makes little or no mention. We must not expect that in this respect there will be much difference between the present war and past ones. We must not expect because the steam-vessel and the electric telegraph has almost annihilated distance—because in annihilating distance they have almost annihilated time, which is the measure of distance—that the important events of which we now receive intelligence with the speed of lightning will follow each other with the same rapidity. Therefore we ought not to be unreflectingly rapidity. Therefore we ought not to be unreflectingly impatient for action, which, if rashly engaged in, may occasion unnecessary loss of valuable life. Bear in mind, that nothing can be or ought to be more precious to France and England than the lives of their sons, but that nothing is less valuable to the Czar than the blood of his serfs. Bear in mind also, that in a prolonged conflict, the wealth and resources of France and England must insure our ultimate triumph over the

poverty of Russia; and that Russia's only chance of even temporary success lies in rash and ill-considered action on our part. Therefore let us not be over-impatient for results. This war must give birth to events of immense importance to the civilised world. It has already produced two results which will make it memorable in the history of nations: the one is the frank, firm, cordial, and hearty union of the people, the governments, the armies and navies, of France and England in the same cause,—a union which I hope, for the sake of both countries and of mankind, will be everlasting; the other is the mitigation of the evils of war by the establishment of the maritime rights of neutrals on the firm and solid basis of reason and justice,-a step in civilisation the importance of which can scarcely be over estimated. If ere long, as I hope and trust, Sebastopol shall share the fate of Bomarsund, -if its fortifications shall be razed to the ground, its fleet destroyed, and the Euxine set free from the incubus of the might of Russia,—then I say that the first cam-paign of allied France and England will neither be aimless nor eventless, nor inglorious, nor unworthy of the reputation of two nations renowned for military and naval exploits. Gentlemen, though in war much depends on causes beyond human control—on events which the most sagacious cannot foresee nor the most prudent guard against, yet I feel most sanguine of the success of the expedition to the Crimea, because the preparations for it were most complete, the soldiers and sailors of France and England are unsurpassed in valour, their commanders are most competent, and,

above all, because our cause is a just and righteous one. At the dinner which followed the review of the Staffordshire yeomanry, Earl Granville in acknowledging the toast of "her Majesty's Ministers," made some Statements respecting the Army in the East, and the Conditions of Peace. "I believe that I may say that the finest army has gone to the East which was ever sent to a foreign country. Lord Raglan has under his command 102 guns of very heavy calibre. When you compare these with the six guns which Wellington was able to collect in battle array, it does show that at all events we have not fallen into that great error which characterised the Government of that day, when the greatest commander which this country ever knew was in command. I am almost afraid to state the great amount of ammunition which has been sent out; if I were to state it to you, it would almost sound like the tale of Baron Munchausen: I may, however, say, that if it is all used it will actually wear out those 102 guns. Government did not conceal from themselves the great responsibility of their urging on the commanders of both services an attack on Schastopol. They were not ignorant of the opinion entertained by many distinguished officers of every country in Europe-that, if not impracticable, the attempt was of a most difficult nature: but they did feel that the integrity and inde-pendence of Turkey was a mere joke so long as that fortress was deemed impregnable, situated as it is in the very centre of the Black Sea, as the only port from which vessels can come in or go out with safety: they felt that that was the very key of the position; and they did think, that, with the assistance of the French of whose straightforward and loyal conduct it is impossible to speak in too high terms-these two forces, acting in cordial cooperation, could achieve all that it was possible for men to accomplish. If we should be successful, I believe the government will act only in accordance with the public feeling of the country by showing that we must not rest on our oars, but that we must redouble our efforts to gain the victory; and I cannot help feeling, that though it would be highly criminal in any government to be carried away by the excitement of military glory, (of which, God knows, we have had enough in this country,) and to refuse to make a peace when that peace could be made perfectly consistent with the honour, dignity, and interests of this country, and with the interests of Europe and the cause of justice and humanity, yet, on the other hand, I do feel, that if the horrors of war are unnecessarily prolonged by the enemy-if those sacrifices of treasure, which, even according to the resources of this country, are considerable, are rendered necessary, and if precious lives, both of our own soldiers, and, I will add, the soldiers of the enemy, are sacrificed—it must be felt that the rigour of the terms imposed should be in proportion to the sacrifice occasioned."

Great improvements have been made in the Financial Tables, showing the state of the revenue, commencing with the quarter ending on the 5th instant. The tables are no longer confined to Great Britain, excluding about four millions of the Irish revenue; but they give the figures for the whole of the United Kingdom. Secondly, besides the comparison of the quarters, the tables now give a comparative view of the progress for the part of the financial year which has expired. Thirdly, instead of showing only the income and charge on the Consolidated Fund, omitting the corresponding statement for Ireland and the disposal of monies not charged permanently to the Consolidated Fund, the tables show the whole of the expenditure as well as the whole revenue, and thus present a complete debtor and creditor account of public monies within the quarter. The account is now so complete and clear that explanation is scarcely needed to bring out the sound and satisfactory state of our finances.

NARRATIVE OF LAW AND CRIME.

A Disgraceful Scene attended with Fatal Consequenees, took place on board the hulk Dauntless, in Portsmouth Harbour. On Sunday evening, the 17th ult., two young women of loose character, Matilda Lodge and Emma White were taken on board the vessel by two officers, one of whom was Lieut. Knight, of the marines; arrived on board, they went into Mr. Knight's cabin, and were supplied by him with wine and brandy and water, through the half open door leading from the gun-room where the officers were drinking. Lodge became intoxicated, and ran singing into the gunroom among the officers. Afterwards she became violently ill, and after remaining for some hours, screaming in great agony, she was put into a boat and sent on shore, her companion having previously left the ship. Lodge was found by her mother at the police station in a dying state, and expired two days afterwards. An inquest was held on her body. Her companion detailed the circumstances till she left the ship at one o'clock in the morning. A marine on duty stated that the deceased screeched fearfully and lay screaming on the floor, until she was carried into Knight's cabin and placed on his She continued screeching at intervals up to four o'clock. The officer in command had wished to have her removed from the ship; but the surgeon thought this dangerous. Licutenant Jervis, who had gone to bed early, was waked up by her screeching and the knocking she made against the bulkheads: he visited her twice, and behaved with great kindness: Lieutenant Knight was sleeping, with his head on a pillow, on the table. Matilda Lodge fell twice out of bed. The boatman who rowed her ashore, said that her hair was hanging all about; her dress was torn at the shoulder, and in a terribly ruffled state. She was not sensible. The police inspector stated that when brought to the station she was insensible, and smelt strongly of port wine; her dress was much disordered, and she had nothing but her shift sleeve on her arm; her hair was hanging loose down her back. Her mother gave the following evidence: "I found Matilda in the stationroom, her clothes much disordered, the sleeve torn out of her gown, and her scarf very dirty. I said to her. 'My dear girl, where have you been to get served like my near girt, where have you been to get served like this?' She appeared to be very ill. I tried to lift her up. She said, 'Don't mother; I cannot move. Mother, I am dying; I shan't live long. I have received my death-blow.' I said, 'You must go home.' She said, 'I can't.'" She took her home, however. "I said to her, 'You have been cruelly ill treated.' She rejoined, 'Yes, mother, I have; I shall die.' She said something to me besides concerning the outrage, but I told her to lie quiet, and when she got better we would talk it over. I told her, 'I hear you were on board of a ship.' She said, 'Yes, mother, and Emma was there too; we went together.' She said, 'After Emma left I was un-

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conscious.' I said, 'I think you must have been drugged.' She replied, she did not recollect anything about it. Her arms were black in places, one of her eyes was blackened, her cheek was all colours, and she had a bruise under her chin. She was sensible from the time I first saw her at the station house until the time of her death, between twelve and one o'clock on Wednesday last. My daughter was about twenty-two, a single woman." Lieutenants Seymour, Knight, and Jervis, and Assistant-Surgeon Roche, tendered their evidence; and it would lead to the bolief that the girl having got drunk, hurt herself by falling about. They declared positively that there was no fighting in the gun-room, and no violence of any kind offered to the young woman. The medical evidence, after a post-mortem examination, was to the effect that her death had been caused by rupture of the bladder. The coroner's jury returned the following verdict—"We find that, according to the evidence given by the medical men, we are bound to return a verdict that Matilda Jane Lodge died a natural death from rupture of the bladder; but we also find, from the evidence given before us, that death was mainly acceleevidence given before us, that death was mainly accelerated by ill-treatment which she had received on the night of Sunday the 17th of September 185½, in the ward-room on board of the hulk of her Majesty's ship Dauntless, lying in Portsmouth Harbour; to which we respectfully call the attention of the authorities." A further inquiry took place before the Portsmouth magistrates on a charge of manslaughter against Lieutenants Knight and Seymour. The result was that both the wrisepers were equilited. The result was, that both the prisoners were acquitted of that charge. In announcing the judgment of the magistrates, the mayor carefully went over the whole case; dismissing the charge against Lieutenant Seymour with the remark, that he left the court without his character being affected by the charge; but censuring Lieutenant Knight, while he dismissed the criminal charge against him,—for having taken the woman on board, and for having shown so little interest in her fate as to allow her to be put in a boat without seeing her off. There was not, he said, evidence sufficient to justify the sending of Lieutenant Knight for trial. Mr. Knight was therefore discharged by the magistrates; but he remained under arrest, awaiting the pleasure of the Lords of the Admiralty, on his own application for a court-martial.—Courts-martial were held on the 10th and 11th inst., on Lieutenant Knight, Lieutenant Jervis, and Lieutenant Elphinstone, who was in command of the vessel when the affair happened. The charges against Mr. Knight were: 1. That on the I7th September he brought "on board her Majesty's hulk Dauntless two improper women; and did act improperly towards such women, in supplying them with wine and spirits in immoderate quantities when so on board the said hulk; the same being scandalous actions, in derogation of God's honour and in corruption of good manners;" 2. that he suggested to Mr. Robert Hancock, Midshipman, falsely "to inform the chaplain of her Majesty's ship Dauntless, that the women which he, the said first lieutenant Frederick Charles Knight, had so brought on board the said hulk, were sisters of him, the said first lieutenant; he the first lieutenant well knowing at the time that such was not true; the same being a scandalous action, in derogation of God's honour and in corruption of good manners;" 3. that he appeared without "his proper uniform; and without having obtained the requisite permission, dispensing with the wearing of such uniform;" 4. that he was drunk on the night of the 17th and the following morning.—Lieutenant Knight was acquitted of the second and fourth charges, and found guilty of the first and third; but, in consideration of his previous high character, the sentence of the courtmartial was, that his name should be placed at the bottom of the list of the lieutenants of the Royal Marines. The charge against Lieutenant Jervis, was, that he, being in command at the time, had suffered two women of improper character to remain on board after sunset; and that, having become aware of their presence

remain on board after sunset; did not report the fact to his superior officer; and allowed wine and spirits to be supplied to the women from the ward-room in immoderate quantities. After evidence had been heard on the three charges, Lieutenant Elphinstone read a brief address in defence. He pleaded that he was ignorant of his responsibility at the time, not knowing he was senior officer; that the liquor was passed to the women too quickly for him to prevent it, after he had protested against it; and that it was only after he had left the ward-room, and while undressing, that he found from what fell from Lieutenant Woodman, that he himself had been the commanding officer while in the ward-room. Lieutenant Woodman deposed to the last fact.—The Court deliberated for an hour, and then pronounced this decision-"The Court is of opinion that the charge is partly proved against Lieutenant Buller Elphinstone, inasmuch as, although he remonstrated against the disgraceful proceedings mentioned in the charge, he did not with sufficient promptitude ascertain whether he was or was not the senior officer at the time he was applied to by the chaplain; and that he did not, as such senior officer, prevent by the exercise of his authority, such disgraceful proceedings. And the Court doth adjudge that the said Lieutenant Elphin-stone be admonished; and the said Lieutenant William Buller Elphinstone is hereby admonished accordingly,"

A Lamentable Occurrence took place on the 5th inst., A Lamentable Occurrence took place on the 5th inst., at Brixworth Hall, Northamptonshire, the residence of Mr. Vere Isham. Mr. Isham had gone to London, and his wife, Major Isham, and a young lady named Hughes, were dining together. Mr. W. Wood, Mrs. Isham's brother, who resides in the village, had gone was to the ball to take his forward of his circumstance. up to the hall to take his farewell of his sister, who was about to accompany her husband abroad. Whether he went into the dining-room or not, is not clear; but Major Isham, from some unexplained cause, appears to have suddenly risen from the table, and with a knife in his hand ran towards the hall door, for the purpose apparently of leaving the house. The lady's maid, apparently of leaving the house. The lady's maid, who was in the kitchen, attracted by his halloo, ran out, and endeavoured to persuade him to give her the knife. At this moment Mr. Wood ran towards him, exclaiming "Tom, come back!" The major ran at thin, kicked him two or three times, and ultimately stabbed him three times in the shoulder. Mr. Wood ran out, exclaiming "I am stabbed!" and went in the direction of his own residence. Major Isham also went out, but turned in the opposite direction, towards the Coach and Horses, in a state of great excitement, and calling "Murder!" Mr. Wood reached a cottage, and there, unhappily bled to death, it would appear, from the want of proper aid. At the Coach and Horses Major Isham became quite calm, and gave up the knife to Miss Manning, the landlady's daughter, without hesitation. Major Isham and Mr. Wood lived upon the most friendly terms, and the dreadful act is supposed to have been committed in a moment of temporary mental aberration. It would seem that Major Isham had been before subject to some degree of mental derangement, but there was no evidence at the inquest of any violent paroxysm like the present; and, at the inquest, the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Major Isham, who was committed for trial. He has since died in prison.

uniform; and without having obtained the requisite permission, dispensing with the wearing of such uniform; "4. that he was drunk on the night of the 17th and the following morning.—Lieutenant Knight was acquitted of the second and fourth charges, and found guilty of the first and third; but, in consideration of his previous high character, the sentence of the courtmartial was, that his name should be placed at the bottom of the list of the lieutenants of the Royal Marines. The charge against Lieutenant Jervis, was, that he, being in command at the time, had suffered two women of improper character to remain on board after sunset; and that, having become aware of their presence between one and four o'clock, he did not report the same to the commanding officer. Lieutenant Jervis was acquitted of these charges. The charges against Lieutenant Jervis was acquitted of these charges. The charges against Lieutenant Jervis was acquitted of these charges. The charges against Lieutenant Jervis was acquitted of these charges. The charges against Lieutenant Jervis was acquitted of these charges. The charges against Lieutenant Jervis was acquitted of these charges. The charges and that, having become aware of their presence between one and four o'clock, he did not report the same to the commanding officer. Lieutenant Jervis was acquitted of these charges. The charges against Lieutenant Jervis was acquitted of these charges. The charges and the victorious hulk, did permit the women to have been extremely fond of each other, both of them peng young as acquited his previous firms were found in the typne, and the typne, above Newcastle bridge. The appearance of the unfortunate girls was most affecting; their arms were cliented bridge. The appearance of the unfortunate girls was most affecting; their arms were cliented to the firm, or nothing to lead to any conclusion, and very beautiful. There was no mark of viclence or either of them, or nothing to lead to any conclusion, and very beautiful. There was no mark of viclence or ei

against the others. twelve o'clock, when Ellen and Isabella went to bed, refusing at the same time to permit the eldest sister to go with them. At half-past twelve or one o'clock the father, on coming in, found his eldest daughter sitting at the fire-side, and, on asking her reason for not going to bed, was told that her sisters would not allow her. The father spoke harshly to the daughters in the bed, and threatened, if it had not been Sunday morning, to "hammer" Ellen. Ellen immediately jumped up, saying her father always favoured the eldest daughter, and vowing that she would rather sleep in the street than allow her sister to come to her bed. She accordingly dressed herself, and ran out of the house, followed shortly afterwards by her sister Isabella, her father and sister going quietly to bed. On Sunday nothing was heard of the girls, and the family made no inquiry after them; and the first intelligence that was received of the unfortunate young creatures was of their bodies being found in the river. At the inquest, one woman, who refused to be sworn, was committed to prison, and the evidence of the daughter Jane was so prevaricating that the coroner found it necessary to caution her. The inquiry was adjourned.

Courts Martial have been held at Sheerness, to investigate the circumstances under which several ships belonging to the Expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin, were abandoned in the Arctic Sea. The first Captain M'Clure. In his defence he produced an order to abandon the ship, signed by Captain Kellett, of the Resolute. He gave his account very clearly and succinctly. The Investigator had been two years and nine months in the ice, and twenty months in the position in which she was left, latitude 74.6, longitude 118.15, on the 3d June, 1853. Only four men (he stated) volunteered to remain; it would have required twenty to bring the ship home; and it was impracticable to remain in her any longer. The Court found that no blame was attachable to Captain M'Clure, his officers, or blame was attachable to captain at cure, instincts, or ship's company; but that he had acted under the orders of his superior officer, and exercised a proper discretion in abandoning the ship. They were fully acquitted accordingly, and the president, in returning Captain M'Clure his sword, expressed the opinion of the Court that his conduct had been most praiseworthy. The next case was that of the Resolute, commanded by Captain Kellett. He produced the orders of Sir Edward Belcher for the abandonment of the ship. Sir Edward wrote to Captain Kellett on the 1st of February, 1854, requesting him to bring all his crew to Beechey Island before the 26th August. Captain Kellett replied on the 12th of April, 1854, stating that nothing in his orders would justify the abandonment of the ship, and asking for final and unmistakeable orders from Sir Edward. These orders were dated the 21st of April, and directed Captain Kellett to abandon the Resolute and her tender the Intrepid. Both ships were to be battened down and left in a perfect condition: which was done on the 15th of Maylast. The Court acquitted Captain Kellett, as he acted under the orders of his superior officer; and the President returned him his sword with a marked compliment. The third case was that of the Assistance and Pioneer, for the loss of which Commander Richards was responsible. Sir Edward Belcher, called as a witness, showed that he gave orders for the abandonment of the ships, "in pursuance of the instructions of the Lords of the Admiralty." The Court acquitted Commander Richards, and the President Court acquitted commander Monards, and the resistent restored him his sword, saying that he had great pleasure in doing so. The last trial was that of Sir Edward Belcher. It was long; having begun on the 17th and continued during the 18th and 19th inst. It appeared from the evidence that the Assistance and her tender the Pioneer went up the Wellington Channel in 1852 as far as Northumberland Sound, and wintered there, until the 14th of July 1853; that they were frozen in about the 1st of September, and remained frozen in about the 1st of September, and remained there until the 25th of August 1854; that efforts were made by blasting the ice with gunpowder to extricate the ships, but that after expending seven or eight hundredweight, only half a mile of way was made. When the Assistance was battened down and abandoned,

The quarrel continued till near on the 25th of August, she was in an unsafe position, among heavy ice; it was possible, but not probable, that she could have got out in the summer, and they might have remained during the winter in safety. She had one year's salt provisions, but no preserved meats. Dr. Lyall and Mr. Rickards stated, that "the lives of several, and the health of all the officers and ships' several, and the hearth of all the officers and snips companies would have been endangered by another winter in the ice;" that "the want of preserved meats would have had a serious and prejudicial effect on the health of the crews," that "the officers had no remaining stock to make their winter comfortable;" but, speaking for himself and the Master, Loney, Dr. Lyall said, "that with the total want of comforts, probably both of us would have suffered in health, but I should have had little fear for our lives." Mr. Rickards said that the health of the crew of the Assistance was such that between twenty and thirty had insured their passage to England this autumn, should any vessel arrive. Com-mander Osborne said, that the Assistance and Pioneer were perfectly fit to encounter another winter so far as the ships were concerned; but that as the crews were much worn and debilitated, fresh crews would have been required. The crews of the Phœnix and Talbot arrived after the ships had been abandoned. Com-mander M'Clintock, of the Intrepid, thought it doubtful whether the Assistance and Pioneer could have been whether the Assistance and Pioneer could have been got down to Beechey Island this summer. Captain Kellett deposed, that when he abandoned his ships, the Resolute and Intrepid were in perfect condition; that the health of his crews was good; that he had on board, preserved meats excepted, which he could have got from his depôts, provisions which would have lasted until July 1855; that it was very probable he could have got through the ice this expurer, that is he could have got through the ice this summer; that if he could not, then he could safely have remained; and that he abandoned the ships by the order of Sir Edward Belcher on the 15th May, 1854. Sir Edward Belcher defended bis conduct on the ground that he had accomplished all that his instructions directed, and had acted within his orders in abandoning the ships. The instructions were put in and read; and they directed Sir Edward Belcher to make further search for the Franklin expedition, if the information found by him should warrant such a course, but even under those circumstances he was not to push his researches beyond reasonable limits. Sir Edward contended that he had made all the search that could be made for Sir John Franklin; that he had found certain indications of the safety of Captain Collinson, who might be in England in a fortnight; that Inison, who high the helpful the ships with pennants flying, in a perfect condition; and, as he came home in his gig, he was still on duty, ready to return if directed, again to take the command of the squadron. The Court pronounced the command of the squadron. The Court pronounced the following judgment: "The Court is of opinion that the abandonment of her Majesty's ship Investigator was directed by Captain Kellett, who was justified in giving such order. The Court is further of opinion, that from the great confidence reposed in Captain Sir Edward Belcher by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the ample discretionary powers given to him, he was authorised, and did not act beyond his orders in abandoning her Majesty's ship Assistance and her tender Pioneer, or in directing the abandonment of her Majesty's ship Resolute and her tender Intrepid; although, if circumstances had permitted, it would have been advisable that he should have consulted with Captain Kellett previously. And the Court doth adjudge the said Captain Sir Edward Belcher to be acquitted; and he is hereby acquitted accordingly," The President returned his sword to Sir Edward Belcher without making any remark.

At the Westminster Police Court, on the 20th, Mr. Westerton, churchwarden of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, appeared to answer a charge of Assault. The charge arose out of these circumstances. Last Sunday, Mr. Ernest Fitzroy, a youth of twenty, sang, instead of saying the service at St. Paul's. As this had been done oftener than once, and produced a painful disord, the officiating minister, Mr. Portal, ceased to read, and pointed out the disturber to the churchwarden, Mr. Westerton went up to the pew, and addressing some words to Mr. Fitzroy, caught him by the arm. Shielded

by two other youths, however, he retreated further into the pew; and there the affair in the church ended; but next day Mr. Fitzroy obtained a summons against Mr. Westerton for assault. Mr. Arnold, the magistrate, dismissed the summons, since Mr. Westerton was doing what he thought his duty as a churchwarden; but expressly declined to say whether the conduct of Mr. Fitzroy, in chanting, was illegal or not.

At the Central Criminal Court, on the 23rd instant, a young man named George Williams, a "Ticket-of-leaveyoung man indicted for Stealing a Chaise, the property of Thomas Morrison. There was a second indictment against him for a like offence, and he pleaded "Guilty" to both. The Assistant-Judge said, this case was another to both. The Assistant-Judge said, this case was another specimen of the working of the ticket-of-leave system. In the year 1850 the prisoner was sentenced to seven years' transportation, having before that been convicted of felony. The prisoner, in answer to the Court, said he was discharged from Woolwich on the 5th of August, and received the sum of 4l. 17s. The Assistant-Judge,
—And here you are, in October, stealing trucks again, the same offence you were convicted of before. Such are the effects of this wondrous system, that since January, this year, the committals have exceeded by six hundred the number of committals in the corresponding period of last year. The Court is determined to sentence to transportation all prisoners who are convicted after having a ticket of leave; for, whether it be right or wrong that such should be the system, it is quite clear that with respect to a man who so uses his ticket of leave, it would be sheer idleness to show him any further leniency.—He then sentenced the prisoner to 14 years' transportation, but that sentence was changed to eight years' penal servitude, it being found that the former conviction was not laid in the indictment.

There have been fresh Disturbances at Nottingham. On the evening of the 24th instant, a number of persons, principally lads, assembled before the shop of Mr. North, baker, of Colwick-street, and broke a number of panes of glass in his windows. Mr. North was in his shop at the time, and was struck a violent blow in the face by a brickbat, hurled by one of the rabble. After this the shop of Mr. Greenfield was attacked, but no great damage done. The shops of Mr. Reeves, Narrow-marsh; Mr. Hutchinson, Pleasant-row; and Mr. Adamson, were also visited, and a number of panes broken. Next morning a number of master bakers went to the police-office, to consult the magistrates upon the matter, and ask for the protection of their property, in case of a repetition of violence. Upon this, the Mayor (Mr. Reekless) and magistrates had a private meeting, when it was resolved to send an increased force of police out, and to swear in a number of special constables, so that they may be in readiness at a moment's notice, if required. A youth who was captured at one of the disturbances, was brought before the magistrates, and, after paying the amount of damage and costs, was dis-

charged.

At the Middlesex Sessions, on the 24th inst., two cases were brought before the court by a society called the "Associate Institute for Improving and Enforcing the Laws for the Protection of Women." The charges were, indecent assaults upon girls, the particulars of which are unfit for publication. One of the cases "broke down," and in the other the jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict of acquittal. The Assistant Judge said a case of the same hind was tried before Judge said a case of the same kind was tried before him at the last session at Westminster, and the first he had now tried was more disgusting, if possible, than that to which he had just alluded, and which was also prosecuted by this society. If they raked up such cases, and prosecuted them as they did, without instructions, no man would be safe from the accusation of the vilest With respect to the last case, he would of women. make this observation, which of course he had abstained from making before the verdict of the jury was returned, that the last answer he received from the father of the girl was that he had given no instructions for the prosecution, but that this society, or rather the solicitor, had taken up the case, through seeing it in the newspapers. Now, he wished to know what right the society, how-

he would say this, that a man was indicted for obtaining money by false pretences by getting money paid to him for a prosecution which he had taken up without instructions, and if there had been money obtained in these instances, there having been no instructions given, that man's fate would have been staring the society in the face. He had no great notion at all of volunteer prosecutions; this society might be an admirably conducted one, but it became a nuisance if it took up these prosecutions for the mere sake of costs. These two cases and another had occurred in about a fortnight, and it ought to be discontinued. He should not allow the costs.—Mr. Lawrence, the counsel for the prosecution, said the court had allowed the costs before, and these persons being very poor, the society aided and protected them. — The Assistant Judge replied: That he had thought in the other cases that instructions had been given. Most certainly he should not allow these costs.— A surgeon applied that his costs might be allowed. He had examined one of the girls, and had been subpænaed to attend as a witness, but his evidence had not been called for. He received one shilling conduct money with his subpona .- The Assistant Judge said the question was whether the county was to bear the expense of his attendance, or was he to lose his time for nothing. If there was any remedy against the society, he should not hesitate for a moment to refuse; but he did not think that a surgeon who was compelled to attend should suffer through the proceedings of this society, and he should, therefore, allow the usual costs to him as a professional man, but he hoped there would be no more such disgraceful preceedings.—On the following day, Mr. Parry, the standing counsel for the society, called the attention of the court to the observations made by the Assistant Judge, reflecting on the society and their solicitor. He found, from the newspaper reports, that Mr. Serjeant Adams remarked that a case which he had tried then, was "more disgusting, if possible," than one which he had tried at the last session at Westminster.—The Assistant Judge: Those were the terms I used.—Mr. Parry said he knew they were when he saw the report.—The Assistant Judge: I am in the habit of speaking the truth.—Mr. Parry proceeded: That report contained observations conveying a very serious imputation on the society, and on their solicitor. Now, he remembered those two cases very well, but when they were tried he was unable to appear himself, but his friend Mr. Lawrence kindly appeared for him. They were cases which had been fully investigated, and sent for trial by magistrates of equal rank and character as himself (Mr. Serjeant Adams), and who were gentlemen of ability and experience, though not so high in position as he, and they were magistrates of the county and of the metropolis.—The Assistant Judge would willingly hear anything Mr. Parry had to say, so long as what he did say was not irregular. What Mr. Parry had just said was very irregular .- Mr. Parry: Not half so irregular as your original observations.— The Assistant Judge: Then, Mr. Parry, I cannot hear anything more you have to say on the subject,-Mr. Parry would say no more, then, of course.—The Assistant Judge: Mr. Parry, I will listen to any language which one gentleman may utter and another hear, but which one gentleman may utter and another hear, but in this court you shall use no other. I repeat over again what I said yesterday, that a more disgusting case was never brought before a jury. The jury concurred.—Mr. Parry went on, at great length, to justify his own regularity. He was about to make a motion, and no judge could deprive him of the right to do so. He would have replied to the observations at the time they were made had he been present, holding as he did, the general retainer of the society, and knew all about it—how it was conducted, and how composed. There being no public prosecutor, this society had acted as it were in that capacity in this particular class of offence, and yet the term "disgusting" was applied to them. It was a serious, a gross, and a sad piece of injustice to the society and to their solicitor, and he could not for the life of him understand what right a judge had to send Now, he wished to know what right the society, how-ever laudable its objects might be, had to prosecute would not have dared to put in circulation privately. without instructions, merely for the sake of costs, and He now formally asked Mr. Serjeant Adams to recon-

sider the question of allowing the costs. The cases had and he was sorry that any man at the bar could be found been committed for trial by magistrates, after full and to make a motion in the terms which had been used by due investigation at a police court, and the officer of the society, who was a sworn constable named Allen, acted with and by the authority of the parents of the girl, who was but 12 years of age. The allowance of the costs was a matter of no moment to the society, but he asked that the Assistant Judge would now grant that which he had improperly and rashly refused. He hoped he would take time to consider of it, as he refused in a moment of temper, and if after consideration the refusal should be persisted in, the whole of the circumstances would be brought under review in a higher quarter, and as the costs of prosecutions were paid out of the consolidated fund, the Secretary of State might have power to order them to be paid.—The Assistant Judge: Is this meant intimidation ?-Mr. Parry said he was but doing his duty. If the motion he now made was refused, the matter would be brought before the Secretary of State. and it would then be seen whether these epithets were justifiable on a gentleman equal in rank and of as high honour as the Assistant Judge himself; and they would then obtain that justice which had been refused them here.—The Assistant Judge said he had heard Mr. Parry to the conclusion. He had listened to language which rarely indeed had been addressed to the bench from the bar, and language which, under no circumstances whatever, would be addressed to the judges of the land. Now, what he said on the preceding day he would now repeat. If the society was well managed, and its opera-tions properly conducted, it would be a valuable one, and would do a good deal of public good; but if not, and such cases as those now in question were taken up by it, instead of being a good, it would become a nui-sance. When he said he should disallow the costs, he did not intend that to apply to the witnesses who had been bound over, but to the costs incurred by the society. The witnesses were paid, but the latter was not; and a surgeon who had been subpenaed, but not bound over, had to make a special application, and his fee was allowed. It had been distinctly asserted that the society did not volunteer prosecutions. The father of one of the girls stated to him on oath that he gave instructions to no one, and that the society took up the case through seeing it mentioned in the newspapers. There was a great deal of animus in these attacks upon him, and Mr. Parry thought it becoming not to address him with that courtesy which was due and should be observed towards one in his position. It was customary for the bar generally to address him as his lordship; not that he cared a fig for the compliment; but Mr. Parry addressed him as "Mr. Serjeant Adams" in a manner which could leave no doubt as to there being, as he had just said, a deal of animus in the attacks which were made upon him. He ended with a threat to bring the matter before the Secretary of State if his motion should be refused. He hoped he would do so, and he would send his notes of the evidence to enable the Secretary to form a correct opi-nion as to the cases. A more disgusting case than the first tried yesterday he never saw, and he would not unsay any one thing he had said. If the society took up such cases as those three, it would become a nuisance instead of a public advantage, which it would be if properly conducted. He did not think the society ought to take up such cases on seeing them in the newspapers; and with respect to the costs in those now under con-sideration, he wished it to go forth, that though he said he should not allow the costs, the ordinary costs to the witnesses were allowed, and the society's costs refused. Mr. Lawrence said he did not apply for them. The Assistant-Judge remarked thereupon that the counsel who was present did not ask for the costs, while a counsel who was absent afterwards came and attacked him in open court, and threatened to bring the matter before the Secretary of State if he did not allow them. It was not endurable; it was sufficient to make the blood boil in one's veins to be thus treated after a professional experience of over forty years. As the learned serjeant resumed his seat there was some applause, but it was speedily repressed.—Mr. Payne (the senior member of the bar present) said that speaking for himself, he thought such an occurrence was a discredit to the bar.

Mr. Parry

At the Clerkenwell Police Court, on the 25th, George and Anne Parkin, man and wife, were charged by Captain Richard Hawkins, R.N., with having Violently Captain Richard Hawkins, R.N., with having Fiolentity
Assaulted him. The captain, who had a pair of black
eyes, said that he resided at No. 4, Southgate-street,
Islington. The prosecutor said, on Thursday last
Mr. Parkin called me into the kitchen, and asked
me in the presence of Captain Snell if I had not
enticed and endeavoured to seduce Miss Sloney, Mrs
Parkin's sister. I said I had not. He asked whether
I had not directed my letters to her at a coffee-house.
The defendants then made a desperate attack upon I defended myself and called out "Murder." They got me down, and I was blinded with blood. They continued striking me violently and holding me by the neck. I got assistance and escaped from them. Clarke, solicitor, of Bedford-row, for the defendants, questioned the captain, who admitted that he had been convicted of bigamy and confined in the House of Correction. Miss Sloney was 21 years of agc. Did not ca-deavour to entice her from her home. He had taken her to the theatre. Mr. Clarke—Did you not strike Mrs. Parkin? Captain (emphatically)-Never. have fought and bled against the enemies of my country, and I should be ashamed of myself to strike a woman. Several witnesses were examined to show that there was a struggle and fight, and the captain was covered with blood. John M Pherson, footman to Captain Hawkins, proved that his master was covered with bruises. Clara Parkin, niece of Mrs. Parkin, proved that the captain called her aunt a liar, and struck her. The magistrate dismissed the case.

At the Central Criminal Court on the 25th inst., John Windle Coles, a merchant in the city, was charged on several indictments with having obtained money on false pretence by means of enormous Forgeries of Dock Warrants. The first case charged the defendant with having thus obtained 10,000l. from Messrs. Lang, Campbell and Co., on the pretended security of two warrants alleged to represent property in the possession of one Maltby, a wharfinger; Maltby, who has absconded, had taken, in conjunction with Cole, a wharf so situated with respect to another wharf belonging to a person named Groves, that a person looking over the property on one wharf would not be able to tell immediately that it did not belong to the other. On the faith of warrants it did not belong to the other. On the faith of warrants issued on property stated to be in the wharf in question, Messrs. Lang and Campbell agreed to advance a large sum of money. Cole sent the prosecutors certain warrants, and a cheque was given him in return to the amount of 10,000*l*. The prosecutors had agreed to advance 30,000*l*, to Cole. On cross examination, Mr. Lang admitted that he had transactions with the prisoner to the amount of 100,000*l*. In consequence of certain representations made to Mr. Lang, he applied to see the goods but was not permitted to do so. His see the goods, but was not permitted to do so. His clerk, who went to inspect the goods named in the warrant, saw similar goods in Groves' wharf, Malthy warrant, saw similar goods in thorough wharf were under telling him that all the goods in that wharf were under his control. The prisoner was found guilty. The other indictments were not proceeded with, and the prisoner was sentenced to four years' penal servitude.

NARRATIVE OF ACCIDENT AND DISASTER.

THE United States Mail Steamer Arctic has been Wrecked, with the Loss of above Three Hundred Lives, on the 27th ult., on her voyage from Liverpool to New York, about sixty-five miles from Cape Race on the coast of Newfoundland. This terrible event was the consequence of a collision in a dense fog with the Vesta, a French iron steamer, bound for Havre. There were from three to four hundred persons on board, including passengers, officers and crew, of whom only fourteen passengers, three officers of the ship, and twenty-eight seamen are known to have been saved, having arrived at Newfoundland, but it is possible that some others may have been picked up. Mr. Baahlam, the second officer of the ship has published an account of the disaster. He says: "So dense was the fog that the vessel could not be seen a minute before the collision. The wheel was put hard to starboard, the engine stopped instantly, and backed at full speed, until clear of the other steamer, which occupied a couple of minutes. The French steamer seemed to be sinking, bow first. Captain Luce immediately gave orders to clear away the quarter boats, which was done, and Mr. Gourley, chief officer, left the ship in charge of the starboard boat, and in lowering the port boat the captain exclaimed, ' Hoist up that boat again, Mr. Baahlam,' and beckoned me to go to him. Upon doing so, he ordered me to go over the bow to ascertain, if possible, what damage had been done. I then found the holes above mentioned. Upon informing him of the facts, he ordered the ship's head to be kept for the land, which bore N.W. by W. By this time we had lost sight of the officers' boat and the other steamer, which we supposed had sunk. We had not been on our course more than four or five minutes before we ran over a boat and crew belonging to the other vessel, all of whom perished, with the exception of one, who caught hold of a rope hanging over the bow. Directly the boat was seen, orders were given to stop the engine, which the chief engineer said could not be done, as the ship was fast sinking. In about thirty minutes all the lower fires were out, and at the least there were six feet of water in the ship fore and aft. By this time the confusion amongst the passengers was very great, but they used all efforts to assist the crew in keeping the pumps going, and in lightening the ship forward, for the purpose of endeavouring to get at the leak from inside, which was found to be useless, and numbers of them got into the boats, which were still hanging to the davits. In forty-five minutes after the collision I came up from the forehold, and informed the captain that the water was on a level with the lower deck beams, and that it was impossible to get at the leak. I then asked him what he thought would be likely to be the fate of the ship, and when he stated his belief to me that there was no hope of saving her, he then told me to see to my boats. On going to those on the port side I found them completely filled with men and women, and no possibility of getting near them. I immediately went to the starboard side, and ordered two of the crew to lower the guard-boat, and asked the captain what his intentions were, who replied that the ship's fate should be his. I then asked him if he would not allow his son to go with me, as I intended to take a boat, but he returned me the answer that he should share his fate. I then jumped into the boat, and was ordered by the captain to cut away the tackle falls, and drop under the stern. I did so, at which time about twenty persons, as I suppose, jumped overboard, of whom seventeen or eighteen were picked up. Fell in with another boat which had been lowered from the other side, and lightened her of part of her complement, leaving nineteen in her, and twenty-six in my own boat. The last sight we had of the ship her guards were level with the water, and the surface of the sea strewed with human beings, who had jumped or fallen overboard, to whom, however it was impossible for us to lend any assistance, and we soon lost sight of all, as the fog continued to be very dense." Mr. Baahlam then describes his having taken charge of the two boats, which, after forty-two hours' pulling, reached the shore at Broad Cove, about twelve miles from Cape Race. He then proceeded to Renews, and obtaining a small schooner, went in search of the Arctic, but no trace of her or her other boats could be found. One of the passengers who were saved by means of the boats has written a letter to his mother, dated St. John's, Newfoundland, the 5th of October. After describing the collision, he says:—"Then, oh! good God! commenced the dismal scenes. Those in the screw steamer imagined that we were deserting them, and several of them (14, it now appears) jumped into the sea, in hopes of reaching our vessel, which, alas! was also sinking, and were, of course, all drowned, some of them sinking beside us, while others were smashed to pieces by our The screams of the unfortunate victims are still ringing in my ears. And now came our sufferings.

We had proceeded 12 miles from the scene of the disaster when the water, notwithstanding the application of the engines to the pumps, was gaining fast upon us, and the fires all extinguished. All hope was then up, and there was a general rush to the boats, which could not save more than 150, while there were 400 on board. One boat was filled and lowered, in which there were the Collins family, &c., when the rope attached to one end of the boat gave way, and the contents were emptied into the water. I need not try to describe my own feelings while all this was going on, but God gave me great presence of mind. Mr. Gilbert, a New York gentleman, and one sailor, by means of a rope, got into the boat whose contents had just been emptied into the water, and brought it round to the side of the vessel, which now was not moving, in order to get the Brown and Allen family into it, with whom he was very intimate, and formed one of their party; but the crowd was so great they could not get near the proper place. I called to W—to follow me, and we rushed to the paddlebox, and from that we sprang into the boat, which was then moving off (a fall of about 40 feet), without receiving any injury except that I sprained my ankle. How shall I describe to you what followed? -men jumping into the water and sinking beside us, while we could not let any more into the boat, twenty-five already being in it, most of them good seamen, and to whom, under God's direction, we owe our safety. We then put out a little distance, and soon lost sight of the Arctic and her unfortunate contents in the mist, meeting another boat filled with several of the crew, among whom was the second officer, who took com-mand of the two boats. We started in search of land (which was, by the most direct course fifty-four miles distant), with what feelings you may imagine. Up to this time our feelings were those of excitement and despair; now came real mental agony. There we were on the wide Atlantic in two open boats, in the midst of a dense fog, wet through, and I without my coat. We rode all night; morning came, but no appearance of land. We had a compass on board, but the boat being of iron it would not act. Everything seemed to com-bine to show us that we must die, if not by drowning, certainly by starvation, when at one o'clock on Thursday the sun for the first time came out and partially dispelled the mist, showing in the distance a three-masted vessel. which made our hearts beat with joy. Off we set in pursuit of her, and when within two miles of her, fair wind for her getting up, she went off at a speed that bade defiance to all our exertions. The very same thing happened about five o'clock in the evening, and again the cloud of night came over us with a dense mist, the second mate, who by general consent had been appointed captain, declaring that he had not the least idea where we were, and that we must rest on our oars till day break. I do not believe that out of the fortyfive who were in the two boats there was one man who entertained the slightest hope of ever again seeing land, though we all expressed a hope, in order to keep up the spirits of the sailors." He goes on to say, that they reached land twenty miles to the north of Cape Race, after having been two days and nights in the boat, and that they made their way to St. John's where they were kindly received by the inhabitants. Newcastle and Gateshead have been visited by a

Newcastle and Gateshead have been visited by a Dreadful and Deplorable Calamity. On the morning of the 6th instant, about one o'clock, a fire was discovered in the worsted manufactory of Messrs. Wilson and Son, in Hillgate, Gateshead, which spread with inconceivable rapidity; and, notwithstanding the prompt attention of the police, firemen, and military, with the town and military engines, the large building in less than an hour was one mass of flames. Adjoining the manufactory was a bond warehouse, in which was stored a quantity of sulphur, nitre, and other inflammable substances. So large a fire naturally attracted an immense number of spectators; and about three o'clock, when the whole range of Mr. Wilson's buildings was in flames, the inflammable material in the adjoining warehouse exploded, shaking the whole district within a radius of twenty miles, and scattered the burning mass of material in every direction. Many people were buried amid the mass of rubbish; and a company of Cameronians, who

had broken into a large building used as a Wesleyan chapel in the Churchway, with the view of operating with their engine on the fire beneath, were covered up by the ruins of the old chapel, which also fell immediately after the explosion. A prodigious quantity of burning material was thrown across the Tyne, and scores of people upon Newcastle Quayside were thrown down, and many of them rendered insensible by the slock. The mass of burning embers which flew from Gateshead set fire to the ships in the river, and passing over the quay, pitched upon the dense range of buildings used as offices and warehouses by the Newcastle merchants, which, in an incredibly short period became one mass of flames. The vapour from the burning sulphur came in dense masses across the river, causing numbers of people to fall down insensible; and in every direction the affrighted inhabitants of the lanes and alleys bordering the Quayside, Newcastle, and in the lower part of Gateshead, might be seen flying in every direction as before an earthquake. Expresses were sent off to Shields, Sunderland, Hexham, and other towns, to bring thence the fire-engines and fire-brigades. The powerful river engine was also brought up from Shields harbour; and by eight o'clock all fears of the fire extending beyond Hillgate, in Gateshead, and the Quayside, Newcastle, was removed. The destruction of property is estimated at not less than a million sterling. The loss of life has been fearful. Forty bodies have been found among the ruins. Among them are Mr. Pattison, Town Councillor; Ensign Poynter, [or Paynter,] Corporal Armstrong, and a private of the Cameronians; Mr. Charles Bertram, a Borough Justice; Mr. Davison, junior, miller; police constable Scott; Mr. Hamilton, hairdresser; Charles Drake, foreman with Mr. Bence, builder; Charles Drake, son of the above; Mr. Willis, skinner; and two women of Gateshead. Great numbers of people have received severe injuries. An inquest on the dead has been commenced, but is not yet terminated. The coroner has been assisted by Captain Duncan of the Ordnance Office, sent by Lord Palmerston. The principal object of the inquiry is to discover whether gunpowder in the warehouses was the cause of the explosion.

Mr. Herman, a builder in Lewes, has been Run Over by a Railway Train and his body literally cut in two. As he had been subject to spasmodic fits it is supposed that he had been seized with one suddenly, and under its influence had walked along the rail, and then fallen down in a state of insensibility, remaining in that condition until the time of the accident, when partial consciousness was restored, and he was endeavouring to get out of the way of the train when the fatal accident

occurred.

The steamer Ajax, bound from London to Cork, has been Wrecked on the Mewstone, five miles from Plymouth Sound, in broad daylight and in fine weather. The people, including upwards of 200 passengers, were landed by steamers which went from Plymouth to assist the Ajax; but the vessel itself eventually went down in deep water. Mr. Rochford was the master of the Ajax; he had been recently appointed, after losing the Minerva steamer in the Irish Channel.

A dreadful Explosion of Gunpowder took place at Ballinasloe on the 23rd inst., in the stores of Mr. Harpur, in Dunlo-street. A quantity of damp gunpowder, which had been kept for a length of time above the ironmongery department, had been brought down, and placed in the cask under the counter in the office or counting-house, with a view of having it dried. powder having been for eight or ten years in stock, it was thought by Mr. Harpur to have lost its explosive powers, and was ordered to be dried. A number of the workpeople were being paid their wages. One carelessly snuffed the candle on the counter with his fingers, and threw the smouldering remnants of the wick behind him, which fell on the old gunpowder, now partially dry. In a moment there was a terrific explosion, which rent the walls of the building, and blew off the roof. In the shops on the opposite side of the street the windows were broken and the gaslights extinguished. It was at length found that several individuals were

After the lapse of half an hour his the mass of ruins. dead body was extricated, many individuals fearing to give assistance lest the gunpowder had not all ignited, and that a second explosion might occur. In a few minutes one of the children was brought into the street enveloped in flames, and being borne above the crowd in order to obtain egress the flames increased. At this moment Dr. Poyntz arrived, and having seized the child—an in-teresting boy of eight years old—he immediately lowered it to the damp street, and having procured a supply of water, its burning clothes were quenched, and being subsequently undressed, his sores were attended to by the doctor, and every suitable remedy applied. Another man, much burnt, was conveyed to his own dwelling.

SOCIAL, SANITARY, AND MUNICIPAL PROGRESS.

THE following very complete and interesting summary of the proceedings in the Incumbered Estates Court, from the filing of the first petition on the 21st October, 1849, to the 24th September last, has been prepared by the clerk of the statistics to the commissioners :-Number of petitions presented, including those for parti-tion and exchange as well as for sale, 3,320. Of the above about 470 were supplemental or dismissed petitions. Number of matters in which owners were bankrupts or insolvents when petitions were presented, 309. In many other instances the owners of estates became insolvents or bankrupts during the progress of the matter, and the proceedings were subsequently Number carried on in the names of the assignees. of matters in which owners presented petitions, 823. Number of conveyances executed by the commissioners, 4,301. Number of owners of estates (or parts of estates) sold, viz.:—By public auction in court, 920; by provincial auction, confirmed by the commissioners, 278; by private contract, confirmed by the commissioners, 193. Number of purchasers of estates (or parts of estates) sold, Number of purchasers of estates (or parts of estates) sold, 5,612. Number of lots sold, viz: —By public auction, in court, 4,807; by provincial auction, 1,049; by private contract, 1,292. Number of accounts opened in the Accountant's Office, 1,307. Number of boxes in which it is estimated there are (or have been) 100,000 documents and muniments of title deposited in the Record Office, 2,093.—Period during which proceedings had been pending in the Court of Chancery in cases brought into the Learning Agents Court as furnished to the into the Incumbered Estates Court, as furnished to the House of Commons by order dated 28th April, 1853:— Over 3 and under 5 years, 219; over 5 and under 10 years, 364; over 10 and under 15 years, 167; over 15 and under 20 years, 89; over 20 and under 25 years, 46; over 25 and under 30 years, 31; over 30 and under 35 years, 22; over 35 and under 40 years, 17; over 40 and under 45 years, 6; over 45 and under 50 years, 4; over 50 years, 9-total, 974. Amount of purchase money paid by English, Scotch, and foreign parties, 2,249,040l. 12s. 6d. English, Sectch, and foreign parties, 2,231,0404, 128, 08.
Gross proceeds of sales:—By public anction in court,
9,163,3481, 2s. 8d.; by provincial auctions, confirmed by
the commissioners, 2,014,698, 10s.; by private contract,
confirmed by the commissioners, 2,331,246, 10s. 9d.
—total, 13,509,2931, 3s. 5d.—Distribution of funds:
Gross amount of money distributed in cash and stock,
9,236,8111, 13s, 9d.; total amount of absolute credits
allowed to incumbrancers who were nurchasers, 1,300 allowed to incumbraneers who were purchasers, 1,390, 822*l.* 5*s*, 8*d*,—10,627,633*l*. 19*s*, 5*d*,—The difference between the amount realised by the sales and the funds distributed is thus accounted for: Funds allocated in trust, where some of the trustees have died; provisional credits, not yet made absolute; payments already ordered by the commissioners, and not called for by the parties entitled thereto; the purchase money of recent sales, not yet lodged; the balance of cash and government stock standing to the credit of the commissioners in the Bank of Ireland.

Orders in Council have appeared in the London Gazette, for the closing of a great number of burial-grounds in different parts of the country. Burials are to injured from the flames, and that the unfortunate man who be discontinued in the following places in London:-had been the origin of the catastrophe was buried beneath | Wesleyan Chapel burial ground, Stafford Street, Camberwell, and the Roman Catholic burial-ground, St. Mary, Islington, after the 28th inst. In Mortlake churchyard, after the 1st of December, 1854. In the burial-ground of St. George the Martyr, Queen-square, after the 1st of April, 1855. In the Quakers' burial-ground, Long-lane, Bermondsey, after the 1st of June, 1855. In the vaults of St. Peter's, Bethnal-green, after the 1st of January, 1855. In the church of St. Mary, Stoke Newington, and the Abney Chapel-ground, from the present date, and in the churchyard of St. Mary, after the 1st of August, 1855. In Tottenham Church, from the present time; and in the churchyard, the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel and Brook-street grounds, after the 1st of July. 1855. Camberwell, and the Roman Catholic burial-ground, after the 1st of July, 1855.

In the quarter ended at Michaelmas, there were no fewer than 537,345 bathers in the eleven Public Baths of London, and 85,260 persons washed clothes in ten of them: the receipts were 84101. The results in the pro-

vinces were equally satisfactory.

The New Athenaum at Bristol was inaugurated on the 25th inst., in the presence of Lord J. Russell, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, Sir Robert Peel, Earl Ducie, the Attorney-General, and other public men. The Athenæum is a new and exceedingly commodious building, recently erected in Corn-street, which is situated in the very heart of the city. It comprises a lecture room, spacious reading rooms for ladies and gentlemen, class rooms, libraries for circulation and reference, and all offices suited to such an establishment. Its opening was celebrated by a public breakfast. Lord John Russell in his address of thanks on his health being given, said, among other observations: "Your mayor has well said that this is a moment of very great anxiety; no doubt that it is so for every member of the government. But we, who have to depend upon the exertions of our countrymen, may feel full reliance that our confidence will not be misplaced. My noble friend who is at the head of the War Department, and my right hon, friend who is at the head of the Admiralty, may feel full and steadfast reliance that any service which British soldiers, and any service which British sailors may be sent to perform, however difficult that service may be, will be performed with that courage and skill which have dis-tinguished our country at all times. And so likewise, I may say, with regard to my own department. This country having resolved in its various branches, and in various manners, that the people shall be educated, depend upon it that task will be likewise adequately performed, and we shall in a few years, I trust, be able to say that the remaining defects have been amended, and the remaining deficiencies supplied."

A Commission has been appointed, under the signmanual of the Queen, to raise and distribute a "Patriotic Fund" for the relief of the widows and orphans of those Fund" for the relief of the widows and orphans of those soldiers, sailors, and marines, who may fall in the present war. The following are the names of the Commissioners so appointed—Prince Albert, the Duke of Newcastle, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Seymour, the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Hardwicke, the Earl of Chichester, Earl Nelson, Earl Grey, Viscount Palmerston, Viscount Combermere, Viscount Hardinge, Baron Rokeby, Baron Colchester, Baron Panmure, Baron Seaton, Baron St. Leonards, Baron Raglan, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Mr. James Lindsey, Sir James George Graham, Seaton, Baron St. Leonards, Baron Raglan, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Mr. James Lindsey, Sir James George Graham, Mr. Lowey Corry, Mr. Edward Ellice, Mr. Vernon Smith, Sir John Somerset Pakington, Sir Robert Throckmorton, Sir William Parker, Sir Thomas Byam Martin, Sir John Fox Burgoyne, Sir Hew Dalrymple Ross, the Lord Mayor of London, Mr. Joseph Hume, Mr. Thomas Baring, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Wilson Patten, Mr. Peto, Mr. Edmund Burke Roche, and Mr. John Ball. Captain Gardiner Fishbourne, R.N., and Captain John Henry Lefroy, R.A., are appointed secretaries. Any three of the Commissioners form a quorum. The Aldermen and Recorder of London, the Lord Mayors of Dublin and York, the mayors of other towns, the Lords-Lieutenant and Sheriffs of counties, the Governors-General, Governors, and Lieutenant-Governors of Colonies, are Commissioners in Aid, charged with the formation of Local Committees in their several districts. With these will rest the collection of money in the first With these will rest the collection of money in the first

sion, or to the Bank of England, by whom the remittance will be acknowledged in due course and time in two London daily papers. The Finance and Executive Committee will be appointed by the Commissioners, and will draw draughts and regulate expenditure. Numerous public meetings have been held in various districts of the metropolis and in the principal provincial towns, for the purpose of appointing Committees to collect subscriptions in aid of the "Patriotic Fund."

The seventh anniversary of the Builders' Benevolent Institution was celebrated at the London Tavern on the 26th inst., by a dinner, at which about 250 gentlemen connected with the building trade were assembled. The chair was taken by Mr. Lee, M.P., who, in giving the routine preliminary toasts, took occasion more especially to allude to the exploits of the British army in the The allusion received a most enthusiastic response from the company; and one of the company, Mr. Cundy, the eminent statuary, having given "Three cheers for the Battle of Alma," the whole company rose, and the cheering was continued for several minutes. In proposing the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Builders' Institute," the Chairman stated that the society had been established in 1847, and he regretted that the support it had received had not been at all commensurate with the progress of the building trade. They had received 3050l. for the relief fund, and 1300l. for the building fund; but the latter was still far in arrear of the sum required. Originally it was determined that almshouses should not be commenced until 5000% had been raised, but recently the stipulated sum had been reduced to 2500%. Having already received 1300%, they still required 1200%, and he was determined not to leave that chair until the deficiency had been supplied. In conclusion he trusted that the company would not only help him to build the almshouses, but would sub-The secrescribe to the other purposes of the charity. tary read the report, and a collection was made, which, including fifty guineas from the chairman, amounted in the whole to upwards of 500l.

---PERSONAL NARRATIVE.

THE Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family have returned from Balmoral: they arrived at Windsor on the 14th instant. In the homeward bound journey her Majesty visited Hull, and the docks at Grimsby. Dr. Cooper, the Mayor of Hull, who presented the address of the corporation received the honour of knighthood.

Viscount Melville having accepted the command of the Forces in North Britain, Major-General Allen Maclean, an old and meritorious Waterloo officer, succeeds to his lordship's command in India. Major Lord Burghersh, who was the bearer of the

despatches from Lord Raglan announcing the victory on the Alma, has been gazetted to a Brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy.

The Rev. Dr. Frederick Barker has been appointed Bishop of Sydney, and Metropolitan Bishop in Aus-

All doubt is now at an end as to the Deplorable Fate of Sir John Franklin and his Companions. Dr. Rae, of Sir John Franklin and his Companions. Dr. Rae, of the Hudson's Bay Company, has reached England, bringing with him from the Arctic seas a number of articles that belonged to Sir John Franklin and his companions. The story of the recovery of these memorials is most painfully interesting. Dr. Rae's account, which may, of course, be implicitly relied upon, is this. In the spring he fell in with a party of Esquimaux who were in possession of a number of articles known to belong to Sir John Franklin himself, and other things the property of members of his party. and other things the property of members of his party. These articles included amongst the rest some silver plate bearing the crests of the owners. When the Esquimaux were questioned as to the way in which they had become possessed of such valuables belonging to officers of the Royal Navy of England, they said that the vessels of Franklin had been crushed in the icebergs, and their crews forced to set out over the snow on place, to be remitted to the Secretaries to the Commis- their way towards the territories of the Hudson's Bay

Company—that in 1850 the Esquimaux had met forty Englishmen belonging to Sir John Franklin's ships travelling on foot and dragging a boat over the ice near King William's Land. That the officer in command of these unfortunates had bought from the Esquimaux for this followers a small seal, being greatly in want of provisions. That at a later period the Esquimaux found the dead bodies of all this party on the ice near Back River, surrounded by evidences that they had been driven to cannibalism to prolong existence. Esquimaux helped themselves to the stores of the dead, taking gunpowder, silver plate, and whatever else they thought fit to appropriate. Dr. Rae, in his report to the secretary of the Admiralty, after narrating the particulars of the discovery, says; "Some of the bodies were in a tent or tents; others were under the boat, which had been turned over to form a shelter, and some lay scattered about in different directions. Of those seen on the island it was supposed that one was that of an officer (chief), as he had a telescope strapped over his shoulders, and a double-barrelled gun lay underneath him. From the mutilated state of many of the bodies, and the contents of the kettles, it is evident that our wretched countrymen had been driven to the dread alternative of cannibalism as a means of sustaining life. A few of the unfortunate men must have survived until the arrival of the wildfowl (say until the end of May), as shot were heard and fresh bones and feathers of geese were noticed near the scene of the sad event. There appears to have been an abundant store of ammunition, as the gunpowder was emptied by the natives in a heap on the ground out of the kegs or cases containing it, and a quantity of shot and ball was found below highwater mark, having probably been left on the ice close to the beach before the spring commenced. There must have been a number of telescopes, guns, (several of them double-barrelled), watches, compasses, &c., all of which seem to have been broken up, as I saw pieces of these different articles with the natives, and I purchased as many as possible, together with some silver spoons and forks, an Order of Merit in the form of a star, and a small silver plate engraved 'Sir John Franklin, K.C.B.' Enclosed is a list of the principal articles bought, with a note of the initials, and a rough pen and-ink sketch of the crests on the forks and spoons. The articles themselves I shall have the honour of handing over to you on my arrival in London. None of the Esquimaux with whom I had communication saw the 'white' men, either when living or after death; nor had they ever been at the place where the corpses were found, but had their information from those who had been there, and who had seen the party when travelling on the ice. From what I could learn, there is no reason to suspect that any violence had been offered to the sufferers by the natives. The following is the list of articles purchased from the Esquimaux, said to have been obtained at the place where the bodies of the persons reported to have died of famine were found, viz. :- I silver table fork-crest, an animal's head with wings extended above; 3 silver table forks—crest, a bird with wings extended; 1 silver table-spoon—crest, with initials 'F. R. M. C.' (Captain Croxier, Terror); 1 silver table spoon and 1 fork—crest, bird with laurel branch in mouth, motto, 'Spero meliora;' 1 silver table spoon, 1 teaspoon, and 1 dessert fork—crest, a fish's head booking upwards, with laurel branches on each side; l silver table fork—initials, 'II. D. S. G.' (Harry D. S. Goodsir, assistant-surgeon, Erebus); l silver table fork—initials, 'A. M'D.' (Alexander M'Donald, assistant-surgeon,' Terror); l silver table fork—initials, 'A. M. M. (Gillie, A. M. M.) (Gillies A. Macbean, second master, Terror); I silver table fork—initials, 'J. T.'; I silver dessert spoon—initials, 'J. S. P.' (John S. Peddie, surgeon, Erebus); I round silver plate, engraved, 'Sir John Franklin, K.C.B.'; a star or order, with motto, 'Nec aspera terrent, G. R. III. MDCCCXV.' Also a number of other articles with no marks by which they could be

The Rev. Father Mathew has gone to Madeira in consequence of the state of his health. Before his departure from Liverpool, a lecture for his benefit was delivered at the Concert Hall, by James Burke, Esq., barrister; and a deputation from the assemblage present

afterwards waited on him with a sympathetic address, accompanied by a purse containing 100 sovereigns. The Earl of Sefton, Lord Lieutenant of the county, sent 201.; and the Royal Mail Steamer Company gave him a free passage, as a compliment for his exertions in the suppression of intemperance.

Miss Nightingale, who has been appointed to superintend a corps of female nurses for our military hospitals, is the daughter of Mr. Nightingale, of Emly-park, near Southampton. She has devoted herself to the education of the more humble of her sex, and is described as a lady of high accomplishments. She left London for the East on the 21st inst., accompanied by forty nurses, selected with the greatest care—some of them highly educated and accomplished—with some experience in their calling -but all devoted to their holy work of charity.

The mayor of Windsor has published an account of the subscriptions to the Perry Defence and Testimonial Fund. It appears that the total amount subscribed is about 2,1001., from which sum there will be deducted 200 guineas for law charges, and about the same amount for advertising and incidental expenses. This will leave a balance in hand amounting to about 1,700%, which sum will be invested in the joint names of Lieutenant Perry and the mayor of Windsor, to be afterwards expended in the purchase of his promotion in the army should the verdict of the court-martial hereafter be set aside, which it is confidently expected will be the case; but if otherwise, the money to be placed at Lieutenant Perry's disposal in promoting his best interests as a civilian.

Rossini, whose state of health, bodily and mental, was lately described as hopeless, is happily recovering. His physician, Dr. Uccelli, in a letter, dated Florence the 12th inst., says:—"The news that I can give you are altogether good and consolatory. Rossini has indeed suffered much during the long illness with which he has been afflicted during the last seven months, and even now it would be too much to say that he has perfectly recovered; but as to the lucidity of his mind I can assure you that the illustrious convalescent is and ever has been as intelligent as when he gave his great works to the world."

Mademoiselle Rachel has been sued by M. Legouvé the dramatic writer, for having, in breach of engagement, refused to act in a new tragedy, written by him, entitled Medée, and the Civil Tribunal of the Seine has decreed that she shall play the part at the Français forthwith, and in default, shall pay 200f. for every day's delay for the space of two months. At the end of that time, if she still refuses, she must pay 40,000f. for damages. The costs of the suit fall upon her.

Obituary of Dotable Persons.

THE MARQUIS OF ORMONDE died on the 25th ult., at Loftus Hall, in the county of Wexford, in his forty-seventh year. His Lordship was seized with apoplexy while bathing in the sea with his children.

GENERAL SIR GORDON DRUMMOND, G.C.B., died on the 9th inst., agod eighty-three. He was the senior general in the army, which he entered in 1789. He served in Holland in 1794 and 1795, and was present at Nimequen during the siege and at the sortie. In 1801 he accompanied the expedition to Egypt, and was present in the battles of the 13th and 21st of March, also at the battle of Rhamanich, and at the surrender of Grand Cairo and of Alexandria. Sir Gordon saw much service in the American war, and commanded in the action near the Falls of Niagara, where he was severely wounded. By his death the colonelcy of the 8th Regiment has become

Vacant.

Miss Jane Langton, the god-daughter of Dr. Johnson, died recently at Riehmond, in her seventy-seventh year; and with this lady, it is said, has passed away the only survivor of all the persons mentioned in Boswell's biography.

The Hon. and Rev. T. HOTHAM, Rector of Dennington, and Canon of Rochester, died on the 9th inst.

CAPT, G. B. MARTIN, Superintendant of Deptford Victualling and Dock yards, died at Nottingham on the 14th inst.

The EARL OF AEINGDON died at Wytham Abbey on the

Ma. Samuel Phillips, a gentleman of considerable note in the literary world, died at Brighton on the 14th iust., at the age of thirty-nine SIR THOMAS BYAM MARTIN, G.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet, and Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom, died at Portsmonth

on the 21st inst., at the age of eighty-two.

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

vexatious disturbances and domestic troubles of the Nizam's dominions and the kingdom of Oude; from which it is evident that the central government in each is as tyrannical to the weak and as powerless towards the strong as ever. The accounts from Burmah are described as "most satisfactory" The King of Ava has contracted to supply the troops with wheat and grain, and has made tenders for supplies of coal, sending in samples to Rangoon. Trade is going on steadily, and dacoity has disappeared. The coal is said to be good, and lead has been carried down the river for sale.

The novelty in the Chinese rebellion is its extension to Canton. On the 7th of August, the insurgents "sat down" before the place, "just out of gunshot." The Imperialists were encamped under the walls, but on the people.

THE Overland Mail brings dates from Bombay to the 11th September, and from Hong-Kong to 22nd August. forts. They followed up their success by fruitless. The intelligence contains very little matter of interest. assults on succeding days, and were themselves. The journals are devoted to accounts of the small but exposed to fruitless sorties led by the Mandarins. Up to the 22nd, the rebels were masters only of the surrounding country. Arrangements had been made for the defence of the foreign residents.

> Intelligence from Australia has been brought by the clipper Lightning, after a passage of unprecedented rapidity, having made the run from Melbourne to London in sixty-three days, She has brought answers to the letters of the 13th of June sent by the Great Britain, making a course of post of only 123 days. The Melbourne labour market has been very dull. New gold-diggings have been discovered about 12 miles from Portland Bay. Sir Charles Hotham, the new Governor of Victoria, was very popular among all classes of the

NARRATIVE OF FOREIGN EVENTS.

THE intelligence from the Seat of War in the Crimea is of the deepest interest. It includes one of the most glorious victories ever won by British prowess.—The previous accounts came down to the landing of the Allied forces, on the 14th, 15th, and 16th of September, at Old Fort, about thirty miles north of Sebastopol.—The following dispatch from Lord Raglan to the Duke of Newcastle was published in the London Gazette Extraordinary of Sunday the 8th instant :-

"Head-quarters, Katscha River, Sept. 23, 1854.

"My Lord Duke-I have the honour to inform your Grace, that the Allied troops attacked the position occupied by the Russian army, behind the Alma, on the 20th instant; and I have the greatest satisfaction in adding, that they succeeded, in less than three hours, in driving the enemy from every part of the ground which they had held in the morning, and in establishing themselves

"The English and French armies moved out of their first encampment in the Crimea on the 19th, and bi-vouacked for the night on the left bank of the Bulganae; the former having previously supported the advance of a part of the Earl of Cardigan's brigade of light cavalry, which had the effect of inducing the enemy to move up a large body of dragoons and Cossacks, with artillery.

"On this the first occasion of the English encountering the Russian force, it was impossible for any troops to exhibit more steadiness than did this portion of her Majesty's cavalry. It fell back upon its supports with the most perfect regularity under the fire of the artillery, which was quickly silenced by that of the batteries I caused to be brought into action. Our loss amounted to only four men wounded.

"The day's march had been most wearisome; and, under a burning sun, the absence of water, until we reached the insignificant but welcome stream of the

Bulganac, made it to be severely felt.

"Both armies moved towards Alma the following morning; and it was arranged that Marshal St. Arnaud should assail the enemy's left by crossing the river at its junction with the sea, and immediately above it, and that the remainder of the French divisions should move up the heights in their front, whilst the English army should attack the right and centre of the enemy's position.

"In order that the gallantry exhibited by her Majesty's troops, and the difficulties they had to meet, may be fairly estimated, I deem it right, even at the risk of being considered tedious, to endeavour to make your Grace acquainted with the position the Russians had taken up. It crossed the great road about two-and-ahalf miles from the sea, and is very strong by nature. The bold and almost precipitous range of heights, of from 350 to 400 feet, that from the sea closely border

left, and turning thence round a great amphitheatre or wide valley, terminates at a salient pinnacle where their right rested, and whence the descent to the plain was more gradual. The front was about two miles in extent. Across the mouth of this great opening is a extent. Across the mouth of this great opening is a lower ridge at different heights, varying from 60 to 150 feet, parallel to the river, and at distances from it from 600 to 800 yards. The river itself is generally fordable for troops, but its banks are extremely rugged, and in most parts steep; the willows along it had been cut down, in order to prevent them from affording cover to the attacking party, and in fact eveything had been done to deprive an assailant of any species of shelter. In front of the position on the right bank, at about 200 yards from the Alma, is the village of Bouliouk, and near it a timber bridge, which had been partly destroyed by the enemy.

"The high pinnacle and ridge before alluded to was the key of the position, and consequently there the greatest preparations had been made for defence. Halfway down the height and across its front was a trench of the extent of some hundred yards, to afford cover against an advance up the even steep slope of the hill. On the right, and a little retired, was a powerful covered battery, armed with heavy guns, which flanked the whole of the right of the position. Artillery at the same time was posted at the points that best commanded the passage of the river and its approaches generally. On the slopes of these hills (forming a sort of table land) were placed dense masses of the enemy's infantry; whilst on the heights above was his great reserve; the whole amounting, it is supposed, to between 45,000 and 50,000 men.

The combined armies advanced on the same alignement, her Majesty's troops in contiguous double columns, with the front of two divisions covered by Light Infantry and a troop of Horse Artillery; the Second Division, under Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans, forming the right and touching the left of the Third Division of the French army, under his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon, and the Light Division, under Licutenant-General Sir George Brown, the left; the first being supported by the Third Division, under Lieutenant-General Sir Richard England, and the last by the First Division, commanded by Lieutenant-General his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

"The Fourth Division under Lieutenant-General Sir George Cathcart, and the Cavalry, under Major-General the Earl of Lucan, were held in reserve, to protect the left flank and rear against large bodies of the enemy's cavalry, which had been seen in those directions.

"On approaching near to the fire of the guns, which soon became extremely formidable, the two leading divisions deployed into line, and advanced to from 350 to 400 feet, that from the sea closely border attack the front; and the supporting divisions followed the left bank of the river, here ceases, and formed their the movement. Hardly had this taken place, when the

village of Bouliouk, immediately opposite the centre, was fired by the enemy at all points, creating a continuous blaze for three hundred yards, obscuring their position, and rendering a passage through it impracticable. Two regiments of Brigadier-General Adams's brigade, part of Sir De Lacy Evans's division, had, in consequence, to pass the river at a deep and difficult ford to the right, under a sharp fire; whilst his first brigade, under Major-General Pennefather, and the remaining regiment of Brigadier-General Adams, crossed to the left of the conflagration, opposed by the enemy's artillery from the heights above, and pressed on towards the left of their position, with the utmost gallantry and steadiness.

"In the meanwhile, the Light Division under Sir George Brown effected the passage of the Alma in his immediate front. The banks of the river itself were, from their rugged and broken nature, most serious obstacles; and the vineyards through which the troops had to pass, and the trees which the enemy had felled, created additional impediments, rendering every species of formation under a galling fire nearly an impossibility. Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown advanced against

the enemy under great disadvantages.

"In this difficult operation he nevertheless persevered, and the First Brigade, under Major-General Codrington, succeeded in carrying a redoubt, materially aided by the judicious and steady manner in which Brigadier-General Buller moved on the left flank, and by the advance of four companies of the Rifle Brigade, under Major Norcott, who promises to be a distinguished officer of light

troops.

"The heavy fire of grape and musketry, however, to which the troops were exposed, and the losses consequently sustained by the Seventh, Twenty-third, and Thirty-third Regiments, obliged this brigade partially

to relinquish its hold.

"By this time, however, the Duke of Cambridge had succeeded in crossing the river, and had moved up in support; and a brilliant advance of the brigade of Foot Guards under Major-General Bentinck, drove the enemy back, and secured the final possession of the work.

"The Highland Brigade, under Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, advanced in admirable order and steadiness up the high ground to the left, and in co-operation with the Guards; and Major General Pennefather's brigade, which had been connected with the right of the Light Division, forced the enemy completely to abandon the position they had taken such pains to defend and secure

"The Ninety-fifth Regiment, immediately on the right of the Royal Fusiliers in the advance, suffered

equally with that corps an immense loss,
"The aid of the Royal Artillery in all these operations was most effectual. The exertions of the fieldofficers and the captains of the troops and batteries to get the guns into action were unceasing, and the pre-cision of their fire materially contributed to the great results of the day.

" Lieutenant-General Sir Richard England brought his division to the immediate support of the troops in advance, and Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir George Cathcart was actively engaged in watching the

left flank.

"The nature of the ground did not admit the employment of the Cavalry under the Earl of Lucan; but they succeeded in taking some prisoners at the close of the

battle.
"In the detail of these operations, which I have gone into as far as the space of the despatch would allow, your Grace will perceive that the services in which the general and other officers of the army were engaged were of no ordinary character; and I have great pleasure in submitting them for your Grace's most favourable consideration.

"The mode in which Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown conducted his division, under the most trying circumstances, demands the expression of my warmest approbation. The fire to which his division was subjected, and the difficulties he had to contend against, afford no small proof that his best energies were applied to the successful discharge of his duty. I must speak to the successful discharge of his duty. I must speak declaring, that they merit the highest commendation. in corresponding terms of Lieutenant-General Sir De In the ardour of attack they forgot all they had endured,

Lacy Evans, who likewise conducted his division to my perfect satisfaction, and exhibited equal coolness and judgment in carrying out a most difficult operation. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge brought his division into action in support of the Light Division with great ability, and had for the first time an opportunity of showing the enemy his devotion to her Majesty and to the profession of which he is so dis-tinguished a member. My best thanks are due to tinguished a member. My best tranks are due to Licutenant-General Sir R. England, Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir George Catheart, and Lieutenant-General the Earl of Lucan, for their cordial assistance wherever it could be afforded; and I feel it my duty especially to recommend to your Grace's notice the distinguished conduct of Major-General Bentinck, Majortinguished conduct of Major-General Bentines, Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, Major-General Pennefather, Major-General Codrington, Brigadier-General Adams, and Brigadier-General Buller. In the affair of the previous day, Major-General the Earl of Cardigan exhibited the utmost spirit and coolness, and kept his brigade under perfect command. The manner in which Brigadier General Strangways directed the Artillery, and exerted himself to bring it forwards met my entire satisfaction. Lieutenant-General Sir John Burgoyne was constantly by my side, and rendered me, by his counsel and advice, the most valuable assistance; and the Commanding Royal Engineer, Brigadier-General Tylden, was always at hand to carry out any service I might direct him to undertake.

"I deeply regret to say that he has since fallen a victim to cholera; as has Major Wellesley, who was present in the affair of the previous day, notwithstanding that he was then suffering from serious illness. He had, during the illness of Major-General Lord de Ros, acted for him in the most efficient manner. I cannot speak too highly of Brigadier-General Estcourt, Adjutant-General, or of Brigadier-General Airey, who, in the short time he has conducted the duties of the Quartermaster-General, has displayed the greatest ability, as

well as aptitude for the office.

"I am much indebted to my military secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel Stecle, Major Lord Burghersh, and the officers of my personal staff, for the zeal, intelligence, and gallantry they all, without exception, displayed. Lieutenant Derriman, R.N., the Commander of the Caradoc, accompanied me during the whole of the operation, and rendered me an essential scrvice, by a close observation of the enemy's movements, which his practised eye enabled him accurately to watch.
"I lament to say that Lieutenant-Colonel Lagondie,

who was attached to my head-quarters by the Emperor of the French, fell into the enemy's hands on the 19th, on his return from Prince Napoleon's division, where he had obligingly gone at my request, with a communi-cation to his Imperial Highness. This misfortune is deeply regretted both by myself and the officers of my

personal staff.

"The other officer placed with me under similar circumstances, Major Vico, afforded me all the assistance in his power, sparing no exertion to be of use.
"I cannot omit to make known to your Grace the

checrfulness with which the regimental officers of the army have submitted to most unusual privations. My anxiety to hring into the country every cavalry and infantry soldier who was available, prevented me from embarking their baggage-animals; and these officers have with them at this moment nothing but what they can carry; and they, equally with the men, are without tents or covering of any kind. I have not heard a single murmur. All seem impressed with the necessity of the arrangement; and they feel, I trust, satisfied that I shall bring up their bat horses at the earliest

"The conduct of the troops has been admirable. When it is considered that they have suffered severely from sickness during the last two months; that since they landed in the Crimea they have been exposed to the extremes of wet, cold, and heat; that the daily toil to provide themselves with water has been excessive; and that they have been pursued with cholera to the very battle-field,—I do not go beyond the truth in declaring, that they merit the highest commendation.

and displayed that high courage, that gallant spirit, for which the British soldier is ever distinguished, and under the heaviest fire they maintained the same determination to conquer as they had exhibited before they went into action. I should be wanting in my duty, my Lord Duke, if I did not express to your Grace, in the most earnest manner, my deep feeling of grati-tude to the officers and men of the Royal Navy for the invaluable assistance they afforded the army upon this, as on every occasion where it could be brought to hear upon our operations. They watched the progress of the day with the most intense anxiety; and, as the best way of evincing their participation in our success, and their sympathy in the sufferings of the wounded, they never ceased, from the close of the battle till we left the ground this morning, to provide for the sick and wounded, and to carry them down to the beach; a labour in which some of the officers even volunteered to participate, -an act which I shall never cease to recollect with the warmest thankfulness. I mention no names, fearing I might omit some who ought to be spoken of; but none who were associated with us spared any exertion they could apply to so sacred a duty. Sir Edmund Lyons, who had charge of the whole, was, as always, most prominent in rendering assistance and providing for emergencies.

" I enclose the return of killed and wounded. I lament to say, very large; but I hope, all circumstances considered, that it will be felt that no life was unnecessarily exposed, and that such an advantage could not be achieved without a considerable sacrifice.

"I cannot venture to estimate the amount of the Russian loss. I believe it to have been great, and such is

the report in the country.

"The number of prisoners who are not hurt is small; but the wounded amount to 800 or 900. Two general officers, Major-General Karganoff and Shokanoff, fell into our hands. The former is very badly wounded.

" I will not attempt to describe the movements of the French army; that will be done by an abler hand; but it is due to them to say that their operations were eminently successful, and that, under the guidance of their distinguished commander, Marshal St. Arnaud, they manifested the utmost gallantry, the greatest ardour for the attack, and the high military qualities for which they are so famed.

"This dispatch will be delivered to your Grace by Major Lord Burghersh; who is capable of affording you the fullest information, and whom I beg to recommend to your especial notice."

Subjoined to this dispatch are returns of the killed and wounded. The following are the casualties among

General Staff-Lieut. T. Leslie, Royal Horse Guards, orderly officer to the Commander of the Forces, wounded severely. Capt. H. E. Weare, 50th Regiment, D. A. A. G. wounded severely.

FIRST DIVISION.—Staff—Capt. H. W. Cust, Cold-stream Guards, Aide-de-camp to Major-General Ben-

tinck, killed.

Grenadier Guards - Lieut.-Col. Hon. H. Percy wounded slightly; Lieut. R. Hamilton, wounded slightly; Lieut. J. M. Burgoyne, wounded slightly.

Coldstream Guards—Lieut. C. Baring, wounded

severely.

Scots Fusilier Guards—Lieut.-Col. J. H. Dalrymple, wounded slightly; Lieut.-Col. C. A. Berkeley, wounded severely; Lieut.-Col. H. P. Hepburn, wounded severely; Lieut.-Col. F. Haygarth, wounded severely; Capt. Lord Chewton, wounded severely; Capt. J. D. Astley, wounded severely; Capt. W. G. Bulwer, wounded severely; Capt. D. F. Buckley, wounded severely; Capt. R. Gipps, wounded slightly; Lieut. Lord Ennismore, wounded severely; Lieut. Hon. H. Annesley, wonnded severely

wonnded severely.

93d Regiment-Lieut. R. Abercrombie, killed.

SECOND DIVISION.—Staff—Lieut. Gen. Sir De Lacy Evans, severe contusion, right shoulder; Lieut. Col. Hon. P. E. Herbert, 43d Regiment, Assistant Quartermaster-General, severe contusion back of neck; Capt. Thompson, Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General, on shoulder-blade; Ensign St. Clair, 21st Regiment, Acting Interpreter, shot through right arm; Capt. A. M. M'Donald, 92d Regiment, Aide-de-camp, wounded severely.

30th Regiment-Lieut. F. Luxmore, killed; Capt. T. H. Pakenham, wounded severely; Capt. G. Dickson, wounded severely; Capt. A. W. Conolly, wounded slightly; Lieut. and Adjutant M. Walker, wounded slightly.

55th Regiment—Brevet Major J. B. Rose, killed; Capt. J. G. Schaw, killed; Major F. A. Whimper, wounded dangerously; Brevet Major J. Coats, wounded severely; Lient. G. E. Bisset, wounded severely; Lieut.

wounded dangerousy; brevet major 3. Coas; wounded severely; Lieut. E. Armstrong, wounded severely; Lieut. and Adjt. J. Warren, wounded slightly.

47th Regiment—Lieut. T. Wollocombe, wounded severely; Lieut. N. G. Philips, wounded severely; Lieut. J. G. Maycock, wounded slightly.

95th Regiment—Lieut.-Col. W. Smith, wounded severely; Capt. J. G. Dowdall, killed; Capt J. G. Eddington, killed; Lieut. E. W. Eddington, killed; Lieut. R. G. Polhill, killed; Lieut. and Adjt. J. C. Kingsley, killed; Lieut. W. Eddington, killed; Lieut. R. G. Polhill, killed; Lieut. and Adjt. J. C. Kingsley, killed; Lieut. W. Eddington, killed; Major H. Hume, slight contusion; Brevet Major A. T. Heyland, arm amputated; Capt. V. Wing, wounded; Capt. J. W. Sargeant, wounded slightly; Lieut. A. Macdonald, slight contusion; Lieut. R. Gerard, contusion in abdomen; Ensign W. Braybrook, wounded; Ensign J. H. Brooke, wounded in two places; Ensign B. C. Boothby, foot amputated; Ensign E. Bazalgette, wounded; Surgeon A. Gordon, slight contusion.

THIRD DIVISION.—4th Regiment—Lieut.-Col. H. C. Cobbe, wounded slightly; Capt. G. L. Thompson,

Cobbe, wounded slightly; Capt. G. L. Thompson,

wounded slightly.

LIGHT DIVISION.—7th Regiment—Capt. the Hon. W. Monck, killed; Capt. C. L. Hare, wounded severely; Capt. C. E. Watson, wounded severely; Capt. W. H.

Capt. C. E. Watson, wounded severely; Capt. W. H. D. Fitzgerald, wounded severely; Lieut. D. Persse, wounded severely; Lieut. F. E. Appleyard, wounded slightly; Lieut. P. G. Coney, wounded severely; Lieut. H. M. Loroton, wounded slightly; Lieut. G. W. W. Carpenter, wounded slightly; Lieut. H. M. Jones, wounded severely.

23rd 'Regiment—Lieut.-Col. H. G. Chester, killed; Capt. A. W. W. Wynn, killed; Capt. F. E. Evans, killed; Capt. J. C. Conolly, killed; Lieut. F. P. Redeliffe, killed; Lieut. Sir W. Young, Bart. killed; Second Lieut. H. Anstruther, killed; Second Lieut. Sir J. H. Butler, killed; Capt. W. P. Campbell, wounded severely; Capt. E. C. Hopton, wounded slightly; Lieut. H. Bathurst, wounded severely; Lieut. F. Sayer, wounded slightly; Lieut, and Acting Adjt. A. Applewounded slightly; Lieut, and Acting Adjt. A. Apple-

whatte, wounded severely.

33rd Regiment—Major T. B. Gough, wounded severely; Capt. H. C. Fitzgerald, wounded slightly; Lieut. F. Du Pre Montagu, killed; Lieut. A. B. Wallis, wounded severely; Lieut. W. S. Worthington, lost one leg; Ensign C. M. Siree, wounded severely; Ensign J. J. Gragorand, remarked clinical services of the control of the control

Greenwood, wounded slightly.

19th Regiment-Lieut. and Adjt. A. Cardew, killed ; Ensign G. D. Stockwell, killed; Lieut. Col. R. Saunders, wounded severely; Major H. E. M'Gee, wounded slightly; Capt. R. Warden, wounded slightly; Lieut. R. Wardlaw, wounded severely; Lieut. L. D. Currie, wounded severely.

88th Regiment—Quartermaster T. Moore, wounded

slightly.
2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade—Capt. Earl of Errol,

wounded in hand.

Artillery—Capt. A. Drew, killed; Licut. A. Walsham, killed; Licut. R. H. Cockerell, killed.

Royal Engineers—Licut. H. Teesdale, wounded se

verely.

The following are the numbers of killed and wounded in the four divisions, and in the cavalry, artillery, and

FIRST DIVISION-2 officers, 3 sergeants, 41 rank and file, killed; 16 officers, 21 sergeants, 1 drummer, 354 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

SECOND DIVISION- 9 officers, 6 sergeants, 71 rank and file, killed; 25 officers, 25 sergeants, 4 drummers, 355 rank and file wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

THIRD DIVISION-1 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 15 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

and file wounded.

LIGHT DIVISION-12 officers, 10 sergeants, 2 drummers, 183 rank and file, killed; 29 officers, 48 sergeauts, 12 drummers, 682 rank and file, wounded; 29 rank and file missing.

CAVALRY-1 horse wounded.

ARTILLERY-3 officers, 9 rank and file, 26 horses, killed; 1 sergeant, 20 rank and file, wounded.

Engineers—1 officer, wounded.

Grand Total—26 officers, 19 sergeants, 2 drummers, 306 rank and file, 26 horses, killed; 73 officers, 95 sergeants, 17 drummers, 1427 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded; 2 drummers, 16 rank and file missing.

The share of the battle taken by the French troops, is described in the following despatch from Marshal

is described in the following despatch from Pausine St. Arnaud to the Emperor:—

"Field of Battle of Alma, Sept. 21.

"Sire,—The cannon of your Majesty have spoken: we have gained a complete victory. It is a glorious day, Sire, to add to the military annals of France, and your Majesty will have one name more to add to the victories

which adorn the flags of the French army

"The Russians had yesterday assembled all their forces, and collected all their means, in order to oppose the passage of the Alma. Prince Menschikoff commanded in person. All the heights were crowned with redoubts and formidable batteries. The Russian army reckoned 40,000 bayonets from all points of the Crimea; in the morning there arrived from Theodosia 6000 cavalry and 180 pieces of heavy and field artillery. From the heights which they occupied the Russians could count our men man by man from the 19th to the moment when we arrived on the Bulganak. On the 20th, as early as six in the morning, I carried into operation with the division of General Bosquet, reinforced by eight Turkish battalions, a flank movement which enveloped the left of the Russians and turned some of their hatteries. General Bosquet manœuvred with as much intelligence as bravery. This movement decided the success of the day. I had arranged that the English should extend their left, in order at the same time to threaten the right of the Russians, whilst I should occupy them in the centre, but their troops did not arrive in line until half-past ten. They bravely made up for this delay. At half-past twelve the line of the allied army, occupying an extent of more than a league, arrived on the Alma, and was received by a terrible fire from the tirailleurs. In this movement the head of the column of General Bosquet appeared on the heights, and I gave the signal for a general attack. The Alma was crossed at double-quick time. Prince Napoleon, at the head of his division, took possession of the large village of Alma, under the fire of the Russian batteries. The Prince showed himself worthy of the great name he hears. We then arrived worthy of the great name he hears. at the foot of the heights, under the fire of the Russian batteries. There, Sire, commenced a real battle all along the line, a battle with its episodes of brilliant feats of valour. Your Majesty may be proud of your soldiers; they have not degenerated: they are the soldiers of Austerlitz and of Jéna. At half-past four the French army was everywhere victorious. All the positions had been carried at the point of the bayonet to the cry of 'Vivel' Empereur,' which resounded throughout the day. Never was such enthusiasm seen; even the wounded rose from the ground to join in it. On our left the English met with large masses of the enemy and with great difficulties, but everything was surmounted. The English attacked the Russian positions in admirable order under the fire of their cannon, carried them, and drove off the Russians. The bravery of Lord Raglan rivals that of antiquity. In the midst of cannon and musket shot he displayed a calmness which never left him. The French lines formed on the heights, attacking the Russian left, and the artillery opened its fire. Then it was no longer a retreat, but a rout; the Russians threw away their muskets and knapsacks, in order to run the faster. If, Sire I had had easily I should have obtained improve artillery opened its fire. Then it was no longer a stre, which does honour to our arms, adds a nonle page retreat, but a rout; the Russians threw away their to our military history, and imparts to the army a feelmuskets and knapsaeks, in order to run the faster. If, since the first our military history, and imparts to the army a feelmuskets and knapsaeks, in order to run the faster. If, ing of superiority which makes it worth 20,000 men additional. The Russians left on the field of battle results, and Menschikoff would no longer have had an army; but it was late, our troops were harassed, and the ammunition of the artillery was exhausted. At six Generals were boasting enough in the morning of the color in the evening we encamped on the very bivouac of the Russians. My tent is on the very spot where must at present hang their ears a little. The Russian

FOURTH DIVISION-1 rank and file killed; 1 rank that of Prince Menschikoff stood in the morning, and who thought himself so sure of beating us that he left his carriage there. I have taken possession of it with his portfolio and correspondence, and shall take advantage of the valuable information it contains. Russian army will probably be able to rally two leagues from this, and I shall find it to-morrow on the Katscha, but beaten and demoralised, while the allied army is full of ardour and enthusiasm. I have been compelled to remain here in order to send our wounded and those of the Russians to Constantinople, and to procure ammunition and provisions from the fleet. The English have had 1500 men put hors de combat. The Duke of Cambridge is well; his division and that of Sir G. Brown were superb. I have to regret about 1200 men Brown were superb. I have to regret about 1200 men hors de combat, 3 officers killed, 54 wounded, 253 sub-officers and soldiers killed, and 1033 wounded. General Canrobert, to whom is due in part the honour of the day, was slightly wounded by the splinter of a shell, which struck him in the breast and hand, but he is doing very well. General Thomas, of the division of the Prince, is seriously wounded by a ball in the abdomen. The Russians have lost about 5000 men. The field of battle is covered with their dead, and our field hospitals are full of their wounded. We have counted a proportion of seven Russian dead bodies for one Fronch. The Russian artillery did us harm, but ours is very superior to theirs. I shall all my life regret not having had with me my two regiments of African Chasseurs. The Zouaves were the admiration of both armies; they are the first soldiers in the world.

"Accept, Sire, the homage of my profound respect and of my entire devotedness."

Immediately after the battle the Marshal issued an order of the day to the troops. "Soldiers," he said, 'France and the Emperor will be satisfied with you. At Alma you have proved to the Russians that you are the worthy descendants of the conquerors of Eylau and of the Moskowa. You have rivalled in courage your allies the English, and your bayonets have carried formidable and well-defended positions. Soldiers, you will again meet the Russians on your road, and you will conquer them as you have done to-day, to the ery of 'Vive l'Empereur!' and you will only stop at Sebastopol; it is there you will enjoy the repose which you will have well deserved.

"Field of Battle of Alma, Sept. 20."

In addition to his official dispatch, Marshal St. Arnaud, on the 22nd, wrote to the Minister of War:— "My official account gives your Excellency the details of the brilliant affair of the 20th; but I cannot allow the courier to depart without saying a few words of our brave soldiers. The men of Friedland and of Austerlitz are still under our colours, Monsieur le Ministre; the battle of the Alma has proved it is the same dash and the same brilliant bravery. A commander may do anything with such men, when once he has inspired them with confidence. The Allied armies carried positions which were really formidable. In going over them yesterday, I perceived clearly how favourable they were for resistance; and, in truth, if the French and the English had occupied them, the Russians would never have been able to seize on them. At present, when everything is calm, and when the intelligence which reaches us through deserters and prisoners is more precise, we can judge of the injury done to the enemy. The loss of the Russians is considerable; the deserters declare it to be upwards of 6000 men. army is demoralised. On the evening of the 20th it had divided into two; Prince Menschikoff with the left wing marching on Bakchi Sarai, and the right wing on Belbek. But they were without provisions, and their wounded embarrassed them; the road, in fact, is covered with them. It is a splendid success, Monsieur le Ministre, which does honour to our arms, adds a noble page

General had applied at Alma for provisions to last for General had applied at Alma for provisions to last for three weeks. I fancy that he must have stopped the convoy on its way. In three days I shall be under Sebastopol; and I shall then be able to inform your Excellency what it really is. The confidence and spirit of the army are admirable. The vessels which were to go to Varna for reinforcements of every description have been gone since the 18th. The men so sent for

will reach me at Belbek before the end of the month.
"My health is still the same; it holds up in the midst of suffering, crises, and the performance of my duty. All that does not prevent me from remaining on horseback twelve hours on battle-days: but will not my strength at last give way? Adieu, Monsieur le Ministre. I will write to your Excellency when I shall be under the walls of Sebastopol."

But the gallant soldier was not destined ever to reach the walls of Sebastopol. He had long been in broken health; indeed he was afflicted with a mortal disease before he left France, last spring. At sea, before landing in the Crimea, on the 12th of September, he wrote to the Minister of War, reporting how serious his illness had become; and, expressing a hope that he should be able to lead the army to Sebastopol, he begged that the Emperor would appoint his successor. In the battle on the 20th he kept the saddle for twelve hours. At length, when the pain became so acute that without assistance he must have fallen off, he had two cavalry soldiers to hold him up. Two days after this, notwithstanding the sufferings that he endured, he was still engaged in the duties of his post, giving orders, receiving reports, and dictating despatches. But on the 26th he found that he could hold out no longer. From the bivouac at Tchernaya he again wrote to the Minister at War, to the effect that a choleraic attack had reduced him to such a state of weakness that he could command no longer; that he had surrendered his authority to General Canrobert, "whom his Majesty's special orders" designed for his successor; and that he had taken a farewell of the troops, in the following order of the day.

"Soldiers-Providence refuses to your chief the satisfaction of continuing in the glorious course now opening to you. Conquered by a heavy malady, against which he has vainly struggled, he beholds with profound grief (but will know how to fulfil) the imperious duty imposed on him by circumstances—the duty of resigning a com-rnand which his health, irrecoverably destroyed, no

longer permits him to support the weight of.

"Soldiers, you will grieve for me; for the misfortune that befalls me is immense, irreparable, and perhaps

unexampled.

"I resign the command to Lieutenant-General Canrobert, whom, in provident anxiety for this army and for the great interests it represents, the Emperor has inwested with the necessary powers by a sealed letter I have now before me. It is a relief to my auguish, that I have to place in such worthy hands the flag that France confided to me.

"You will surround with your respect, with your confidence, this general officer; on whom a brilliant military career and the splendour of services performed have conferred the most honourable fame throughout the country and army. He will follow up the victory of the Alma, and will win that happiness I had dreamed of for myself, and which I envy him—the happiness of conducting you to Sebastopol."

He was carried on board the Berthollet, and, three days afterwards, expired. General Canrobert, his successor, is forty-four years of age. He is held in repute as a man of judgment, bravery, and probity. He entered the army as a private soldier, but is of a good family in Brittany, where he has a small estate of about 5000 fears a year. With this problematics of about 5000 francs a year. With this small patrimony, Canrobert, when receiving only the pay of a commandant, lived honourably, never incurring debts, and from time to time opening his purse to relieve comrades in distress. He was never known to engage in speculations of any kind.

A striking account of the battle is given by the special correspondent of the Times, who thus describes the final desperate struggle. The troops (as stated by Lord Raglan in his dispatch.) were crossing the Alma.

"At the other side of the river were a number of

vineyards, and to our surprise they were occupied by Russian riflemen. Three of the staff were here shot down, but led by Lord Raglan in person, they advanced, cheering on the men. And now came the turning point of the battle, in which Lord Raglan by his sagacity and military skill, probably secured the victory at a smaller sacrifice than would have been otherwise the case. He dashed over the bridge, followed by his staff. From the road over it, under the Russian guns, he saw the state of the action. The British line, which he had ordered to advance, was struggling through the river and up the heights in masses, firm indeed, but mowed down by the murderous fire of the batteries, and by grape, round shot, shell, canister, case shot, and musketry from some of the guns from the central battery, and from an immense and compact mass of Russian infantry. Then commenced one of the most bloody and determined struggles in the annals of war. The Second Division, led by Sir De Lacy Evans in the most dashing manner, crossed the stream on the right. The Seventh manner, crossed the stream on the right. The Seventh Fusileers, led by Colonel Yea, were swept down by fifties. The 55th, 30th, and 95th, led by Brigadier Pennefather, who was in the thickest of the fight, cheering on his men, again and again were checked indeed, but never drew back in their onward progress, which was marked by a fierce roll of Minié musketry; and Brigadier Adams, with the 41st, 47th, and 49th, bravely charged up the hill, and aided them in the battle. Sir George Brown, conspicuous on a grey horse, rode in front of his Light Division, urging them with voice and gesture. Gallant fellows! they were worthy of such a gallant chief. The 7th, diminished by one half, fell back to re-form their columns, lost for the time; the 23rd, with eight officers dead and four time; the 23rd, with eight officers dead and four wounded, were still rushing to the front, aided by the 15th, 33rd, 77th, and S3rd. Down went Sir George in a cloud of dust in front of the battery. He was soon up and shouted 'Twenty-third, I'm all right. Be sure I'll remember this day,' and led them on again, but in the shock produced by the fall of their chief, the gallant regiment suffered terribly, while paralysed for a ment. Meaning the Guards on the right of for a moment. Meantime the Guards on the right of the Light Division, and the Brigade of Highlanders, were storming the heights on the left. Their line was almost as regular as though they were in Hyde Park. Suddenly a tornado of round and grape rushed through from the terrible battery, and a roar of musketry from behind thinned their front ranks by dozens. It was evident that we were just able to contend against the Russians, favoured as they were by a great position. At this very time an immense mass of Russian infantry were seen moving down towards the battery. They halted. It was the crisis of the day. Sharp, angular, and solid, they looked as if they were cut out of the solid rock. It was beyond all doubt that if our infantry, harassed and thinned as they were, got into the battery they would have to encounter again a formidable fire, which they were but ill calculated to bear. Lord Raglan saw the difficulties of the situation. He asked if it would be possible to get a couple of guns to bear on these masses. The reply was, 'Yes,' and an artillery officer whose name I do not now know, brought up two guns to fire on the Russiau squares. The first shot missed, but the next, and the next, and the next cut through the ranks so cleanly and so keenly, that a clear lane could be seen for a moment through the square. After a few rounds the columns of the square became broken, wavered to and fro, broke, and fled over the brow of the hill, leaving behind them six or seven distinct lines of dead, lying as close as possible to each other, marking the passage of the fatal messengers. This act relieved our infantry of a deadly incubus, and they continued their magnificent and fearful progress up the hill. The their magnificent and rearing progress are made example, and proved himself worthy of his proud command and of the royal race from which he comes. 'Highlanders,' said Sir C. Campbell, ere they came to the charge, 'I am Sir C. Campbell, ere they came to the charge, sur C. Campoett, ere they came to the charge, 'I am going to ask a favour of you; it is, that you will act so as to justify me in asking permission of the Queen for you to wear a bonnet! Don't pull a trigger till you're within a yard of the Russians!' They charged, and well they obeyed their chieftain's wish; Sir Colin had his horse shot under him, but his men took the battery

The Russians rushed out and left multitudes of dead behind them. The Guards had stormed the right of the battery ere the Highlanders got into the left, and it is said that the Scots Fusilier Guards were the first to enter. The second and light division crowded the heights. The French turned the guns on crowded the heights. The French turned the guns on the hill against the flying masses, which the cavalry in vain tried to cover. A few faint struggles from the scattered infantry, a few rounds of cannon and musketry, and the enemy fled to the south-east, leaving three generals, drums, three guns, 700 prisoners, and 4000 wounded behind them. The battle of Alma was won."

The newspapers are filled with particulars of this memorable battle, derived from letters from their correspondents private letters from effects and soldier.

correspondents, private letters from officers and soldiers engaged, and other sources. From these we glean a few of the most interesting incidents:-The battle commenced with the assault of the left wing of the Russians by General Bosquet's division. One account says that when the French came upon the Russians the latter mistook them for Turks, on account of the Zouave uniform, but soon found out their mistake, for they were driven back in double quick time, and the position was turned and taken. One of the defences of this position was an octangular tower, from and around which a tremendous fire of musketry was opened on the French as they advanced. The Zouaves for a moment were beaten back, but a sergeant-major, named Fleury, dashed ahead, with the tricolour flag in his hand, right to the basement of the tower. A bullet hand, fight to the basement of the tower. A other chivalrous regiments, charged the Russians with the bayonet and utterly routed them. They then pushed on towards the Russian centre, which they were threatening when the action concluded. The gallant behaviour of the French was witnessed from our menof-war's tops. Sub-Lieutenant Poitevin, colour-bearer of the French 30th Regiment, went and planted the colours on this fort, and there he stood superb in the midst of hosts of Russian sharpshooters. A moment after, he fell, pierced by a dozen balls. Fortunately, the tower was not completed, and no guns were mounted in it. In fact, masons were busily engaged on it as the allies approached, and the scaffoldings were only just removed as the battle begun. After the battle it was found to be full of dead Russians, mostly shot in the head. A visitor found French Zouaves and others were busy engraving their names and regiments with their knives on the walls. At the commencement of the action many ladies were on the heights. Prince Menschikoff had given them to understand that, on the part of the Russians, it would be a mere review-that the allies would not be able to meet his heavy artillery and would retreat. A scaffolding had been erected for their accommodation, but they appear to have retreated in great haste when the enemy got too close, for next day we are told the French had great sport after the battle with some women's clothes which they found near the redoubt where they lost so many men.

Prince Napoleon had a narrow escape. While the

sharpshooters of his division were endeavouring to dislodge the Russian infantry, a cannonball was seen bounding along, and was about to fall exactly on the group among which the Prince was standing. General Thomas, who had seen it fall and perceived its direction, cried out, "Take care, Monseigneur!" The Prince gave his horse the spur, and succeeded in turning him aside in time to allow the ball to pass, which broke the leg of Military Sub-Intendant Leblanc, who was standing close behind the spot from which the Prince had removed. M. Leblanc was so badly wounded as to

be obliged to suffer amputation.

The French Artillery seems to have greatly distinguished itself. A French officer writes:—

"The battery of Commandant de la Boussionére was exceedingly fine, when, towards the end, we aided the English by taking the Russians in flank. It fired with marvellous aim, extinguished the Russian batteries, and permitted the English to dash forward. The battery of Toussaint charged and opened fire on the telegraph, within 400 metres of the Russian infantry, which fled at the aspect of its irresistible enthusiasm. General a volley and charged. The enemy fell back, but at a Bosquet, who was much engaged in the combat, declares little distance rallied, and, lowering their bayonets,

and repeats that the artillery system of the Emperor is henceforward placed at a very high rank. He fought with 12 pieces against 32 guns of the Russians, which could not hold against them. The Ottoman division had only 2000 men engaged with the second French division on the enemy's left. Their part was not so active a one as those brave soldiers would have desired, and General Bosquet had the greatest difficulty to make them remain in the position assigned to them. only lost 230 men killed and wounded."

The Light Division led the English attack. In their advance the troops had to pass through some vineyards, and "here," says one writer, "the men gave one of those surprising examples of coolness and contempt of danger which forms one of our national characteristics. In the midst of the most tremendous fire which an

an the midst of the most tremendous fire which an army has ever encountered, with comrades falling around them, the men commenced seeking for and plucking the half-ripe grapes, which were hanging temptingly on the hewn vines."

When the river was passed the fire from the enemy became hot, and here Sir George Brown, seeing the men falling fast around him, cried out to the men, "Deploy into line and charge with the bayonet and I "Deploy into line and charge with the bayonet, and I will lead you myself," Gallantly spoken, and more gallantly done, by a man of sixty-six. Hundreds fell on both sides, but the steadiness and deadly fire of our men told fearfully in the enemy's ranks.

One of our Riflemen, it is said, brought down successively thirty-two Russians; and, after a fierce struggle, the Light Division succeeded in carrying the redoubt, and an officer of the 33d inscribed his name on a 32-pounder which had caused fearful ravages in

the British ranks.

Before rushing to the attack, the First Division lay down in one of the Russian trenches to load and close up. While here, the Honourable Major Macdonald, Aide-de-camp to the Duke of Cambridge, scrambled out of the trench on horseback to reconnoire the enemy's position. The instant he showed himself a shower of balls and musket-bullets was directed against him. One of the former struck his charger full in the chest, and hurled both horse and rider to the ground. Fortunately, Major Macdonald was only slightly hurt by the fall, and some officers who saw the occurrence rushed to his assistance and extricated him from his rusned to his assistance and extricated him from his mangled steed. With great coolness, the Major mounted a horse which was offered him, and rode back to the trench unscathed, though the bullets were whistling around him in all directions.

The colours of the Scots Fusilier Guards had twenty-six bullets through them. The staff of the colours was broken; but Mr. Lindsay held fast and escaped without a wound.

The following account is given by one writer of the check experienced by the Light Division, by which it sustained so heavy a loss. After the capture of the redoubt the Light Division followed up the hill, pouring in volley after volley after the retreating Russians. At this moment a compact column descended one of the hills. This was mistaken for a French division, and the firing on the part of the British ceased. When within musket range, this supposed French column deployed in line, and, before the error could be discovered, poured a fearful volley into the British ranks. Our loss here a rearrul voiley into the British ranks. Our loss here was frightful—the 23rd Regiment was nearly annihilated, and six officers fell on the spot. The 7th Fusileers were equally unfortunate. The Light Division was forced to give way, and the redoubt fell into the hands of the Russians once more. The Russians pursued, and it was fat this point that the great charge of the Guards and the Highland Brigade was made. Sir Colin Campbell was at the head of the made. Sir Colin Campbell was at the head of the latter, far ahead of his men, shouting "We'll hae none but Highland bonnets here;" but the Guards pressed on abreast, and claimed with the 33rd Regiment the honour of capturing a cannon-an honourable rivalry, and flattering to both corps.

The Highlanders, said an eye-witness, behaved with distinguished courage. They never fired a shot until

advanced a few feet, as if to charge. With a cheer of joy, the Scots accepted the challenge, and charged at them, but the mere aspect of the Highlanders was enough, and, throwing off their packs, the Russians fled. Their appearance, it is said, was so imposing, that they seem to have been taken for cavalry, and a large square was formed to resist them. All our men had Minié rifles. and the Russians, in column, opposed to our Guards in line, were mowed down by our volleys; 600 out of 1000 in one battalion fell.

One correspondent states, that the 55th actually crossed bayonets with the Russians, but at one point it would appear as though neither musket nor bayonet did their work quick enough. The blood of the British was up; they clubbed their muskets and brained the enemy. The Muscovites fled in disorder. The officers who were taken prisoners said they could not stand the tremendous onslaught of our people; they always knew we were excellent soldiers, but had no idea we were

such "devils."

Amongst those who distinguished themselves in the battle, was Mr. Charles Lane Fox, nephew of the Duke of Leeds. He retired some months ago from the Grenadier Guards, in which he held a commission; but followed them to the East, and became aide-de-camp to Brigadier Beatson, who undertook to train the Bashibazouks. Upon their disbandment, however, he landed with the brigade of Guards in the Crimea, and appeared upon the battle-field in a shooting-jacket: catching the first stray horse in his path, he was indefatigable in getting up ammunition, and was complimented for his conduct by the Duke of Cambridge on the field. At the close of the action he was shot through the ankle; and in that state bore Captain Charles Baring, of the Coldstream Guards, who had lost his arm, off the field.

Among the wounded was Viscount Chewton, of the Scots Fusilier Guards. He was shot in the leg, and fell. When down, the Russians fired upon him and beat him on the head with their muskets; and nothing could have prevented his brains being beaten out but the thickness of the cap he wore. His wounds un-happily proved fatal: he was conveyed to Scutari, where he died on the 7th. This gallant young nobleman was the eldest son of the Earl of Waldegrave; he was in his

38th year.

The following is part of a letter, dated from the field of battle, addressed by Brigadier-General Torrens, to Mr. Delmé Radcliffe, of the Priory, near Hertford. It gives a touching account of his son's death:—
"My dear Delmé,—I shall wring your heart, indeed,
and poor Mrs. Radcliffe's, by the sad intelligence I have,
alas! to communicate. Your poor dear boy fell yesterday at the head of the company which he commanded while gallantly leading them to the attack of a Russian entrenched battery, heavily armed and most strongly occupied. Never was a more noble feat of arms done than the capture of this battery; and in that capture the poor dear old Welsh were foremost. Their loss has been frightful. Chester, Wynn, Evans, Conolly, my poor sister's boy, Harry Anstruther, Butler, Radeliffe, Young, were all killed dead at the same moment, and within a space of one hundred square yards. Applethwaite (mortally), Campbell, Sayer, Bathurst, Stopton, wounded; only six officers remain untouched, and nearly two hundred men are hors decombat. The exploit was noble indeed, but what a sacrifice! I am heart-sick at the loss of so many dear and valued friends, and at the thought of my poor sister's anguish. Your dear boy died instantly, without pain, and lies buried in a deep grave along with his brave comrades, close to the spot where he so nobly died. Harry Torrens and Bulwer buried him. His wound was in the centre of his breast. He lay on his back, and his body had been untouched and respected. God bless and save him. His face was calm, with almost a smile on it."

Lieutenant Annesley of the Scots Fusilier Guards, in a letter to the Countess Annesley his mother, gives an account of his hair-breadth escapes :- "We were about thirty paces then from the ditch, and the fire was so that you could hardly conceive it possible for anything the size of a rabbit not to be killed. I kept on shouting, 'Forward, Guards!' to the few men that were especially that portion of it to which the English were

not swept away by the —, when a ball came and stopped my mouth most unceremoniously. It entered the left cheek, and went out at the mouth, taking away the front teeth. I instantly turned to the rear, feeling it was about 100 to 1 against my ever getting there, as the bullets were whizzing round me like hail. I tripped, and thought it was all over with me. However, I got and thought it was an over with hie. However, a gar up again with the loss of my sword and bear-skin, and at last got into the river, and out of fire. I had then another struggle on the other side, where grape and round shot were ploughing up the ground, and shells found snot were prougants as a state of the bursting; however I stumbled on, and at last got out of fire, and sat down among the wounded and dying soldiers and horses. The doctors gave me some water, and then were obliged to go to others; so when they left, I sat there for above half an hour before I could find out where our hospital was. At last an officer of the Tenth, though wounded himself, gave me his arm, and took me to the Fusilier Hospital: where I got some water and sat down to bathe my face.... Poor B—— came to see me in the hovel we were lying in, and burst into tears when he recognised me, I was so altered. Of course, one cannot have an ounce of lead through one without swelling, and my face is like a good sized turnip; my mouth much larger than I have any desire to see it in future. I do not suppose the ball could have hit me in any other part of the head where it would not have been attended with more danger. A most summary dentist the ball was, to take out all my teeth at one smash, except four grinders (there was a decayed one, which I hope has gone with its brethren, but I can't make out yet if it has or not). There is a good bit of tongue gone also; but the doctors say that will not signify, and that I shall speak as plain as ever, or, at most, only with a becoming lisp; so altogether, I think even you must allow that I have every reason to be thankful, and I hope you will not allow yourself to fret the least about me. Just as we were charging the great redoubt, I prayed, 'O God! spare me!' and I really no more expected to return alive than if I had been tied to the cannon's mouth. Only fancy grape and canister being fired at us within most summary dentist the ball was, to take out all my Only fancy grape and canister being fired at us within thirty yards, besides a whole battalion letting drive as hard as they could into us!" It is melancholy to add that this high-spirited youth sank under his wounds and died a few days after the battle. The Honourable Captain Monck, of the Seventh, was

picrced by a ball, which he felt was his death-wound; but, with expiring energy, he drove his sword through the heart of the first advancing foeman, while a blow from his strong arm levelled another with the ground.

A corporal of the Twenty-third found himself alone in the enemy's battery, and actually bayonetted three men before assistance came to him. He was at once

promoted to be sergeaut.

In the list of killed is the name of Lieutenant W. L. Braybrooke, a volunteer, serving with the Ninety-fifth Regiment. This gallant and promising young officer was a Lieutenant and Adjutant in the Ceylon Rifles; and, being on leave of absence from his regiment, his professional ardour prompted him to seek the opporunity for seeing active service offered by the expedition to the Crimea. He had obtained leave from Lord Raglan to serve with the Ninety-fifth Regiment, and it was in charging with this regiment that he met a glo-rious death. He was the son of Colonel Braybrooke, the Colonel of the Ceylon Rifles.

Captain Thompson, mentioned with praise in Lord Raglan's despatch, is a son of General Peyrnonet Thomp-

son, the veteran politician.

The artillery behaved with their usual indomitable courage; one of the first of the artillery guns that attempted to cross the river Alma had one of the wheels of the gun carriage completely destroyed by the shot from the Russian guns, while the officers and men were up to their middles in the water. Nothing daunted by their position, and the heavy fire kept up on them, they promptly set to work, and in an incredibly short space of time attached another wheel to the gun carriage, and marched forward to the scene of action almost as soon as

opposed, as being almost impregnable. Sir G. Brown declared that in the Peniusular struggle the English had encountered no such position.

Prince Menschikoff's confident opinion of it is known from his intercepted despatches, in which he promises to hold it against 100,000 until the cold weather set in, when he would assume the offensive and drive us into the sea.

Prince Menschikoff's carriage and coachman were taken, and have been sent to Constantinople. In the carriage were found the full particulars of the English army, their strength, &c., showing how well the spies in the English camp must have done their treacherous

A Russian general was captured after the battle under rather singular circumstances. He had heard the firing, and, perfectly confident that the action must have resulted in our repulse, came with a single attendant to the heights to congratulate, as he believed, Prince Menschikoff upon his victory. To his intense surprise he was made prisoner, and brought in by Sergeant Trotter, of the Coldstream Guards, who was on duty at one of the outposts.

Another general officer was captured in the redoubt. He was stretched on the ground beside his fallen horse, apparently dead. An artilleryman, who had taken a violent fancy to his coat, was about to divest the supposed corpse of it, when the body began to move and nearly frightened the man off. It was soon discovered that no harm had come to the general, and on his coat being opened, two stars announced his rank. The general's object was evidently to lie quietly until night,

and then make off.

The Fourth Division was not engaged; the roar of cannon was first heard when it was at some twelve miles distance from the scene of action. Double quick march was instantly commanded and when at length it became necessary to take a moment's repose, the sick and exhausted were ordered to step out of the ranks. Although the whole division might have been comprised under the latter category, but one man presented himself, and, a drop of brandy having refreshed him, he retook his place.

Frightful accounts are given of the spectacle presented by the field after the battle. A naval medical officer, writing at sea, on the 25th, says—"For the past two days I have been literally in a sea of blood, as I have heen employed attending on the wounded Russians on the battle-field of the Alma. No description I could give would realise the horrors of war,—the dead, the dying, horses, guns, carriages, pêle-mêle, headless trunks, bodies minus arms or legs, mutilation of every sort and kind,—my blood almost freezes at the recollection. Every available hut was improvised into an operating theatre, and under every disadvantage we performed the most formidable surgical operations. You may judge how expeditionally we had to get through things when I mention that I extracted twenty-three balls in less than three hours. Dressings were out of the question. Our surgical bivouaces were readily known by the number of legs and arms strewn around the scene of our labours. Indeed, I cannot liken the field of battle for the two days after the fight to anything better than an abattoir. My assistant for compressing arteries was the first passer-by; and when his nerve failed him I had to wait until some one else came up. I will not say much for the result of my amputations; as, directly one was concluded, I laid him on a bed of hay or straw, and left him to the vis medicatrix Naturæ. In the redoubts the Russian dead lay literally heaped on each other. Nearly all the balls I extracted were Minié ones."

"The attitudes of some of the dead," says another writer, were awful. "One man might be seen resting on one knee, with the arms extended in the form of taking aim, the brow compressed, the lips clinched—the very expression of firing at an enemy stamped on the face and fixed there by death: a ball had struck this man in the neck. Another was lying on his back with the same expression, and his arms raised in a similar attitude; the Minié musket still grasped in his hands undischarged. Another lay in a perfect arch, his head resting on one part of the ground and his fect on the other, but the back raised high above it. Many

men without legs or arms were trying to crawl down to the water-side. Some of the dead lay with a calm placid smile on the face, as though they were in some delicious dream. Of the Russians one thing was remarkable. The prisoners are generally coarse, sullen, and unintelligent-looking men; death had ennobled those who fell, for the expression of their faces was altogether different. The wounded might have envied those who seemed to have passed away so peacefully. The surgeons remarked that their tenacity of life was very remarkable. Many of them lived with wounds calculated to destroy two or three ordinary men."

The Russian dead and wounded far outnumbered ours, but no difference was made between friends and encmies by those who had the disagreeable duty of burying the dead and removing the wounded. Men who went through the Peninsular campaign say that they never saw more dead in so small a space except on the night after Talavera. Our men behaved with great humanity to the Russian wounded, furnishing them with water from their own canteens. This conduct met with the basest ingratitude. One man deliberately fired at and wounded an Artilleryman, who had just given him some water to quench his burning thirst. An indignant Guardsman instantly clubbed the scoundrel. An eyewitness mentions an instance of a Russian officer who was being assisted from the field, where he had lain for two days severely wounded, by two Marines. He solicited some water to drink, and after he had been lifted down and had drunk enough, as one of the Marines was in the act of turning round to pick him up again, the ungrateful villain shot him dead. His comrade amply resented the cowardly act; for, seizing a small spar that the cot was strung to, he beat out the Russian's brains. Several of the wounded Russians fired at our wounded who were lying disabled near them. In consequence of acts of this sort, all the muskets of the prisoners and wounded were broken off at the stock, and their cartridges taken from them. The Russians who crowded the field in all the contortions of the last agony were principally soldiers of the 16th and 32nd Regiments. One officer, says an eyeioth and 32nd Legiments. One omcer, says an everwitness, lay dead, with a little dog sitting between his legs, a position from which no persuasion could move him. He had been mortally wounded, and had given his gold watch to a soldier who kindly gave him a draught of water. Another, quite a boy, lay with his hands clasped in the attitude of prayer. Beyond the battery was a scene of utter Muscovite rout, very the English having fallen after its destruction; the English having fallen after its destruction; the ground was covered with dead, dying, and wounded; arms and knapsacks lying about in the wildest confusion. The Russians were buried outside the mounds; the English and French inside. There was great spoil on the field-coats, dresses, swords, guns, rifles, &c., and in some instances large sums of money.

On the night of the 20th, the troops slept on the heights, and remained there during the 21st and 22nd, still engaged in the sad work of burying the dead and succouring the wounded. On the 23d, the Generals again put their men in motion; crossed the Katcha, and en-camped for the night on the left bank-on a spot whence the first view of the defences of Sebastopol was obtained. In this bivouac it was ascertained that the Russians had constructed strong works bearing on the mouth of the Belbek, and sufficiently commanding to forbid any attempt to land siege guns there. It was therefore determined by Lord Raglan and Marshal St. Arnaud gain Balaklava. On the 24th they set out, the British leading the way, as the flank brigades now became the advance. The country, although rugged and wooded, was covered with pleasant mansions, and with gardens full of delicious fruits, which the troops plucked as they went along. Crossing the Belbek by the bridge of Oturkoi, the armies passed the night on the heights. Next day the advance was renewed. The route lay through a wood, so thick and entangled that the infantry were ordered to march by compass, while the cavalry and artillery took the only practicable narrow road through the jungle. Near a place on the road from Sebastopol to Baktchi-serai, known as Khutor Mekenzia or "Mackenzie's Farm," the leading files of the artillery and cavalry came upon a body of the enemy; who being attacked on their flank, fled, some backwards, some forwards, leaving behind a quantity of baggage and ammunition. As soon as the divisions had cleared the forest, they halted for fifty minutes. Again in motion, the troops croosed the Tchernaya, and there put up for the night. Next morning they marched to Balaklava; seized it, after an insignificant resistance; and found the Agamemnon, the Caradoc, and some transports, in the landlocked harbour. The French army followed the British; reached Mekenzia eleven hours after the skir-

on the 28th the Second, Third, and Fourth Divisions of the army were ordered at once to move up to the heights about Sebastopol, where they encamped, the First Division remaining at Kadikoi, behind the port of Balaklava, for the protection of that important post, while the Light Division rested on the heights above the harbour, which it had occupied before the surrender of the fort. At the desire of General Brown, however, the Light Division also moved forward on the following day, and occupied a position in the line of the besieging army. The Engineers and Artillery proceeded at once to land the siege-train, and on the 29th some of the guns were already dragged up the heights, and temporarily placed in a field about one mile in the rear of the posi-

tion occupied by the troops.

The Duke of Cambridge's division, consisting of the Guards and Highland Brigade, remained in the rear of the army near Balaklava until the 2nd inst., in order to cover the base of operations from the possibility of an attack. Meanwhile, the roads and tracks through the hilly country south of Khutor Mekenzia, by which the Allied armies made their flank march on Balaklava, were broken up and put into a state of defence by the British forces. The right flank of the army was effectually covered by the defile leading into the valley of the Tchernaya, by that stream, and by the marshy ground about it; and so satisfied was Lord Raglan on the 1st of October of the strength of this position, that he caused the First Division to advance to the right of the army, and to take up its position during the siege.

On the 4th, shot and shells were thrown from the town. One shell, thrown from an earthwork to the south of the town, burst within the lines of the 68th Regiment. One man of the 68th and another of the 63rd Regiment were killed, and two of the 68th were wounded; one of the latter, a sergeant, who was at the

time lying in his tent, severely.

On the 7th, at daybreak, a large force of Russian cavalry and infantry, estimated to be about 6000 strong, were perceived by a picquet of the 4th Dragoon guards on the Balaklava road. The alarm was at once given, but the Russians were too numerous, and had surrounded the men of the picquet. All escaped, however, but three, two of whom were wounded by lances, and a third whose fate was unknown, save that he, with the two others, were secured as prisoners by the Russians. Some guns belonging to Captain Maude's battery were quickly brought up, and shots fired, but it was feared that the Russians had by that time retired too far to admit of much execution being done.

The breaching batteries against the White Tower were completed on the 11th. The other works were

progressing. An incessant fire has been kept up from the Russian batteries since the 8th, but to no purpose.

On the 12th the Russians made several sorties, but were unsuccessful in all. All the Greeks have suddenly quitted Balaklava; an attack upon the works thrown up to cover the town and harbour was expected.

Many charges have been made of gross neglect, not only of our wounded men after the battle of the Alma, but generally of the sick at Scutari and elsewhere, in consequence of the deficiency of medical attendance and necessary appliances. These have been strongly contradicted on official authority. Dr. Smith, Director General of the Medical Department has published a statement as to the number of medical officers in the East, and

the amount of medical stores sent thither. He says:—
"The number of medical officers with the British forces in the East at the time of the battle of the Alma

was 276, being 1 to every 97 of strength. In the Peninsula the number of medical officers was I to every 154 of strength. At the present moment there are 30 more medical officers on their way to Constantinople, and 15 more are waiting embarkation. Dr. Smith is happy in being able to state confidently that the medical officers at Scutari (he believes 21 in number) have at their command everything necessary to the treatment of the wounded soldier; hence there is no necessity whatever for any effort being made by the public to send out to Constantinopie lint, old linen, &c."

Dr. Smith gives in detail a list of the medical ap-

pliances and comforts sent out, from which it would appear that these things have been amply supplied.

This statement is confirmed by Mr. Roberts, the private secretary to the Duke of Newcastle, in replying to a lady, who had volunteered to the War Department a supply of linen and money for the use of the sick and wounded soldiers in the East. Mr. Roberts says: "I am desired to state that the stores of medicines and medical comforts, as well as beds, linen, lint, and bandages which are now in Turkey, and of which fresh supplies are constantly being sent out, are more than ample to supply the wants of the sick and wounded." He adds: "It appears to the Duke of Newcastle that the duty of having the hospitals thoroughly well provided with things so indispensable as those mentioned, is one of the most imperative which can devolve upon the Government of this country, and it is one also which the Government has followed out and continues to perform perseveringly. It appears to his Grace that there is at present no way in which more good can be done than by contributing to the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of the gallant men in her Majesty's land and sea forces who have perished during the war."

There is likewise unofficial testimony to the same

effect. The following letter from Lieutenant Foster of the 95th regiment, dated the 17th instant, has been

published by the Morning Chronicle.

"Sir-Having just returned from Scutari, on sick leave, I learn with astonishment and regret that reports have been prominently put forward in certain news-papers, to the effect that the sick and wounded of our expeditionary army have been grossly neglected; and that there was great want of lint, bandages, and dressings for the wounded, as well as of wine and other comforts for the use of the sick.

"I hasten to inform you that these reports, to my certain knowledge, are utterly false and groundless.

"I was myself under treatment for some time at the military hospital at Scutari, and can speak confidently and truly in praise of that establishment, and of its staff. I saw the wounded arrive from the Crimea. I went on board the Andes and Vulcan: the wounded in both ships are very well cared for. There were awnings and screens to protect them from the weather; and each man had his cot, bed, and blankets. The wounded officers had also been made as comfortable as possible under the circumstances, and I heard no complaints whatever. On the contrary, all, both officers and men, were ready to testify to the unremitting attention and the extreme kindness and humanity of the overworked medical officers. Further, I visited the wounded after their removal to the hospital at Scutari-I spent hours with them; and I can safely say that, with the exception of those who were only slightly wounded, and who were assisting their less fortunate brethren in arms, every man had a comfortable bed, and all necessary attention and care bestowed by the medical officers and attendants.

"The wounded officers, in my hearing, frequently expressed their satisfaction with the arrangements made for them. When any one of them uttered a cry of pain,

at once was a medical officer by his side.

"Nothing could exceed the devoted attention of the medical staff to the wounded, both officers and men. No distinction was made; all were treated alike (the officers being in separate wards); and all fared wellas well, nay much better than might have been expected.

"The Turkish Seraskier, when he visited the hospital, was equally surprised and delighted with the arrangements which have been made for the requirements of the sick and wounded.

"Lastly, during my stay at Scutari, I learned from

several officers of the Medical Staff, that there was in the British hospital a profusion of medical stores of every kind—many thousands of yards of plaster, of lint, bandages, and every needful appliance—as well as abundance of wine, brandy, and nutritious delicacies for the sick and wounded.

"I trust you will give immediate insertion to this contradiction of these false rumours, in order to alleviate the painful anxiety and agonising suspense which have been excited in the minds of the relatives of the sick and wounded by these cruel and harrowing reports, which have been but too eagerly circulated and believed."

The following details of incidents during the march to Balaklava, and before Sebastopol, are gathered from various sources.

The skirmish at Khutor Mekenzia (Mackenzie's Farm), is thus described by the correspondent of the Morning Chronicle:—" As the 8th Hussars, the 17th Lancers, and Scots Greys, under Lord Lucan, with Captain Mande's troop of Horse Artillery escorting the commander-in-chief, Lord Raglan, were quietly proceeding through the wood of stunted oak which surrounds Khutor Mekenzia, an aide-de-camp galloped up from the front with the following astounding report:—From an opening in the wood he had descried a Russian army, at least 25,000 strong, marching some ten miles ahead, whilst the baggage of the rear-guard was slowly proceeding at a mile's distance. Lord Raglan, whose life is too valuable to be exposed in a skirmish, joined an approaching infantry division, whilst the cavalry and artillery dashed forward at an exciting pace. By Khutor Mckenzia the wood opens, and a considerable barren place extends. Along this space runs the road which connects Simferopol and Baktchi-Serai with the harbour of Balaklava. Here the enemy's force had marched towards Baktchi-Serai, from whence it could have threatened the left flank of the allied army, had it advanced against Fort Constantine as was imagined. On perceiving the approach of the little British force, the carts instantly started off at a rapid pace, by which many were overturned, and arrested the progress of the remainder. A battalion of infantry (800 strong) and 500 sabres protected this baggage of the Russiau rear-guard. Captain Maude with his four guns, gallantly galloped up abreast of the farm and took the road, while Captain Shakespear, with two howitzers belonging to the same troop, advanced in front. were quickly unlimbered, but here the Russian infautry formed with kneeling rank, and poured a discharge at the artillery. So inaccurate was the aim, caused evidently by trepidation, that not one of our men was hurt. The 8th Hussars were ordered to the front, and the 500 Russian cavalry wheeled and disappeared in the wood. Our guns then opened with case-shot into the Russian infantry, and above twenty men fell: the whole battalion instantly broke, and fled also towards the wood. Captain Maude galloped to a hill which commanded the entrance to the wood, and poured in case-shot with terrible effect. The Scots poured in case-shot with terrible effect. The Scots Greys dashed into the thicket, carbine in hand, and picked off many of the fugitives. The 17th Lancers galloped up the road to some distance, but with no effect. Above fifty dead bodies were found on the ground, and many must have died wounded in the wood. Twelve ammunition waggons fell into our hands and were blown up. Many carts were captured, containing chiefly Hussar uniforms, but also some cases of champagne, which proved a most acceptable and unexpected prize."

After the rout of the Russians in the skirmish at Khutor Mekenzia the troops were halted and allowed to take what they liked, and what they could carry. They broke open all the carts and tumbled out the contents on the road, but the pillage was conducted with regularity, and the officers presided over it to see that there was no squabbling, and that no man took more than his share. Immense quantities of wearing apparel, of boots, shirts, coats, dressing-cases, valuable ornaments, and some jewellery were found in the baggage-carts, as well as a military-chest containing some money (there are people who say it held 3000l.).

The carriage of Prince Menschikoff fell into our hands; in it were found his grand orders as a Great Prince of the Russian Empire, and they are now in the hands of Captain Peel. A Russian artillery officer, who was found in one of the carriages, was in a very joviel mood, and had evidently been making rather free with the bottle. Plenty of champagne was discovered among the baggage, and served to cheer the captors during their cold bivouac that night. A great number of very handsome hussar jackets, richly laced with silver, and made of fine light blue cloth, which had never yet been worn, were also taken, and sold by the soldiers for sums varying from 20s. to 30s. a-piece. Fine large winter-cloaks of cloth, lined with rich furs, were found in abundance. The enemy were pursued two or three miles on the road to Baktchi Serai, but they fled so precipitately the cavalry could not come up with them.

The correspondent of the *Times*, describing the march on the Katcha after the battle of the Alma, gives the accompanying picture of the devastation which accompanied the retreat of the defeated foe: "The first villa we came to was the residence of a physician or country we came to was the restacence of a physician or country surgeon. It had been ruthlessly destroyed by the Cossacks. A verandah, laden with clematis, roses, and honeysuckle in front, was filled with broken musicationly work-tables, and lounging chairs. All the glass of the windows was smashed. Everything around betokened the hasty flight of the inmates. Two or three side-saddles were lying on the grass outside the hall door, a parasol lay near them close to a Tartar saddle and huge whip. The wine casks were broken and the contents spilt, the barley and corn of the granary were thrown about all over the ground, broken china and glass of fine manufacture were scattered over the pavement outside the kitchen, and amid all the desolation and ruin of the place a cat sat blandly at the threshold, winking her eyes in the sunshine at the new comers. No pen can describe the scene within. Mirrors in fragments were lying on the floor, the beds had been ripped open, and the feathers littered the rooms a foot deep; chairs, softas, fauteuils, bedsteads, bookcases, picture frames, images of saints, women's needle-work, chests of drawers, shoes, boots, books, bottles, physic jars, all smashed or torn in pieces, lay in heaps in every room. Even the walls and doors were hacked with swords. The very genius of destruction had been at work, and had revelled in mischief. The physician's account-book lay open on a broken table; he had been stopped in the rery act of debiting a dose to some neighbour, and the entry remained unfinished. Beside his account book lay a volume of "Madame de Sévigné's Letters" in French, and a "Pharmacopœia" in Russian. A little bottle of prussic acid lay so invitingly near a box of bonbons that I knew it would be irresistible to the first hungry private who had a taste for almonds, and I accordingly poured out the contents to prevent the possible catastrophe. Our men and horses were soon revelling in grapes and corn, and we pushed on to Eskel, and established ourselves in a house which had belonged to a Russian officer of rank—at least many traces of the presence of one was visible. Every house and villa in the place was a similar scene to that which I have in vain tried to describe. The better the class of the residence the more complete and pitiable the destruction."

The scene of devastation in one of these abandoned villas is described by the correspondent of the Morning Chronicle:—"The house of General Alexis was placed in an extensive and beautiful garden, laid out with the most exquisite taste, and abounding with fruit and flowers of all descriptions. The rooms were spacious and lofty, enriched with gold mouldings, and with the floors inlaid with coloured woods. I never saw such a scene of wreck and desolation as these rooms presented. The superb carved rosewood furniture was lying about in heaps, mixed with books, vases, costly china, bronzes, pictures, and shattered mirrors. Over these the soldiers were trampling recklessly, searching for such articles as would be of use to them during the march. In another room was a handsome and weil-selected library, containing about 4,000 volumes. The books, which were principally in French, English, and Italian, were scattered about in all directions, and trodden ruthlessly under foot. One small and beautifully furnished room

had evidently been used as a kind of sitting room for young ladies. There was a large tambour frame with some rich embroidered work in it unfinished, while patterns, crochet, knitting work, and fashion books lay close by. There was an album on the table, also filled with water-colour drawings and sketches, and in the corner of the room a handsome piano, guitar, and volumes of music. Both the English and French soldiers ransaeked everything, and it was amusing to see the selections they made. One fellow would load his effective took a glass chandelier and lustres. Zouaves walked off with gilt curtain poles or handsomely bound volumes of music, while their companions staggered along under majority of the vinter farge of good and useful things, always keeping an eye on the severity of the winter here, would be a eye on the severity of the winter here, would be an eye on the service and extended to form an eye on the servity and eye on the seve

music, while their companions staggered along under the weight of large gilt arm-chairs." The correspondent of the Daily News, writing from Balaklava on the 5th instant, gives some particulars respecting the condition of the army :-- "Even without inspecting the hospitals and hospital ships, the merest look at our soldiers must convince any one who knew them before of the hardships to which they have been exposed-their appearance tells its own tale. have all of them lost flesh, and walk as men do who feel their limbs, and their faces, yellow with the accumulated dirt and sweat of many days, have a haggard and care-worn look. Their clothes, which they have not pulled off for weeks past, defy the brush; they must look soiled, dusty, and seedy. Frizzy hair, they must look soiled, dusty, and seedy. Frizzy hair, deep-set eyes, and the feverishness of uncleanliness, are the order of the day with the men and with most of the subalterns. I defy the most water-loving man to wash his person and his clothes, when there is hardly water enough to drink! Take off the wardrobes of the generals and some of the more favoured among the staff officers, and rely upon it there are not a dozen clean shirts in the army. An officer told me he had not washed his hands for a week; as for washing his face, that is too great a luxury to be thought of. The appearance of the hard-working, gallaut officers of the line and guards is certainly most unusual to home ideas of a British officer in full uniform, and but for the seriousness of the situation it would even be ludicrous. Landed with no luggage but what they could carry, they have worn their full-dress coats for the last three weeks; they have marched, and fought, and slept in them. Of course the scarlet bears but a faint resemblance to what it used to be, and the gold lace and heavy gold epaulettes are but dingy reminiscences of their former selves. The commissariat have of late been pretty regular in rationing the troops, and the ration bread and meat is most assuredly the staff of life; but, taken by itself, that staff is a rugged one. In the long run a man feels he has a great many more wants, especially if he has money idling in his pockets, and that is the case of all the officers and soldiers-in fact, of all those who are rationed. Besides, there is the advice of the doctors "to live well" (would they could also tell us how to do it!) in order to stave off "seediness" and disease. The officers in the camp are continually coming into Balaklava; each is charged with a hundred commissions from friends who must not leave. They hail boats, and go from transport to transport, inquiring whether the captain or steward has any goods to sell, and if any, what goods? I will give you a price list, with the list of articles most in requisition perhaps it may encourage the efforts of some enter-prising trader. The teetotallers will be sad to learn that, owing to the prevalence of disease and the badness of the water, brandy and sherry are in great demand, and 6s. a bottle is asked and cheerfully given. That is a long price, considering the ships take their goods out of bond or buy them at Malta. Salt, pepper, and curry-powder are articles continually inquired for, and not to be had at any price. Maltese cigars sell at 10s. the hundred. Loaf sugar, no supply. Arrowroot biscuits were much in demand, and could not be had. A small parcel came in the other day: they sell at Id. a piece. Soap, no supply. Flannel shirts are in enormous demand, and so are flannel jackets, but none are to be had at any price. It is the same with lucifer matches. I was witness when half-a-crown a box was

pocket large profits at the same time. But the strangest want, which startled even me, is that of books. army are not generally considered to form an important part of the reading public, but of this I am certain, that if any speculative bookseller were to send out a cargo of good, cheap, light books, he could safely demand, and men out here would gladly pay, an advance of 30 per cent. on the London price. Our army are likely to remain long in quarters wherever they are-at least so long as the men who have hitherto managed the war continue in the discharge of their kindly offices. The majority of the thousands of officers out here expected marches and operations on a grand scale—plenty to do— little spare time—books added to the baggage would lumber it and be a bore. They now find themselves for weeks and months shut up in camps, with no food for the mind except here and there an old newspaper. They cried out for books in Bulgaria; they will again raise the same cry when once settled in winter quarters in the Crimea. Books are not to be had at Constantinople—the most illiterate of capitals. Parcels from Malta and England have a knack of seldom if ever coming to hand. They pass through the offices of Pera and Galata agents, and get thrown into corners, knocked about, and lost in some way or other. The few booksno matter what they are - belonging to officers of various regiments, go the circuit of whole divisions. I have now in my possession-and to borrow it cost a vast deal of persuasion—a copy of Mr. Routledge's edition of Bulwer's "Last of the Barons." This book has been read by every officer of the 33rd Regiment, and some of them have read it twice. It was then passed over to the Engineers, and they read it to a man, and then gave it up to the Ordnance, who, having done with it, let me have it for a week. I have seen men hard at work reading Culverwell's tracts on health, and a treatise "on the homœopathic treatment of diseases in children" has actually been studied by a score of young lieutenants, all of them bachelors, and likely to remain so for some time to come. A general cargo of stationery, with memorandum and sketching books, and the books published by Routledge, Cooke, and Bohn, with Bentley's and Colburn's "Standard Library," would Bentley's and Colourn's Standard Aloua, , and a find a ready sale in the Crimea winter quarters. So would the "New Quarterly Review," because it gives a capital digest of current literature. In short, any books capital digest of current literature. In short, any books —good, cheap, and light—would benefit us and the importer, no matter whether our winter quarters are in the Crimea or at Scutari."

The correspondent of the Times writes on the 4th inst. "Forty pieces of heavy artillery were sent up today to the park, and twelve tons of gunpowder were safely deposited in the mill on the road towards Sebastopol. As the French had very little ground left on which to operate on our left, the Second Division moved to-day from its position, crossed the ravine on its right, and took up ground near the Fourth Division. French immediately afterwards sent up a portion of their troops to occupy the vacant ground. The Russians have been indefatigable all day in throwing up batteries and have shelled our advanced posts incessantly. From the range of the guns it is supposed that they have actually got the heavy pieces which were on board the Tiger. One shell, which fell into the camp of the Fourth Division, was marked with the English broad arrow, and had the English brass-covered fuse; it did not burst. Another, fired with more fatal effect, fell right into a tent in which were several men of the 63d Regiment, exploded, and killed a scrjeant and two men. This was at a distance of upwards of 4000 yards. As yet we have not a gun up to answer them, and it is understood that Lord Raglan is opposed to any desultory fire, and wishes to have all our batteries opened at once. The French will have 60 heavy guns, our siege guns will number 50, and the ships will furnish 60 more. Including mortars, Lancaster guns, and howitzers, we shall have about 200 pieces of artillery in position, and available for the fire on the forts. The round fort on the right has been nearly hid from view by deep earthoffered and refused. In short, any one sending out a works, all made last night and to-day by the Russians.

It is stated that in the course of the morning a corps unable to render assistance to each other. The English, of 16,000 men under General Lüders managed to get into Sebastopol. This seems a strange proceeding coupled with the departure of a large body of men the day before, unless it be, as is suggested, that the latter were invalids, old men, or useless civilians. A Polish officer deserted from the enemy to-day, and came over to our camp. He gave much useful information as to the number and disposition of the troops, and the nature of the fortifications on the French side of the town, but he did not seem to know much respecting that portion of it to which we are now opposed. He declares that the enemy believe that we must take the place, but that they are determined to sell every stone of it dearly, and that the Russians will fight to the last. As to the Poles in their service, he states that they are only waiting for an opportunity to desert, and are so much suspected of disaffection that the authorities watch them jealously, and do not allow a group of Polish soldiers to converse in the streets. He further states that one of the Admirals had committed suicide; and the reason assigned for the act is, that he was over-ruled in his opposition to the sinking of the men-of-war in the harbour. We hear that the Sebastopolitans are very gay, and that parties and balls take place every night in the forts and on board the take place every night in the forts and on board the ships. Furnaces for heating shot were sent up from the beach to the park to-day, and Sir John Burgoyne ordered Captain D'Aguilar to place his guns on the open ground, and fire with red-hot shot on the two-decker anchored across the harbour. The distance exceeds 3,000 yards, and is rather too far for red-hot shot to travel with effect. However, the furnaces are not yet available. Dr. Thompson, of the 44th, who was left with the Russian wounded at the Alma, has returned. Many of them died, others were sent to Odessa and delivered to the Russians. He and his corvent buried sixty men in one day. The 93rd his servant buried sixty men in one day. The 93rd Highlanders are left behind for the service of the town, and for guards on quarters, commissariat stores, the beach duty, &c. The rest of the division has advanced two miles to the front. The Russians are most active to-day, and at intervals fire 56lb, and 84lb, shot at our lines. The City of London, Captain Cargill, arrived to day from Varna with staff-horses. She brings very had news indeed. It appears that 78 horses of the Enniskillen Dragoons, and upwards of 100 horses of the Enniskulen Dragoons, and upwards of 100 horses of the Royal Dragoons, were shipped some days ago on board the War Cloud and the Wilson Kennedy at Varna for transport to this place. On the passage a violent gale of wind arose, and lasted for nearly two days. The sea ran high, and the ships laboured and strained excessively; all the fittings and horse-boxes gave way, and the horses got loose upon the deck. In this terrible condition the cantains of the ships seem to have been condition the captains of the ships seem to have been unable to do anything to save the valuable animals entrusted to their charge. Seventy out of the 78 horses on board the War Cloud and 100 horses on board the Wilson Kennedy perished. This misfortune has fallen with peculiar severity on the Enniskillens, whose melancholy disaster on board the Europa must be still fresh in the memory of all."

The latest description of the position of the army is given by the Times correspondent at Constantinople, writing on the 12th inst, "The allies have now about 200 guns in position, and in a few days operations may be expected to commence. Two great difficulties are spoken of as likely to delay success or to cause it to be more dearly purchased. It is impossible to attack the place by regular siege operations, for the earth on every side of Sebastopol is found to be less than a foot in depth; in some places the solid rock is only four inches below the surface. This quite disposes of the question of parallels, zigzags, and all the engineering technicalities which come under the name of regular approaches. It only remains to batter the wall and forts at a long range, and then to carry the place by assault. However, little is lost by the impossibility of prosecuting a regular siege, for there is no doubt that at this season of the year such operations would extend over a term too long to be ventured on with safety to the expedition The second difficulty consists in the fact of the ground being divided by ravines, so that the troops marching up to lords and masters, but what they the assault will be separated, and the different bodies they are here, no one knows.

who are in the post of honour, at six miles' distance from their ships, and who have to drag their artillery and supplies from Balaklava over a rocky road, will have the hardest task. They hold the summit of a ridge, and at a long range can fire with some effect on the Russian outworks; but as they descend the slope their force is broken in two or three parts, while they are exposed to a fire similar to that which destroyed so many brave men at Alma. However, batteries will be placed on the most commanding positions, and it is to be hoped that the execution done by them will be such as to drive the Russians from their works and render the assault less dangerous to the attacking force. The French and Turks, on the left, will be less exposed, and their efforts will be probably directed to making a breach in the wall which secures the western side of Sebastopol. The labour of our allies has as yet been far inferior to our own. The French rest on Cape Chersonese, and are within three miles of their ships, in a position where they may, indeed, suffer from the fire of the garrison, but are protected from the attacks of the Russian army which holds the field. It is now ascertained that eight Russian ships have been sunk at the entrance of the bay. They are in two lines, the second line covering the interstices of the first. The bay at the point where they lie is about 700 yards across, so that the entrance is effectually barred to ships of the line, though steamers might manage to obtain an entrance, the more so as the masts of the sunken vessels still indicate their position. At the head of the harbour which runs up to the east of the town, a large line-ofbattle ship, probably the Twelve Apostles, is moored, and can be used as a battery, but there can be no doubt that it will be speedily destroyed by the fire of the English guns. The enemy have established a steam English guns. The enemy have established a steam ferry between the town and the northern side of the bay, by which they can be reinforced by the troops marched down from the interior, or retreat when the town is no longer tenable. The arrival of Luders is now announced as certain, and report says that Gortschakoff himself is present, either in Sebastopol, or with the army which is to operate in the field. The Russians appear to be well provided with ammunition, and if it were not so they might easily increase their store, as their com-munications are open, and no doubt supplies are being sent down with all speed from the interior. They every now and then fire a shot at the allies, but from the great distance this desultory warfare has little effect. Only the chief the destrory warrare has note enect. Only two men have as yet been killed by their fire, and a few rounded. As to the strength of the garrison, all pretence at accurate conjecture must be vain; but the information given by deserters, as well as the observation of British officers, leads to the belief that the Russian soldiers within the town and its outworks amount to neariy 40,000 men. Besides these there are the 10,000 sailors of the fleet, all of whom have been taken out of their ships and employed to man the batteries."

There is no intelligence from the Baltic of any importance. On the 17th instant, the English fleet was lying off Revel "with nothing (says a letter) to disturb the monotony of our every day life."

A letter from Bucharest describes the present state of that city in the occupation of the Austrians: "The town is full of Austrians—so full that we hardly know where to put them all. The inhabitants complain bitterly of the burden and grievous inconvenience which they have to endure. Even the English subjects have to quarter some seven or eight soldiers and two or three officers in one house. They are not content with a billet from the police; they seek their quarters for themselves, and force open the stables and take out the horses of the master of the house and take out the horses of the master of the house and put in theirs. If remonstrated with, they have in many cases drawn their sabres upon the defenceless people. These are the Austrians. The Turks never act thus; they are better men, and not only more humane, but better disciplined. The Austrians are detested here. The people pray for the Russians back again. These men behave quite as lords and masters, but what they want, or of what use Our own Wallach

military have been sent away to make room for them. Every day there are fresh arrivals. There is a con-Every day there are fresh arrivals. There is a continued parade of some one or something entering Bucharest, and all the world at the windows or in the streets to see them pass; nothing but music and marching all day and every day; all colours and shapes of uniforms; the wearers certainly well dressed, but not very fine men, some of them with hay-coloured moustaches positively half a yard long! I need not tell you how bitterly the peasantry and the middle class, or what here represents the middle classes, are ground down. Heaven only knows what will become of this unhappy country."

The accounts of the Movements of Omar Pasha have

for some time been meagre and contradictory; but it would appear that a considerable portion of his army are stationed on both banks of the Lower Danube, keeping watch upon Ismail and the line of the Pruth; and that a large reserve is held at Varna for use in the

Crimea should it be needed.

The latest accounts from Oporto regarding the present vintage are even more unfavourable than were anticipated. One writer states his conviction that there are not above 20,000 pipes of port made this year within the factory district, and adds, that the produce of the vineyards bordering on that district scarcely amounts to anything. These statements come from interested anything. These statements come from interessed parties, but there is no reason to doubt their correctness, and they are confirmed in a great degree by instances furnished of the comparative produce of various estates, several vineyards having yielded only from 15 to 25 per cent. of their ordinary quantity. One locality is mentioned in which the usual amount has been 1,000 pipes, and where it is this year under 50.
This state of affairs operates as a heavy blow to the country, and will be felt in many ways, the numerous failures just announced at Lisbon being more or less among its consequences. Under these circumstances, a project, said to have been forwarded to London, for a new railway line to Cintra, with a splendid pier from Lisbon to Belem and large and commodious docks, is not likely to meet with much attention, even if the dishonesty of the Portuguese Government to the foreign bondholders were not such as to check all disposition on the part of British capitalists to have anything to do with public undertakings in that country.

The accounts from New York are to the 14th instant. The negociation for the annexation of the Sandwich Ine negociation for the annexation of the Sandwich Islands was in progress. The proposal of annexation came originally from the islands. General Pierce received it with favour, and a special messenger was despatched with the reply to the American commissioner. When the matter was laid before the council of state it was approved by every member except Prince Alexander, the heir apparent, and Paki, a high-chief. The stipulations of the treaty of annexation were definitively arranged. The treaty itself was duly signed, and is now in the hands of the American President, awaiting the meeting of congress, for the ratification of the senate.

A novel species of exhibition took place at Springfield, in the state of Ohio, on the 2th instant. One hundred and twenty babies were entered, to compete for four premiums; the first of a tea-set, with a salver of three hundred dollars, for the finest baby of two years old or under. This was carried (several lengths ahead) by the baby of Mrs. Ronne, of Vienna, Ohio. The second premium, a tea-set of two hundred dollars, was awarded of Cincinnati. The third premium, of two hundred dollars, for the finest child under twelve months, went to Mrs. Arthur, of Philadelphia; while the fourth-a Parian marble group—was decreed to Mrs. Howe, of Cincinnati. An old woman who appeared with her seventeenth child claimed a premium for her achievement; but that baby having no special merits of its own was "distanced." It was, on the whole, a very curious and amusing convention.

NARRATIVE OF LITERATURE AND ART.

A MOST scanty monthly list of new books again proclaims the presence of war and its distractions. Mr. Bell has judiciously included the admirable and too much neglected satirist, Oldham, Dryden's favourite, in his Annotated Edition of the Poets. Mr. Henry Merritt has written an ingenious little essay on picturecleaning, calling it Dirt and Pictures Separated in the Works of the Old Masters. The First Lieutenant of the unfortunate Tiger has published his personal narrative, to illustrate the treatment of The English Prisoners in Russia, and display how much he was impressed by all he saw and experienced in the enemy's country. Mr. Moultrie collects some thoughtful and fanciful verses, with the title of Altars, Hearths, and Graves; Mr. Palgrave publishes a volume of Idyls and Songs; and from Mr. W. B. Scott we have Poems, fancifully illustrated. Dr. Marshall Hall communicates his experience of the slave-holding American populations in a small volume on the Two-Fold Slavery of the United States. Dr. Michelsen publishes a volume, chiefly of statistical information, on England Since the Accession of Queen Victoria; and from Mr. Fairholt we have a Goldsmith's Mr. Newbery in St. Paul's Churchyard, most abundantly and usefully illustrated Dictionary of Terms in Art. Pliny Miles contributes to the Messrs. Longman's Traveller's Library his Rambles in Ireland, and for Mr. Bohn's Antiquarian Library, Mr. Thomas Wright edits a new edition of Marco Polo's Travels. Wright edits a new edition of Marco Polo's Travels, In Mr. Murray's British Classics Mr. Cunningham commences a new and carefully annotated edition of Tohnson's Lives of the Poets. Sir William Hamilton England in the Service of France by Mr. O'Callaghan promises his Collected Works of Dugald Stewart. Mr. R. J. Wilberforce justifies his withdrawal of his acknownedgment of the Queen's supremacy in an elaborate Enquiry into the Principles of Church Authority; Mr. Chapman publishes in his Catholic Series a view of the Sphere and Duties of Government from the German of Humboldt; and Mr. Toulmin Smith discusses, in a volume of considerable length and elaboration, The Itined illustrations by Mr. Harrison Weir. States. Dr. Michelsen publishes a volume, chiefly of

Parish, its obligations and powers, its officers and their duties. From the Chevalier Bunsen we receive the second volume of his Egypt's Place in Universal History, translated by Mr. Cottrell; and Professor Eastwick publishes lated by Mr. Cottrell; and Professor Eastwick puousnes in a large and handsome volume the Anvari Suhaili, or the Lights of Canopus, which, being further translated, turns out to be no other than a most careful literal version, in prose and verse, of the Persian text of Pilpay's Fables. Sir George Larpent re-edits some valuable notes on the East, published by a celebrated diplomatist of the last century, Sir James Porter, adds much research and information collected by himself, and issues the whole in two octavos, with the title of Turkey, its History and Progress. Lord Carlisle makes public his Diary in Turkish and Greek Waters; Commander Oldmixon gives us Gleanings from Piccadilly to Pera; the Rev. Thomas Milner describes the Baltic, its gates, shores, and cities; and Mr. Wraxall translates from the German A Visit to the Seat of War in the North. The only new three-volume novel is the

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

BULLION MARKET.

Bullion in Bank of England on 14th inst., £12,904,605. LATEST LONDON PRICES.

Gold, stand., per oz. £3 17 9 | Silver bars, stan. per oz. 5 13 Do., dust, ,, 3 16 0 | Mexican dollars, ,,

LATEST COMPARATIVE VALUE OF GOLD IN FOREIGN MARKETS

Paris 0.18 prem. | New York 0.42 disct

Bank Rate of Discount, 5 per cent.

STOCKS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Latest.
Three per Cent. Consols Three per Cent. Reduced Three and a Quarter per Cents. Long Annuities, Jan., 1860 Bank Stock, 8 per cent. Exchequer Bills, Jule India Bonds	95% 94% 95% 47% 213 9s.p. 12s.	943 935 935 475 208 4s.p. 6s.	94 ³ / ₈ -½ 93 ¹ / ₈ -½

Paid.	RAILWAYS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Latest.	Receipts since Jan. 1.
100	Brighton & S. Coast	1044	103	103-5	573,016
all	Blackwall	85	77	7중-8봉	60,290
100	Caledonian	634	59	59-4 }	622,096
100	Edinb. and Glasgow	58	5	55-7	1 '
all	Eastern Counties	12	11½	1112-3	681,186
	Gt. Sn. & Wn. (1rel.)	92	90	90-2	246,339
	Great Northern	90	87	89-90	756,096
100	Great Western	724	70½	701-1	930,682
100	Laneash. & Yorksh.	723	701	71-4	787,426
100	London & N. Westn.	102g	1001	1001-1	2,215,484
100	London & S. Westn.	831	81	81-2	557,640
100	Midland	703	684	684-3	1,064,038
I00	South-East. & Dover	64불	$61\frac{1}{2}$	61½-2	708,182

FOREIGN LIST .- LATEST PRICES,

FUNDS.

RAILWAYS.

Belgian 4½ per cent. 93½ Belgian 4½ per cent. 33½ Brazilian 5 per cent., 199 Chillan 6 per cent., 104 Danish 5 per cent. 100 Dutch 2½ per cent., 61½ Dutch 4½ per cent., 91½ Mexican 3 per cent., 53½ Peruvian 3 per cent., 53½ Portaguese 4 per cent., 41 Russian 5 per cent., 45 Spanish 3 per cent., 37½

Sardinian 5 per cent., 882 East Belgian Junet. 3-14 Great Luxembourg 48-8 Northern of France, 355 Norwegian Trunk Pref. 8-10 Paris and Orleans, 48-50 Paris and Lyons, 224-1 Paris and Rouen, 38-40 West Flanders, 31-4 West of France, 62-Rouen and Havre, 221-3

COLONIAL SHARE LIST. - LATEST PRICES. MINES. BANKS.

Australian 1-1½ dis. Do. Freehold $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{2}{8}$, Colonal Gold $\frac{2}{8}$, Port Philip $\frac{1}{8}$, South Australian $\frac{7}{8}$ -1 $\frac{1}{8}$

RAILWAYS.

East Indian 3½ prem.

Do., Extension §-½ d.

Ind. Peninsula. . . §-½ p.

Madras . . . ‡ d.-½ p.

Australasian 79 to Eng. Scott. and Aust. 13-½ 79 to 80 Ind. Aust. and China Lond, Chart, of Aus. 224-3 South Australian 43-5 Union of Australia 68-70

STEAM COMPANIES. Australasian Pacific Australian Royal Mail.. Eastern Steam Navig.... General Screw St. Ship .. 13½ Pen. & Orient. St. Nav. 68-70.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Anstralian Agricultural, 40-2 Van Diemen's Land., 12½-13 South Australian Land, 35-7 South Australian Land, 35-7 Scott, Austr, Invest, 1½-2½,

AGRICULTURAL MARKETS. CORN-IMPERIAL WEEKLY AVERAGE.

Week ending-	Wheat.		Bar	ley.	On	ts.	R	ye.	Bes	ins.	Pe	as.
Sept. 23 — 30 Oct. 7 — 14	s. 53 55 56 57	d. 2 9 7 0	8. 29 29 29 29 30	d. 2 2 11 6	s. 24 25 25 25 25	d. 7 3 6 4	\$. 34 35 34 34 34	d. 11 2 8 8	8. 42 42 44 44	d. 9 11 0 4	8. 37 37 39 39	d. 3 11 3 0

LATEST LONDON MARKET PRICES.

Malt, Pale, per qr. .. 65 to 71
Malting Barley ,, 32 — 33
Oats, best. ... 32 — 33 28 — 31 Oats, best, ,, Wheat, White, Flour-

Town made, persk. 55-60 Country household 48-54 American, per barl. 35-40 Indian Corn, per qr. 40-45

Beasts, per st. 4 0 to 4 8 Calves CATTLE-Calves .. ,, Sheep.... ,, Pigs 17

Wool, per lb.— South Downs.. 1 1-1

Hay... per load 4 15 to 5 5 Clover.. , 5 10 - 6 0 Straw .. 1 12-1 16

Linseed cake, per ton, 117. to 12l.; Rape cake, ditto, 6l. 5s. Bones, ditto, 4l. 4s.

Hors.—Kents, 320s. to 380s. Sussex, 300s. to 360s. Duty for 1854, £47,369 9s. 10d.

Foultry—Capons, 3s. 4-4s.; Fowls, 4s. 0d.—7s.; Chicks, 4s. 0d.—6s. 0d.; Ducks, 4s.— 6s.; Geese, 3s. 6d.—6s.; Tur-koy, 3s. 6d.—6s.; Pigeons, 4d.—9d.

HIDES, &c. — Market, 96 lb., $4\frac{1}{3}d.$ —5d.; do., do., 50 lb., $3\frac{1}{3}d.$ — $\frac{1}{2}d$; do., Calf-skins, 10 lb., 6s.; do., Horse-hides, 6s. 6d.

METALS.

Copper, Cakes, per ton, 126t. Fron, Pigs, 4t. 1s. to 4t. 15s. Rails, 7t. 10s. Lead, English Pig, 23t. 10s. Steet, Swedish Keg, 17t. 10s. to 18t. Tin, English block, 117t.; Banca, 117t.; Spetter, 30t.

OILS.

Gallipoli, per ton, 58l.; Sperm, 108l.; Pale Seal, 41l. 10s.; Rape, 48l. to 51l.; Coeca-nut, 50l. to 52l.; Palm, 46l. to 49l.; Linseed, 371.

Tallow — Australian, Beef, 64l. to 66l. 10s.; Sheep, 60l. to 65l. 6s.; Y.C., 67l. 6s.; Rough Tallow, 30s. 6d.

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, per cwt.—Irish, 58s. to 72s.; German, 67s. to 708.

BEEF—Mid. to prime, p. 8 lb., 3s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.; Irish India, per tr., 160s.; Hambro', 130s. to160s. Americay, 130s. to140s.

Butter-Best fresh, per lb., 13d. to 16d.; Dorset, per cwt., 96s. to 108s.; Irish, 86s. 102s.; Dutch, 90s. to 94s.

CHEESE—Cheshire, per cwt., 58s. to 74s.; Wiltshire, 50s. to 68s.; Dutch, 52s.

Hams — York, 65s. to 80s.; Irish, 68s. to 84s.; West-phalia, 60s. to 70s.

MUTTON-Mid. to prime, per 8 lb., 3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.

POTATOES, per ton, 130s. to 180s. PORK, per 8 lb., 3s. 4d. to 5s. 0d. VEAL, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.

GROCERY.

Cocoa, per cwt., Trinidad, 31s. to 40s.; Bahia, 28s. to 29s. 6d. Coffee, per cwt.—Ccylon Native, 45s. 0d. to 46s. 6d.; Do., Plantation, 54s. to 89s.; Mo-

Plantation, 54s. to 89s.; Mocha, 62s. to 86s.; Jamaica, 50s. to 84s.; Java, 47s. to 50s.; Costa Riea, 50s. to 75s. Rice, per evt.—Carolina, 22s. to 30s. 0d; Bengal, 14s. od. to 16s. 6d.; Planta, 16s. to 18s. 6d. Sucar—Barbadoes, per evt... 31s. to 38s. 0d. to 37s. 6d; Bengal, 38s. 0d. to 41s. 6d.: Madras, 28s. to 31s. 6d.; Havannah, 32s. to 32s. 6d.

Do. Refined -Grocery lumps,

Do. Refined—Grocerylumps, 43s. to 47s. 6d.; Bistards, 26s. to 34s.; Crush., 30s. to 30s. 6d.
Tea., per lb. (duty 1s. 6d.)—Congou, 104d. to 1s. 5d.; Souchong, 104d. to 2s. 6d.; Hyson, 1s. 5d. to 3s. 6d.; Assam, 1s. 3d. to 4s. 4d.

EMIGRATION RECORD.

DEPARTURES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1854.	Australian Colonies.	British America.	United States.	Other places.	Total,
To Aug. 31 Sept	50,844 9,109	36,296 901	138,797 19,806	2077 513	228,014 30,329
Total	59,953	37,197	158,603	2590	258,343

CURRENT RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT TO THE AUSTRALIAN PORTS PER SAILING VESSEL.

ŀ						
	From	Cabin.	Inter- mediate.	Steerage.	Goods per 40 Cubic feet.	
	London Liverpool The Clyde Belfast	£40 to 65 40 50 30 45 40 50	£26 to 30 20 26 20 25 20 26	£16 to 22 10 14 12 14 11 14	£4 10 to £5 10 4 0 4 10 4 0 4 10 4 0 4 10 4 0 4 10	

THE

HOUSEHOLD NARRATIVE

OF CURRENT EVENTS.

1854.7

FROM THE 27TH OCTOBER TO THE 27TH NOVEMBER.

PRICE 2d.

NARRATIVE OF POLITICS.

to the 14th of December. At the banquet in Guildhall on the installation of the new Lord Mayor, Mr. Moon, on the 9th inst., Lord Aberdeen, in acknowledging the toast of her Majesty's ministers, made some observations on the state of the War. "In acknowledging," he said, "the cordiality of my reception, and in returning thanks for the honour which you have been pleased to confer on my colleagues and myself, there are various topics to which, perhaps, I might without impropriety advert; but I wish to do so in a few words, and to allude only to that subject by which the minds of all men are at this moment entirely engrossed. My Lord Mayor, on this day last year, when I had the honour of being present in this hall and addressing those who were then assembled, we still continued to enjoy a state of peace. It is true that the prospect was then threatening, but as war was not imminent, and as the policy of her Majesty's Government was a policy of peace, I declared that no effort would be wanting on their part to endeavour to preserve peace. I know it is the opinion of many persons that those efforts were too long protracted, and that we ought much earlier to have had recourse to the arbitrement of the sword. So far is that from being my opinion, that, in spite of the justice of the war, and in spite or its disinterested objects, I am perfectly persuaded that it never would have received the universal support it has met with in this country and the sympathy of Europe, had it not been clearly seen and fully admitted that every effort was employed to avert the horrors of war. I think it not improbable that many of those who have been eager for war may perhaps be found easily discouraged by those vicissitudes to which a state of warfare is proverbially liable; but I trust that you will never find anything of that sort on the part of her Majesty's Ministers. We are determined, under all circumstances, to persevere in the endeavour to perform our duties in such a manner as we think our Sovereign and our country have a right to expect from us; keeping steadily in view the great objects of the war, and looking to the permanent interests of this country. Acting, too, in strict concert with our great ally, I cannot entertain a doubt that we shall be enabled to bring this contest to a happy termination." These observations were received with loud and general cheering.

Lord John Russell having been entertained at a great banquet by the Corporation of Bristol, delivered an address on the subject of The War, which made a great impression on the assembly. He vindicated the conduct of the campaign, giving a compressed history of the period between the declaration of war and the landing of the allies in the Crimea.—"Gentlemen (he said), you will agree with me, that I should scarcely discharge my duty of thanking you for your kindness, were I to do so without alluding to that leading topic of the day which engages all minds, which keeps us all in continued and increasing anxiety, and which, I am constrained to add, while it has brought fresh glory on our arms, has filled many hearts with sorrow and affliction. My lords and gentlemen, those who may have hitherto thought lightly of the calamities of war must now be convinced

Parliament has been Prorogued from the 16th instant entered upon war. Yet I trust that we shall prove, as the 14th of December. that if we have been slow to enter into a quarrel, we shall yet bear ourselves in the uarrel so that the op-poser may beware of us. I is now three-quarters of a year since we entered into hostilities with a power which boasted of some six-hundred thousand men, and which proclaimed that, with its allies, in the course of the last winter, those six-hundred thousand men would be raised to a million-with a power which had twentyseven ships of the line in the Baltic and eighteen in the Black Sea. This was a foe worthy to be met by the forces of England and of that ally who has stood by us with the greatest constancy, who has taken counsely us, and has stood by us in the field as in the cabinet. I allude to the Government of the French empire. Well, gentlemen, since that time we have seen, with regard to the naval part of the operations, that, whereas in former wars we contended with enemies who came out at least to endeavour to win naval renown, in this we have shut up the enemy in his ports and prevented any operations against us. Among the first considerations which came before us, was what steps should be taken to prevent the march of a great army which was in progress against an enemy despised by the chiefs among the Russians, despised by her statesmen and her generals—I mean Turkey. It was said and boasted that the Turkish empire could never do anything against the Russian armies. For us, seeing at least that the army of Turkey was not equal to the Russian army, not amounting to one-fourth of it, and that her fluances were disarranged, we had to consider how best to assist her. Constantinople could not have been saved by fiects, for fleets would not have prevented the march of the itussian legions. After much consideration, and much communication with the French generals and statesmen, it was determined to land an army—a considerable army—on those shores; and the question arose who should be placed at the head of it. That question was soon decided, because there was one man, Lord Raglan, who had been constantly by the side of the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsular war, who was beloved and admired by the army, and who had justified every reliance and answered every expectation.
When Lord Raglau (Lord John Russell continued)
placed himself at the head of the army near Constantinople, he immediately had an interview with Omar Pasha with respect to the steps it would be necessary to take. It was determined not to risk the Turkish army in the field against the organised troops of Russia, which would have given those troops considerable advantage. The interview took place at Varna. It has been stated that Omar Pasha had asked for assistance from the allied armies to relieve Silistria, and I have seen a statement in the public papers that it would have been only necessary to have sent tenthousand men for that purpose: but, my lords and gentlemen, men accustomed to military duty, men of great experience, caution, and judgment, do not concur in that opinion; neither Marshal St. Arnaud, Lord Raglan, nor Omar Pasha so judged of the matter. Although Omar Pasha had succeeded in repelling the Russians, and might have succeeded without the presence of the allied army, still I hethat we, who have now embarked in it, urged to it by cruel necessity, were not wrong in pausing long—in exhausting all the means of preserving peace ere we proved successful, had it not been for the neighbourhood

of the French and English armies, which, together with the position which Austria had then assumed, made the case so entirely hopeless that the foe was compelled to retire across the Danube. Here, then, we have the blocking up of the ships of Russia in their ports, and we have the failure in their operations of the Russian army. Immediately after the siege of Silistria was raised, it became a question both with the governments at home and with the generals, what should be done on the shores of the Black Sea. The government at home thought the time was come to occupy the Crimea and to capture Sebastopol. The instructions of the governments of England and France were received at Varna about the middle of July; a meeting of the generals of the Allied forces took place, and the expedition was resolved upon. It may seem to some that a long period clapsed before the operations had taken place; but we at home do not know-we cannot know-all the various obstacles which had to be combated and overcome. Beforc any landing took place, Lord Raglan, with General Canrohert, General Burgoyne, and two French officers, went and personally examined the whole of the coast, and fixed upon the place for the landing, where it ultimately took place. That landing took place without any resistance on the part of the enemy, and without the shedding of any blood; and the two armies marched to Alma, where they gained a glorious victory. That victory was clouded by the death of a Marshal of France, who had shown in his last days a vigour and energy which could not be surpassed by a man in the first energy of life. We have also had to lament, both among rich and poor, high and low, members of our families who fell in that great battle, and more who have fallen from disease, and who were not less worthy, who have as much sacrificed their lives for their country as those who have fallen by the sword of the enemy and in the front of battle. While we celebrate those who have fallen by the sword, we should render all honour to those who. when called upon by their country, have consented to take their share in defending an ally, and opposing the insatiable ambition of Russia. As it yet remains to be decided by the fate of war, I will not say what the result may be: all I can venture to say here is, that, having prepared all these means, having sent out such an army and such an artillery, and seeing also that our allies are acting in the same spirit with us,—having en-deavoured to provide all these means, and it being the opinion of all that there never was a cause more just than that in which we are embarked, as was admitted the other day by Sir John Trollope-one to whom I am politically opposed, but who holds the same views with reference to this matter,-with these arms, and this opinion with respect to the justice of the cause in which we are engaged, and having such an ally as we have, I trust we shall bring matters to such a termination as that we shall be able to insure a peace which will be just and honourable, and a peace which will be put upon a lasting foundation. The people of England dread, and justly dread, the ruler of millions half-civilised and half-barbarous. The result of this war will be to put a check upon that power and circumscribe that ambition. It is no use at present to speak of peace, until in the course of war we have the means of a peace which will be lasting and safe. However long we have hesitated, and however we may have been anxions to avoid the dreadful evils of war, it is on account of those very evils that we must so prosecute the war as to make it conducive to a peace that shall endure."

At the annual meeting of the Farrington Gurney Agricultural Association, Mr. William Miles, M.P., an eminent conservative, made a speech on the Same Topie. He vindicated the course taken by the government, in staving off war as long as possible: they were bound to try and preserve peace, and people must not bear too hard on what they have tardily done. Whatever might have been the bickerings in parliament in the last session relative to the war, the case is altered now, for the country is actually engaged in prosecuting a terrible war, in which the nation has heartily embarked; and to bring it to a successful issue, the strings of the public purse must not be closed, but means for a free expenditure must be provided. He warned his hearers

against impatience; told them to trust to the commanders; and vindicated the Baltic campaign against complaints of insufficient results. At the close of his speech he touched on another subject which he hoped would come before parliament next session. "There is (he said) a large body of representatives who are determined to assist any government, or any men, who will bring forward a sound practical measure of general education."

NARRATIVE OF LAW AND CRIME.

On the 7th inst. no fewer than 114 "sporting" men were brought before the Bow Street Police Court. charged with having assembled for Betting Purposes at the Sun public house in Long Acre, kept by a Mr. Morby. The police have long watched this house; it was known that a regular system of betting on horseraces was carried on there, each person paying sixpence for the privilege of admittance. After evidence had been given by policemen, Mr. Jardine adjourned the matter for a week; holding the accused to bail in their own recognisances. On being again brought up they were discharged. Superintendent Pearce (who had taken them into enstody) thought it was sufficient to find them in a place where betting was going on to warrant their capture; but Mr. Jardine said it must be proved who were actually betting to warrant infliction of penalties under any circumstances, though the police had been right in seizing these people: under the Police Act a fine or 5l, could be imposed on bettors, but the Betting-house Act did not refer to the Police Act—the object of it was to punish "managers" of bettinghouses. The case of Robert Ryan, a waiter, was then taken: he was "managing" a room when arrested; so Mr. Jardine fined him 501., with three months' imprisonment in default. Notice of appeal was given.

Mr. Elliott, the Lambeth Magistrate, has fined Henry Simmonds 201. for Keeping a Betting House in Highstreet, Newington. Notice of appeal was given also in this case. Three other men apprehended in the shop were set at liberty, as they were not engaged as

managers in the betting.

A Town-and-Govn Riot, more than usually serious, has taken place at Cambridge. A person attempted to give a lecture in the Town-hall, on the 3rd, against the use of tobacco. The under-graduates mustered in great strength, provided with pipes, eigars, squibs, and crackers. They soon interrupted the lecturer by calling for "Three cheers for Sir Walter Raleigh;" they smoked their pipes and cigars, set fire to crackers and squibs and threw them about, and created such a disturbance that the lecturer could not make himself heard. The Mayor and the police were sent for; the lecturer retired; and the under-graduates passed a resolution "that tobacco was anything but pernicious." The riot would have ended here probably, had not a scholar begun to destroy a seat; the police interfered, a general combat ensued, and some of the gownsmen were apprehended. The senior Proctor now arrived, and the disturbance was quelled. Two under-graduates have since been fined for assaulting the police.

A dreadful Murder followed by Attempted Suicide has been committed in the little village of Hook, near Swindon. On the 18th inst., a smith named Wright cut the throat of a married woman, with whom he had lived for the last four years, and then cut his own. The woman was found by some neighbours lying on the floor in a pool of blood quite dead, and Wright beside her with his throat bleeding. The wretched man was able to speak, and said that the woman had lately given him cause for jealousy, and on remonstrating with her while sitting at breakfast, she used irritating language and threatened to cut his throat with a razor, and was in the act of proceeding to get one, when he got up, went behind her, and cut her throat with a clasp knife with which he had been cutting his breakfast. An inquest has been held, and a verdict of "Wilful Murder"

returned against Wright.

An important decision respecting the Right of a Wife to Contract Debts for Luxuries was given in the Bankruptcy Court on the 21st inst. A claim for about

2001., the balance of a debt of 3501., was sought to be established by the assignees of Merrington, a draper in Bond-street, against the estate of one Bullock, a chemist in Conduit-street, in respect of goods obtained by Mrs. Bullock, wife of the bankrupt, from the shop of Mer-rington, also a bankrupt. The bill was handed in, from which it appeared that the period was about ten months between February and December of last year. It contained the following items:-two brocaded robes, 17 guineas, in March; two ditto, 17 guineas, the next month; sky mantle, 14 guineas; another dress, 15 guineas; and on one day, December 14, goods, 52l. 14s.; also, a velvet jacket, 4 guineas; and a sable muff 15 guineas. It was admitted that Mr. Bullock had not been applied to for payment until the whole debt was contracted. It also appeared that no part of the 150% that had been paid on account was paid by the husband. The judge said it was quite clear that in this case there was not sufficient evidence to establish the general cognisance of the husband, who it would appear, only knew of a few articles having been bought. A single instance, when a man might indulge his wife, was not sufficient to warrant a tradesman in supplying her afterwards with articles of a most extravagant nature, of great value, and at enormous prices. That would be an exceedingly dangerous doctrine to lay down-a doctrine that would lead to this-that because a husband, no matter what his means or position were, sanctioned the purchase of make purchases to any extent, even though it were to involve him in utter ruin. Both parties before him heing bankrupt, he (the Commissioner) must put himself in the position of a jury, and, adopting that character, the court felt perfectly convinced that no jury would treat as necessary dresses 15l. or 17l. each for the wife of a chemist. The account must be examined by some competent person, and settled upon this principle—that necessaries be paid for, but that all articles, say exceeding 5l. in price, having been supplied without the sanction of the bankrupt, would be disallowed. He might observe, that tradesmen owed a duty in this respoot to one another as traders, and ought not to encourage such extravagance, at least unless they well knew the husband was cognisant of it.

At Guildhall on the 21st inst. John Davis, a Welsh cattle-dealer, staying at the Lock and Key, Smithfield, was charged with Cruelly to Seven Bullocks. The evidence was, that he bought the cattle, and as they were handed over to him he took out his knife and made several cuts on their left buttocks, causing the blood to flow. The usual mode of marking beasts was by clipping the hair off the right buttock with seissors. The dethe hair off the right buttock with seissors. fendant said, this was the first time he had visited Smithfield market, and he did not know its rules and customs. He had only marked the animals according to the custom of his country. The Alderman said it was a very cruel custom, and he should fine him 20s. or 14 days' imprisonment. The fine was paid.

NARRATIVE OF ACCIDENT AND DISASTER.

THE Forerunner, African contract mail-steamer, was Wrecked on the 25th October, with the total loss of the ship, cargo, and mails, and a sacrifice of 14 lives. The vessel left Sierra Leone on the 13th October, crowded with passengers and freight. Captain Kennedy, the Governor of Sierra Leone, one of the passengers who escaped, has described the calamity. After a narrow escape from striking on the Arguin banks, "the Forerunner arrived at Madeira without further accident on the night of the 24th October, and sailed from Funchal, for Plymouth on the 25th, at four o'clock, P.M., with fine clear weather. At about a quarter past six o'clock, P.M., the same evening, or two hours after our departure, on passing St. Lorenzo, the easternmost point of the island, and ample light to avoid such a catastrophe, we ran at full speed upon a sunken rock, plainly laid down on the chart, and only 200 yards from the bold precipitous cliffs of the shore. Thereupon immediately ensued the stercotyped occurrences common pletely thrown over to the right, the express cars

upon such occasions. A panic-stricken crowd of engineers, stokers, and greasy-jackets rushed at the boats, which were secured like fixtures: these cut away, one boat was partially swamped, and the remaining two, lowered without order or discipline, were instantly overcrowded. At this juncture, two of the boats having pushed off to reach a Portuguese fishing-boat, which providentially passed near to us, a heavy roller struck the ship; she slid forward about half her length, and went down head-foremost in 120 feet water; her propeller standing perpendicular to the water as she descended with the rapidity of a stone dropped from a height. Eighteen or nineteen souls were carried down in this frightful vortex; the quenched fires and steam roaring like some huge monster struggling for life. Four or five only of these unfortunates were subsequently saved. The time which elapsed between the vessel's striking and totally disappearing occupied little more than ten minutes. There occurred in this rapid and trying scene the usual contrast of self-possession and firmness of the few, and the selfish pusillanimity of the many. Several of the passengers did good service, and were the means of saving life; but all must mourn the loss of Lieutenant Child, of the Gold Coast Corps, whose courage and humanity were befitting his profession. This gallant young officer refused to leave the ship while any remained; rushed to the cabin and brought up Mrs. English and her child. Having put the latter in safety, he was last seen vainly endeavouring to force the unfortunate lady over the side-rail of the ship into the same boat, when both were carried down together in the vortex with the sinking ship. survivors were landed by a Portuguese fishing-boat at survivors were landed by a Fortuguese insing-load at the village of Santa Cruz, where they were received by a Portuguese family with the most cordial and unhesi-tating hospitality. Not a vestige of property was saved, beyond the clothes which the survivors stood in. I will do the crew of the Forerunner the justice to state, that a more selfish, pusillanimous, and incapable herd, I have never had the misfortune to meet with. I saw three of them in the cabin-passage vainly struggling to save the captain's box of money, while they left the only woman and child on board to perish unheeded. Money or men, however, never reached the deck. To another the captain gave a bag of gold; he was true to his trust, and went down with it." After condemning the inexcusable nature of the disaster, Captain Kennedy proceeded—"As for my personal share in this appalling disaster, I did all that I was capable of doing, by word and act, to restore order and confidence, and to save all, by recalling officers and crew to a sense of their duty. I declined to leave the ship while any remained. I was carried down to a considerable depth with the sinking ship, came to the surface, and, being a good swimmer. escaped the despairing clutches of those who sank around me, and was taken into one of the boats (at one time out of sight and hail) after being half-an-hour in the water, when the night had become pitch dark. Had there been sufficient boats, and properly found, all might have been saved; but with the wretched and insufficient means at hand, all those saved have to thank a merciful God alone for an almost miraculous escape a merciful God alone for an almost miraculous escape from death. A very little more wind or sea, and all must have perished." Those who were drowned were —Lieutenant Child, Gold Coast Corps; Mr. Vertue, of Sierra Leone: Mrs. English, widow of Captain English; Mr. Moore, chief officer; Mr. Grimstead, second officer; six of the crew, and three distressed mariners who had been granted a passage. This affair is undergoing a protracted investigation. protracted investigation.

A terrible Railway Accident has taken place in Canada. On the 26th of October, a few minutes after two o'clock in the afternoon, a first-class and two secondclass passenger cars, one express and one baggage car, left Niagara Falls by the Great Western Railway. About three miles west of London the cylinder head of the engine burst, which delayed the train two hours. About one o'clock, and about thirteen miles west of Chatham, on the Baptist Creek Flats, going about twenty miles an hour, the train with its new engine came in collision with a gravel train of fifteen cars backing east. The collision was frightful. The locomotive was com-

thrown over, and crushing the first and second-class cars into mere splinters, demolishing the next and making a wreck of the third car, and driving in the end of the fourth. The passengers in the last cars escaped unhurt or with slight bruises. Almost all the people in the second-class cars were killed or wounded, some cut completely in two, others with mangled heads and bodies, and without limbs. Heaps of the dead and wounded were found in the ruins, piled together in mangled shapes. One poor man was cut out of the express car, his limbs hanging out of was cut out of the express car, his limbs hanging out of the side fifteen feet from the ground. Fifty were killed outright, and many of the wounded must die. The passengers were 32 miles from Detroit, and 13 from Chatham, the surrounding country for miles a vast swamp, and no aid or physicians at hand, which, with the denseness of the fog, and frightful screams of the wounded for help and water, rendered it the most appalling scene imaginable. One man had six fixeds all killed. Whole families perished

The inquiry into the dreadful Fire and Explosion at Newcastle and Gateshead terminated on the 2nd instant in the following verdict. "We are of opinion that the death of Thomas Scott and others was occasioned by the accidental explosion of a quantity of nitrate of soda and sulphur, contained in a warehouse in Hillgate, commonly known as Bertram's warehouse. The immediate cause of the explosion was a fire, (the origin of which, owing to conflicting evidence, we have not been able to discover, although there would appear to have been a want of caution displayed), which broke out in the adjacent worsted mill belonging to Messrs. Wilson, and communicated to the warehouse alluded to; but in what way the two substances, nitrate of soda and sulphur, which in our opinion caused the explosion, acted and reacted, chemically or mechanically, we are unable to decide. At the same time, we think it our duty earnestly to recommend the proper authorities to prevent by every means in their power such substances as sulphur, and any nitrates which, under certain conditions, we consider to be of the most dangerous and destructive character, from being stored or deposited near to each other. We are perfectly satisfied that there is a complete want of evidence of the presence of gunpowder in the warehouse which exploded."

On Monday morning, the 6th inst., five persons perished by a Firework Explosion in Coleman-street. A milkman named Watson was in the habit of making fireworks for sale on Guy Fawkes Day. During Sunday night, he, his wife, and a daughter, were at work; Watson left the house for a few minutes; he heard a cry of "Fire!" explosions followed, and the house was quickly filled with fire and smoke. A sweep who was passing got Mrs. Watson and an infant out of the house -both so badly burnt that they died during the day. —both so badly burnt that they died during the day. Watson tried to ascend the stairs to rescue three children, but he failed; and all three were burnt to death. At the coroner's inquest, it appeared that a young woman named Elizabeth Ford'was employed by Watson in making fireworks; that she snuffed a candle with her forces deconed the humping wilk on a new that the snuffer works are the snuffer as no new that her forces deconed the humping wilk on a new that the snuffer wilk on a new tree will be the snuffer wilk on a new tree will be the snuffer wilk on a new tree will be the snuffer wilk on a new tree will be the snuffer wilk on a new tree will be the snuffer wilk on a new tree will be the snuffer will be the snuf with her fingers, dropped the burning wick on an unfinished cracker, and in a moment the fireworks around were blazing and exploding. The girl herself was very badly burnt; she was taken to the London Hospital in a dangerous state. The coroner explained to the Jury, that Watson was the person primarily liable—he had unlawfully made fireworks, and death had resulted. The Jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Watson.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Sewers, on the At a needing of the Commissioners of the Richard of 100l. was inflicted on Mr. Hart, of the Pig Hill distillery, Battersea, for Illegally Unstopping a Drain which had been stopped by order of the Commissioners; and the officers were directed to stop it up again. It appears that a noisome wash is discharged into the public drain from Mr. Hart's premises; the people in the neighbourhood complained, and the Commissioners stopped up the outlet; but Mr. Hart reopened it.

A fatal Shipwreck took place off the mouth of Sunderland harbour, during the night of the 22nd inst.

with coals for Bombay. The principal part of her crew were on shore for amusement, and the master and mate remained behind to look after them and get them aboard, sending the vessel out into the roads in charge of a North Sea pilot, and several riggers and men employed at daywork. The rigging was loose, and under such circumstances the vessel was in a very disorderly state when she went out; and it appears that while the vessel was riding with two anchors out, a tremendous gale came on from the east, blowing straight on to the shore. About two o'clock in the morning the vessel drifted on to the "stone heads" lying between the south pier and the beacon, and within an hour she had gone to pieces, and every one on board of her had perished, with the exception of a seaman named Edward Downs, who drifted ashore in one of the long-boats. Downs, who drifted ashore in one of the long-boats. The following are the names of some of the sufferers:—Mr. Elliott, clerk with Mr. Thompson, the owner; Hodgson, the North Sea pilot; Mr. Hunter, a master of a vessel; William Reed, Charles Scott, George Wearmouth, William Willie,—Follett, and John Stroud, riggers; Peter Campbell, aged 26, carpenter, Sunderland; Alonzo Warner, aged 26, seaman, London; Thomas Clark, aged 50, steward, Perth; Robert Harling, aged 34, cook and seaman, Sunderland: John Thomas Clark, aged 50, steward, Perth; Robert Harling, aged 34, cook and seaman, Sunderland: John Rushton, aged 23, seaman, Haselden, Lancashire; Robert Cooney, aged 22, seaman, Dublin; Robert Shawl, aged 46, seaman, Wells, Norfolk. There were four apprentices belonging to the vessel, but one of them, David Barry, of Limerick, was on shore. The names of the three lost are Michael Walsh, Cork; James M'Donald, also from Ireland; and William Research Roberting to seam were in the south of England. Farrow belonging to some port in the south of England.

SOCIAL, SANITARY, AND MUNICIPAL PROGRESS.

An institution, called the Working Men's College, has been established in Red Lion Square. On the 30th ult., at St. Martin's Hall, the Reverend F. D. Maurice delivered to a numerous audience, in which every class of society was represented, an inaugural lecture on the opening of this institution. The lecture consisted, first, of a review of the difficulties of the working man in his endeavour to get at knowledge, restricted as he is in the time that he can devote to study. The second part of the lecture consisted of an explanation of the method to be attempted by the gentlemen instituting the new College, for adapting the collegiate system to the peculiar circumstances of the working class. Mr. Maurice adverted to some of the various suggestions for bringing about education to the working man, and to the proposal that the universities should be thrown open to students of the working class. Such a measure, he observed, might have merit in itself, but the only result would be to transfer some few men from the working class to the professional class, leaving the body of the working men exactly where they were. Lectures had been opened to the working classes, but the working men made little use of them, because they are desultory, and are unconnected with their own pursuits. The idea of the College had originated with the experiments that Mr. Maurice and his friends are carrying on in workshops established on associative principles, and with the want of education declared by working men themselves. Those experiments, the experiences of the middle ages, and even of the learned universities, had suggested the collegiate plan as the best; and the working men of Sheffield had already indicated both the name and the idea, in their own establishment of the People's College. The desire was, that the working men should be made to feel not only that they require certain kinds of knowledge, but that they are a fraternity of scholars, under the influence of the spirit of scholarship as much when they are working in the shop as when they are attending the College. In order to give that continuity without which there can be no accretion of knowledge, the lectures would be arranged as much as possible to make each one an introduction for the next; and it was intended to make the applied sciences bear upon the busi-The bark, Mary Graham, of that port, was about to sail ness of the working men, or upon subjects with which

they are already familiar. Mr. Maurice explained how in this mode arithmetic, geography, grammar, mechaics, &c., would be made to illustrate the laws by which many artisans must work. A lecture on political terms would introduce the student to a better idea of elementary principles in politics. The reign of King John, as illustrated by Shakspeare, would serve to impress the moral truth of history, illustrated by the poct, with the historical corrections of the historian. Each lecture would be a lesson upon the subject; and the student would be invited to join in an interchange of questions with the professor, thus clearing up difficulties and drawing on the pupils. Mr. Maurice delivered himself with great plainness and all his peculiar earnestness. He satisfied his hearers that there would be no attempt to entrap their assent into particular doctrines. He mentioned that the lectures on the Bible, on Sunday evening, would be delivered gratuitously; but to attend them is not made a condition of admission into the College.

The Society for Improving the Dwellings of the Labouring Classes invited several persons interested in such questions, and the representatives of the press, to inspect on the 8th instant a row of houses in Wild Court, Great Wild Street, Lincoln's Inn, which the Society is about to purify and repair. Hitherto the profit derivable from model lodging-houses, 5 or 6 per cent, has not been sufficient to encourage their imitation by trading builders; the refitting of existing houses is by trading builders; the renting of existing houses is more profitable, yielding about 16 per cent; and the Society is active in that direction. Wild Court is a short flag-paved alley, in the midst of a very poor and close neighbourhood. The houses taken by the Society are thirteen in number; they contain 108 separate rooms, and are reckoned to have afforded lodging for 200 families or 1000 persons. The inhabitants are many of them street-dealers in fruit, &c.; the bulk appear to be honest; some are known thieves, others of equivocal character, but very poor, sleeping at night on the stairs, and paying actually no rent. The buildings are solid structures of brick and oak; but they have scarcely a whole pane of glass in the windows; and the draining is abominable. In the upper stories, the draining is effected by the roof, and thence through the rain-pipes to the drains. The communication from the gutters between the gables to the rain-pipe in front is a wooden trough that passes through the rooms; this trough in some cases being covered, in others uncovered. About ninety or a hundred pounds will suffice to make each

house habitable and healthy.

The first meeting of the Society of Arts, the opening of the winter season, was held in the Adelphi on the 15th inst. Lord Ebrington, the President of the Council for the ensuing year, delivered the inaugural address. He touched upon a great variety of topics connected with the business of the society: the proposed examination of the members of the institutions in connection with the society for the purpose of certifying their acquirements-the educational exhibition-the coming exposition at Paris, and the relation of exhibitions to the working classes—the Paris improvements contrasted with our lack—the relation between the health of labourers and their employments, lodging, and foodand a proposed exhibition of dwellings, furniture, and domestic appliances of all kinds, for working men-were among the more conspicuous themes. He announced that her Majesty's government are of opinion that the educational exhibition should be rendered available as the nucleus of a permanent educational museum for the nation. It is proposed to give the members of the institutions in union with the society facilities for visiting the Paris exhibition; but to carry out the design, it will be necessary that the French government should relax the passport system; and Lord Ebrington stated that they have shown every disposition to meet the application in the most liberal spirit. One thing on which he dwelt with emphasis was the necessity for the extension of some protection to the public against the adulteration of articles of food; arguing that there is "no more reason why knowingly uttering false money

least free from any danger or injury to life." At the Paris exposition, he stated, the French government propose to set apart one section as an exhibition for the display and comparison of the various kinds of dwellings, internal arrangement and fittings; furniture, beds, and bedding; fuel, grates, and stoves; cooking apparatus, kinds of food and beverages, and the modes of preparing them; materials, and form of clothing, &c.; arrangements for cleansing persons, bedding, clothes, &c., which in different countries and in different parts of the same country, in different climates and in the same climate, to answer different purposes and the same purpose, under circumstances essentially similar, are generally used and approved, more especially by the classes commonly known in England as the labouring classes.

At a recent meeting of the Preston institution for the Diffusion of Knowledge, Lord Stanley made the following observations on the Employment of Sunday by the Working Classes :- Alluding to the claims on the working man's time and energy, which seemed to forbid his application to purely intellectual pursuits, he said-"I do not of course suppose that a man who works ten hours a day is likely to undertake any course of study with unimpaired energy after his day's work is over. Five days are fully, or almost fully occupied. Saturday is a half-holiday; and 12 out of his available 56 hours belong to the Sunday. Now, I mention that because I think there is upon this subject a feeling which I am loth to call a prejudice or a superstition, but which I think is exceedingly hurtful to the interests of religion as well as of morality, and which does materially interfere with the intellectual culture of the busy, over-tasked working man—I mean a feeling which I don't share, and which I believe the majority of an en-lightened public don't share, but which exists in some places-that it is wrong to devote to intellectual culture, or to any study not distinctly theological, any portion of the Sunday. I think that is an error in any case; in the case of the working man, overtasked as he is, I am sure it is a fatal mistake. It is easy to say that more holidays should be given, and the hours of labour made fewer, but it must be recollected that we have to compete, and compete under some disadvantages, both in manufactures and agriculture, with the industry of the world, and we cannot afford to relax our efforts in any way. It has been computed, and I believe without exaggeration, that a national holiday—a single day during which by common consent all work is suspended —a single holiday causes a loss to the community of about a million sterling. It follows, therefore, that we cannot hope for much diminution in the hours of labour. Almost the only available time for intellectual cultivation which the working man can obtain is upon valid which the working man be an obtain a work the day on which he rests from his labour. Now, don't imagine for a moment that I would suggest anything that would interfere with the proper discharging of his religious duties. But we all know that religious duties being discharged as well or better than many perform them, there still remains a very large amount of time which by working men in general is spent in idleness—by a good many in something worse. I believe the greatest educational reform which you could bring about would he to make men understand that intellectual culture is an object which may properly be pursued upon that which our religion declares to be a day of rest. Knowledge is not profane, but sacred; and, so far from such an application of a part of that day being contrary to, I believe it would simply be a earrying out of, the purposes for which that day itself was instituted."

PERSONAL NARRATIVE.

THE Duke of Argyll has been elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, in opposition to Mr. Carlyle and Mr. Disraeli.

Mr. John Melville, Writer to the Signet, has been elected Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

should be punished than knowingly selling verdigrised pickles,—money being also equally a commodity, an object of purchase and sale, and its falsification being at Riding, has been Received into the Roman Catholic

Church. Mr. Wilberforce was formerly Fellow of Oriel at the execution of Louis the Sixteenth, and had to direct College, Oxford, and for some time tutor of his college, conjointly with Dr. Newman, and up to a very recent period he was one of the select preachers of the Univer-sity. He is known to the public as the author of "The Five Empires," the "History of Erastianism," and a work on "The Incarnation," as well as his more recent treatises on "The Eucharist," and "The Royal Supremacy," the latter of which must be taken as expressing the reasons which induced him to abandon the English Church. He is the second son of the late celebrated William Wilberforce, and elder brother of the Bishop of Oxford.

Lord Raglan has been raised to the rank of Field Marshal, his commission bearing the date of the 5th of November, the day of the battle of Inkerman. Since the death of the Marquis of Anglesey, no officer of the British army has enjoyed this high rank as a reward for actual service, our only field marshals having been Prince Albert and the King of the Belgians. This is the first instance in which the new warrant regulating promotions for distinguished merit has been carried into effect. Formerly it would not have been possible to raise Lord Raglan to the highest rank in the army unless he should outlive all his seniors of the rank of

The letter of condolence addressed to Madame de St. Arnaud, by the Emperor of the French, caused a considerable sensation. The letter contained a statement that the Marshal "associated his name with the military glories of France on the day when, having decided upon landing in the Crimea, in spite of timid counsels, [timides avis], he gained, with Lord Raglan, the battle of the Alma, and opened to our army the road to Sebastopol." The phrase "in spite of timid counsels" was eagerly caught up and canvassed, and much surmise was spent in conjecturing upon whom the Emperor meant to reflect. At length the matter was set at rest by the publication of the following paragraph in the Moniteur: -" The words 'resistant à de timides avis,' contained in the Emperor's letter to Madame de St. Arnaud, have served as a text to erroneous interpretations. Their only aim was to throw out in stronger relief the energy of Marshal de St. Arnaud, by contrasting it with those very natural differences of opinion which on the eve of so important a decision had manifested themselves in the councils of the French army and fleet."

The Admiralty have transmitted to the journals a report of the Safe Arrival of Captain Collinson at Port Clarence. Captain Collinson's ship, the Enterprise, was released from her position at Wollaston Land in the summer of 1852. She passed the following winter in Camden Bay, 78° 8' North, 145° 30' West; and was not again released from the ice until the 15th July, 1854. Baffled by southerly winds and calms, she did not reach Point Barrow until the 9th of August, Port Clarence The Rattlesnake has been sent to meet until the 21st. until the 21st. The Rattlesnake has been sent to meet her; and the Plover had left Point Barrow a few days before for the same purpose. The Rattlesnake at once put out of port to recall the Plover; which would afterwards proceed to Valparaiso, while the Rattlesnake proceeded to Hong-kong. The officers and crew of the Enterprise were all well, having lost only three men

during the whole voyage.

The proceedings in regard to the Perry Defence and Testimonial Fund have been brought to a sudden stop. On the 4th inst., an order was presented to the London and County Joint Stock Bank from Mr. Perry, directing payment of 1500l. to his credit to Charles du Buits, in Paris. No intimation of Mr. Perry's intention had been communicated to the treasurer of the fund, and consequently that gentleman has put an advertisement in the papers, announcing that, "but for this circumstance, the petitions to her Majesty would have been forwarded to the proper quarter," but now requesting that no further subscriptions be sent in. The treasurer has de-posited 2000l. with the Windsor bankers, at interest, in the joint names of himself and Mr. Perry, and "there he intends it to remain until a better investment can be made."

Pierrard, the "trembleur," died lately, at Lyons, upwards of ninety years old. Pierrard was a drummer in the Republican army; as drum-major he was present

his men to roll their drums, by order of Santerre, to prevent the king from making a speech on the scaffold. Every time that mournful event was referred to, Pierrard was seized with a trembling fit; hence his name of "the shaker."

The remains of Madame Sontag are reported to have been treated with great indignity. Her husband left Mexico soon after her death. Her body, in a coffin, was sent to Vera Cruz in carriers' carts, like an ordinary package; and at the beginning of October it was thrust into a deserted church outside the town, to await the

consent of some captain to bring it to Europe.

On the 21st of September last, Dr. Jacob, the head master of the Blue Coat school, or Christ's Hospital, preached a sermon in the church of the hospital, in which he pointed out various faults in the system of education and in the administration of the establishment. A meeting of the committee of almoners was held on the 7th inst., at which it was resolved that, on account of this sermon, Dr. Jacob "was unfit for the situation of head master of this institution." At a special general court of the governors and committee of almoners on the 21st inst., a motion "that the thanks of the meeting be given to Dr. Jacob for his sermon preached in the church of the hospital, on St. Matthew's day past," was carried by 106 votes against 74

The following Munificent Bequests have been made by the will of Mr. John Hincheliff, of Notting-hill, who died lately at the age of 98. Indigent Blind Asylum, 1000l.; Journeyman Tailors' Institution, 1000l.; Magdalen Hospital, 1000l.; Lock Hospital, 1000l.; London Truss Society, 1000l.; Middlesex Hospital, 1000l.; St. Mary's, Westbourne-terrace, 1000l.; Houseless Poor, Broad-street, London, 500l.; Deaf and Dumb, 1000l.; Westminster Hospital, 1000l.; London Fever Hospital, 1000l. 10002.; Charing-cross Hospital, 10002.; Asylum for Idiots, 10002.; Cancer Hospital, 10002.; Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Society, 5002. The above are payable after the death of the widow, now very aged.

Obituary of Potable Persons.

Lord CUNINGHAME died in Edinburgh, on the 27th ult., aged seventy-two.
Vice-Admiral RICHARD ARTHUR, C.B., died at Plymouth,

on the 27th ult.

Rear-Admiral John Leith died at Blackford, Scotland, on the 25th ult., aged sixty-six. Admiral Leith was the second son of the late General Leith Hay, and brother of Sir Andrew Leith Hay, M.P. for the Elgin district of burghs. Rear-Admiral Pareshall died at Hereford on the 20th ult. aged seventy-five. He entered the royal navy in 1793, and

aged seventy-five. He entered the royal navy in 1795, and was actively employed until 1816.

Mr. Geach, M.P. for Coventry, died on the 1st inst.

The COUNTESS of STRATHMORE has died at Florence. Her ladyship was the eldest daughter of Viscount Barrington by the daughter of Lord Ravensworth, and was married to the Earl of Strathmore about four years ago. She was but twenty-sight years of one and become sight.

eight years of age, and leaves no issue.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles C. Alexander, of the Royal
Engineers, died of apoplexy before Sebastopol on October 19th.

Engineers, died of apopiexy before Schastopol on October 1941. He had been forty-one years in the service.

The Count de Sainte Aulaire died at Paris on the 13th inst., at the age of seventy-seven. He was a member of the Institute, and grand officer of the Legiou of Honour. Under King Louis Philippe he was successively member of the Chamber of Deputies, peer of France, and ambassador at Rome, Vienna, and for a long period at London.

Convert Hundrey a distinguished Indian officer, who saw

General HUNTER, a distinguished Indian officer, who saw service in the Scinde and Afighan wars, and who only retired three years ago, died at the Bridge of Allan on the 11th inst.,

in his sixty-ninth year.

in his sixty-minth year.

The Rev. Dr. John Hume Spry, Rector of Marylebone, died on the 11th, at his residence in Devonshire-place. He was presented by Lord Liverpool, when Frime Minister, to the rectory of Marylebone, worth at that time upwards of 2000.

a-year, and in 1828 the Duke of Wellington appointed him a canon residentiary in Canterbury eathedral, worth upwards of 10001. a-year.

Lord Dudley Stuart died at Stockholm on the 17th inst. Dr. Edward Edmess, Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh, died on the 18th instant, in his 39th year.

39th year.

LORD VISCOUNT LORTON died at Rockingham, his seat in the county of Roscommon, on the 21st instant.

Mr. FREDERICK KNIGHT HUNT, the Editor of the Daily News, died on the 19th inst., in his 41st year.

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

THE India Mail has brought dates from Bombay to | the 28th ult., and from Hong Kong to the 11th ult. In India general tranquillity prevails, and no war is in prospect. The harvests are good, and the weather favourable. The embassy from Ava has arrived in Rangoon. Canton is still besieged by the rebels. Some tea had arrived there. Foochow and Ningpo were quiet. The pirates were doing much harm. Teas have fallen in price, silks have advanced.

There are advices from Melbourne to the 25th of September. The commercial reports from Sydney and Melbonrne are unsatisfactory. Both markets are overstocked with goods, and shippers have sustained severe losses. The police being more effective, robberies and violence are less frequent than formerly at Melbourne. The gold returns show that the produce of the mines

keeps up to the average. More than 30,000 ounces had been received in Melbourne weekly during the month of August. At Port Phillip gold realised 31. 18s., and in New South Wales gold 31. 17s. per onnce.

The intelligence from the IVest Indies is of little interest. The most important article from St. Thomas's, relates to a valuable discovery of guano lately made in that vicinity, at a spot called Aves, or Bird island, stated to belong to the Dutch government. The deposit was found by the master of an American ship, called the Kentucky, and the quantity is said to be equal to 300,000 or 400,000 tons, while its quality approaches that of the Chincha Islands. Aves Island is one of the leeward group of the West Indies, and lies between the 15th and 16th degrees of north latitude, and 63rd and 64th degrees of west longitude.

NARRATIVE OF FOREIGN EVENTS.

during the past month, almost the exclusive subject of The attack on the place by the land batteries of the allies, and the ships of the combined fleets, commenced on the 17th of October. The following despatch, dated the 18th, from Lord Raglan to the Duke of Newcastle, was not published in the London Gazette extra-ordinary until the 11th of November, in consequence of

an accidental delay in its conveyance.

"My Lord Duke,-It was arranged between General Canrobert and myself, that the batteries of the two armies should open immediately after daylight, on the morning of the 17th, and we invited Admiral Dundas and Admiral Hamelin to attack the enemy's works at the mouth of the harbour with the combined fleets, as nearly simultaneously as circumstances might permit. Accordingly, upon a signal being given from the centre of the French lines, the batteries of the two armies commenced their fire about a quarter before seven yesterday morning. On this occasion we employed about sixty guns of different calibres, the lightest being 24-pounders. It may be here proper to observe that the character of the position which the enemy occupy on the south side of Sebastopol is not that of a fortress, but rather of an army in an entrenched camp on very strong ground, where an apparently unlimited number of heavy guns, amply provided with gunners and ammunition, are mounted. The guns having opened as above stated, a continuous and well-directed fire was carried on from the works of the two armies until about ten o'clock, A.M., when, unfortunately, a magazine in the midst of one of the French batteries exploded, and occasioned considerable damage to the works, and I fear many casualties, and almost paralysed the efforts of the French artillery for the day. The British batteries, however, manned by sailors from the fleet, under the command of Captain Lushington and Captain Peel, and by the Royal Artillery, under the superintendence of Lieutenant-Colonel Gambier, kept up their fire with unremitting energy throughout the day, to my own and the general satisfaction, as well as to the admiration of the French army, who were witnesses of their gallant and persevering exertions, materially injuring the enemy's works, and silencing the heavy guns on the top of the loop-hole tower, to which I adverted in my despatch of the 13th instant, and many of the guns at its base, and causing an extensive explosion in the rear of a strong redoubt In our immediate front; the enemy, notwithstanding, answered to the last from a number of guns along their answered to the last from a future to gain and more extended line. The fire was resumed this morning at daylight by the British sailors and artillery, and responded to, though in a somewhat less degree, by the Russians; but the French troops, being occupied in the repair of their batteries, and in the formation of others, have not contributed to the renewal of the attack, except in the accompanying plan, but various circumstances

THE Progress of the Siege of Sebastopol, and the from a work on their extreme left; they expect, how-bloody battles before the walls of that fortress, have been, ever, to be able to do so to-morrow morning. I beg to lay before your Grace a return of the loss sustained by the Royal Navy and the Army under my command, between the 13th and 17th instant, and to this I am deeply concerned to add that of Colonel the Hon. Francis Hood, commanding the 3rd Battalion of Grenadier Guards, an excellent officer, whose death in the trenches this morning has just been reported to me. The English, French, and Turkish fleets moved towards the mouth of the harbour about noon, and kept up a heavy fire upon the enemy's forts for several hours. I am not fully acquainted with the details of the attack, or its results, but I understand that Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, with the Agamemnon and Sanspareil, assisted occasionally by the London, Queen, and Albion, gallantly approached to within 600 yards of Fort Constantine, the great work at the northern entrance, where he maintained himself till late in the afternoon, and succeeded in exploding a magazine, and causing considerable injury to the face of the fort. Since I wrote state and Highly to the 18th, is to bettell one of Turkish infantry and 300 Turkish artillery have been added to the tore in front of Balaklava. These troops have been sent from Constantinople, and placed under my command by the Government of the Porte, and I feel greatly indebted to her Majesty's Ambassador, Viscount Stratford de Redeliffe, for the ability and energy with which he brought under the notice of the Sultan the importance I attached to an immediate reinforcement of the Imperial troops.—I have, &c., RAGLAN.
"His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c."

The casualties amongst the officers, returned in the above despatch, are Capt. Rowley, of the Grenadier Guards, and Assistant-Surgeon O'Leary, of the 68th Regiment, killed; and Lieut. Colonel Waddy, of the 58th, Lieut. Wood, of the 44th, and Ensign Troysden, of the 55th, slightly wounded.

Numerical List.—2 officers, 1 sergeant, 21 rank and

file, killed; 3 officers, 9 sergeants, 2 drummers, 124 rank

and file, wounded.

Admiral Dundas, in a despatch of the same date (18th October), describes the part taken by the British ships in the attack.

"Sir,-1. I beg you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that the siege batteries of the allied armies opened fire upon the Russian works, south of Sebastopol, about half-past six o'clock yesterday morning, with great effect and small loss.—2. In consequence of the most urgent request of Lord Raglan and General Canrobert, it was agreed by the admirals of the allied fleets that the whole of the ships should assist the land attack by engaging the sea batteries north and south of the harbour, on a line across the port, as shown

rendered a change in the position of the ships necessary and unavoidable.—3. The Agamemnon, Sanspareil, Sampson, Tribunc, Terrible, Sphinx, and Lynx, and Albion, London, and Arethusa, towed by the Firebrand, Niger, and Triton, engaged Fort Constantine, and the batteries to the northward; while the Queen, Britannia, Trafalgar, Vengeunce, Rodney, Bellerophon, with Vesuvius, Furious, Retribution, Highflyer, Spitfire, Spiteful, and Cyclops, lashed on the port side of the several ships, gradually took up their positions, as nearly as possible as marked on the plan .- 4. The action lasted from about helf-past one to half-past six, P.M., when, being dark, the ships hauled off .- 5. The loss sustained by the Russians, and the damage done to Fort Constantine and batteries, cannot, of course, as yet be correctly ascertained,—6. An action of this duration against such formidable and well-armed works, could not be maintained without serious injury, and I have to regret the loss of 44 killed and 266 wounded, as detailed in the accompanying lists. The ships, masts, yards, and rigging are more or less damaged, principally by shells and hot shot The Albion has suffered much in hull and masts; the Rodney in her masts, she having tailed on the reef, from which she was got off by the great exertions of Commander Kynaston, of the Spiteful, whose crew and vessel were necessarily exposed in performing this service; but with the exception of the Albion and Arethusa, which ships I send to Constantinople to be repaired, I hope to be able to make my squadron serviceable in twenty-four hours. Foreseeing from the nature of the attack we should be likely to lose spars, I left the spare topmasts and yards on board her Majesty's ship Vulcan at this anchorage, where I had placed her with all the sick and prisoners .- 7. I have now the pleasure of recording my very great satisfaction with the ability and zeal displayed by Rear-Admirals Sir Edmund Lyons and the Hon. Montagu Stopford. and all the captains under my command, as well as my sincere thanks to them, and to the officers, seamen, and marines employed, for their unremitting exertions and the rapidity of their fire, in the absence of a large number of the crews of each ship, who were landed to assist in working the siege batteries, &c., on shore, and to this circumstance I attribute the small loss of killed and wounded.—8. The gallant and skilful conduct of our French allies in this action was witnessed by me with admiration, and I hear with regret that they have also suffered considerable loss .- 9. I beg to express my gratitude at the manner in which Ahmed Pasha, the Turkish Admiral, did his duty.—I have, &c., J. W. D. Dundas, Vice-Admiral."

Killed and Wounded in the Squadron in the Attack

on the Forts of Sebastopol, Oct. 17, 1854 .- BRITANNIA —Wounded: Lieut. Vaughan, severely; 8 seamen and boys. AGAMENNON—Killed: 4. Wounded: Lieut. T. S. Gaussen; Naval Cadet D. Young; 23 scamen, boys, and Marines. Queen—Killed: 1 boy. Wounded: 7 seamen and marines. Sanspareil-Killed: Mr. C. Madden, midshipmen; 9 seamen; 1 bov. Wounded; Lieut. W. H. Anderson, slightly; Lieut. J. Bull, severely; Mr. C. Parkinson, Second-Master, slightly; 56 seamen, stokers, boys, and marines. TRAFALGAR-Wounded: 1 seaman; 1 marine. Sampson-Killed: 1 seaman. Wounded; 1 seaman; 1 stoker. Terrible -Killed: I seamon. Wounded: S seamen and marines. RETRIBUTION-Wounded: 2 scamen. FIREBRAND-Wounded: Capt. W. H. Stewart, severe contusion; 4 seamen, stokers, and marines. Spiteful-Killed: 1 seaman; 1 marine. Wounded: Commander Kynaston, seaman; I marine. Wounded: Commander Kynaston, slightly; Lieut. Purvis, slightly; Mr. Baillie, Midshipman, severely; 6 sailors, boys, and marines. CYCLOPS—Wounded: 1 seaman. TRITON—Wounded: CYCLOPS—Wounded: 1 scanan. TRITON—Wounded: Mr. H. Lloyd, Lieut.-Commanding, dangerously; 4 scamen, boys, and marines. Albion—Killed: Lieut. Chase; 9 scamen Wounded: Mr. R. D. Mason, Surgeon. contusion; Mr. Paul, Master, ditto; Mr. Thorne, Paymaster, scalp wound; 68 satlors, boys, and marines. RODNEY—Wounded: 2 scamen. VENGEANCE—Wounded: 2 scamen. ARETHUSA—Killed: 3 scamen; 1 boy. Wounded: 14 scamen and marines. London—Killed: 4 scamen. Wounded: Lieut. C. E. Stephens, slightly; 17 scamen and marines. NiGerrakilled: 1 boy. Wounded: 1 scaman; 1 boy; 2 marines.

Furious-6 wounded .- Abstract: Britannia-Wounded 9. Agamemnon-Killed 4, wounded 25. Queen-Killed 1, wounded 7. Sanspareil-Killed 11, wounded 59. Trafalgar—Wounded 2. Sampson—Killed 1, wounded 2. Terrible—Killed 1, wounded 2. Retribution—Wounded 2. Firebrand—Wounded 5. Sphinx - Wolnded 2. Friedl—Killed 2, wounded 9. Cyclops— Killed I. Spiteful—Killed 2, wounded 9. Cyclops— Wounded 1. Triton—Wounded 5. Albion—Killed 10, wounded 71. Bellerophon—Killed 4, wounded 15. Rodney—Wounded 2. Vengeance—Wounded 2. Arethusa—Killed 4, wounded 14. London—Killed 4, wounded 18. Niger—Killed 1, wounded 4. Furious—Wounded 6. Total—Killed 44; wounded 266.

The share taken by the French forces in the attack on the 17th of October is described in despatches from General Canrobert, and Admiral Hamelin, whose accounts correspond with those already given. Gen. Canrobert, in his dispatch of the 18th of October, says:

"Yesterday, at sunrise, we opened our fire in concert with the English army. Matters were proceeding favourably, when the explosion of the powder magazine of a battery, which unfortunately was of a serious character, threw our attack into disorder. This explosion produced greater effect from the fact that our batteries were accumulated round the point were it took place. The enemy profited by it to increase his fire, and, in accord with the general commanding the artillery, I was of opinion that it was necessary for us to suspend ours in order to make repairs, and to complete towards our right, by fresh hatteries connected with those of the English army, the system of our attack. This delay is no doubt to be regretted, but we must resign ourselves to it, and I am taking every necessary step to render it as short as possible.
"The place kept up the fire better than was expected.

The circle is of such a formidable development in a right line, and comprises guns of such large calibre, that it ean prolong the struggle. On the 17th our troops took possession of the height before the point of attack called the Eastion of the Mat, and occupied it. This evening we shall raise upon it a masked battery of 12 pieces, and, if it be possible, also a second battery at the extreme right above the ravine.

"All the means of attack are concentrated upon this hastion, and will enable us, I hope, soon to take possession of it, with the assistance of the English batteries, which are directed against its left face."

Admiral Hamelin, in his despatch of the same date,

says:

"If the Russians had not closed the entrance to Sebastopol by sinking two ships of the line and two frigates, I de not doubt that the vessels of the squadrons, after the first fire, would have been able successfully to enter the port and place themselves in communication with the army. Perhaps they would not have lost many more men in doing this than we have now to regret; but the extreme measure which the enemy adopted of sacrificing a portion of his ships forced us to confine ourselves to attacking for five hours the sea batteries of Sebastopol, with the object of silencing them more or less, of occupying a great many men of the garrison at the guns, and of giving thus to our army material as well as moral assistance."

The loss on board the French ships was 30 killed and 186 wounded.

Lord Raglan, in his next dispatch, dated the 23rd of October (received before that of the 18th) continues the narrative of the siege operations. It was published in a Gazette Extraordinary on the 7th of November:—

"Before Sebastopol, Oct. 23.

"My Lord Duke,-The operations of the siege have heen carried on unremittingly since I addressed your Grace on the 18th inst,
"On that afternoon, the French batteries not having

heen able to re-open, the enemy directed their guns almost exclusively on the British entrenchments, and maintained a very heavy fire upon them till the day closed, with less damage, I am happy to say, to the works, and with fewer casualties than might have been anticipated.

"On the following morning, shortly after daylight, General Canrobert not only resumed his fire from the batteries which had been injured, but materially added to the weight of his attack by the fire of batteries which he had caused to be constructed the previous day; and these have continued ever since; and he has had it in his power to push his approaches forward, and, like the English, materially to injure the defences of the place; but these are as yet far from being subdued, neither is a serious diminution of their fire perceivable.

"Our fire has also been constant and effective; but the enemy, having at their disposal large bodies of men, and the resources of the fleet and arsenal at their command, have been enabled by unceasing exertion to repair their redoubts to a certain extent, and to replace many of the guns that have been destroyed, in a very short space of time; and to resume their fire from works

which we had succeeded in silencing.

"This facility of repairing and re-arming the defences naturally renders the progress of the assailants slower than could be wished; and I have it not in my power to inform your Grace, with anything like certainty, when it may be expected that ulterior measures may be undertaken.

"I have the honour to transmit to your Grace the return of killed and wounded between the 18th and

20th inst. inclusive.

"In my last I announced to your Grace the death, which had just been reported to me, of that deeply-lamented officer the Hou. Colonel Hood, of the Grenadier Guards. No other military officer has since fallen, but Major Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar was slightly wounded on the 19th. His Serene Highness insisted, however, upon remaining in the trenches until the detachment to which he was attached was relieved at the usual hour, and he has now resumed his duty.

"Captain Lord Dunkellin, of the Coldstream Guards, was unfortunately taken prisoner yesterday morning before daylight, in front of the trenches.

The naval batteries have continued their exertions without intermission, and I regret to have to report the death of two gallant officers of the Royal Navy-the Hon. Lieutenant Ruthven, who had died of his wounds, and Lieutenant Greathead, of Her Majesty's ship Britannia. Both are universally regretted. The latter received a mortal wound while laying a gun, after having, to use the language of Brigadier-General Eyre, who was then in charge of the trenches, 'performed his duty in the batteries in a manner that excited the admiration of all.'

"A considerable body of Russians appeared two days ago in the vicinity of Balaklava, but they have since windrawn, and are no longer to be seen in our front.

"I have reason to believe that Prince Menschikoff is not in Sebastopol. He is stated to have placed himself with the main body of the army in the field, which is represented to be stationed in the plains south of Baktchiserai.

"Admiral Kornileff, the chief of the staff, and temporarily in command of Sebastopol, is reported to have

died of his wounds the day hefore yesterday.

Return of Casualties from 18th to 21st October.— Artillery—3 rank and file killed; 1 officer, two sergeants, Artillery—3 rank and file killed; 1 officer, two sergeants, 19 rank and file, wounded. Royal Engineers—1 rank and file killed. 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards—I officer, 3 rank and file, killed; 3 officers, 1 sergeant, 8 rank and, file, wounded. 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards—2 rank and file killed; 1 drummer, 2 rank and file wounded. 1st Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards—5 rank and file wounded. 42nd Regiment—3 rank and file wounded. 65th Legislary 12 officers 1 rank and file wounded. 95th Regiment—2 officers, 1 rank and file, wounded. 41st Regiment—1 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file wounded. 47th Regiment—2 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded. 49th Regiment—2 rank and file wounded. 4th Regiment-2 rank and file killed; 4 rank and file wounded. 28th Regiment—1 sergeant, 1 rank and file, killed; 5 rank and file wounded. 38th Regiment-3 rank and file wounded. 44th Regiment-1 drummer killed; 3 officers, 9 rank and file, wounded. 20th Regiment—2 rank and file wounded. 21st Regiment-1 rank and file wounded. 57th Regiment-1 rank and file wounded. 63rd Regiment-1 rank and Regiment—I officer, 2 rank and file, wounded. 68th Regiment—I officer, 2 rank and file, wounded. 7th Regiment—I rank and file killed; I rank and file

wounded. 19th Regiment—1 sergeant killed; 4 rank and file wounded. 23rd Regiment—1 rank and file killed; 4 rank and file wounded. 33rd Regiment—3 rank and file wounded. 77th Ragiment—I sergeant, 3 rank and file, wounded. 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade— 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 18 rank and file, when the file; 10 officers, 6 sergeants, 1 drummer, 18 rank and file, killed; 10 officers, 6 sergeants, 1 drummer, 95 rank and file, wounded.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded from the 18th to the 21st October.—3rd Battation Grenadier Guards— Colonel the Hon. F. G. Hood, killed; Captain Cameron, Major his Serone Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Major his Serene Highniess Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, and Lieutenant F. Davies, wounded. 95th Regiment — Lieutenant E. P. Smith and Captain Raines, wounded. 44th Regiment — Captain A. Browne, Lieutenant M. Bradford, and Assistant-Surgeon J. Giblius, wounded. 68th Regiment—Captain H. H. Morant, wounded. Artillery—Major C. C. Young, wounded.

The next great incidents of the siege occurred on the 25th and 26th of October, when two desperate attacks were made by the Russians, and repelled with greatloss on both sides. The first intelligence of these events was contained in a telegraphic message from Lord Stratford de Redeliffe, at Constantinople, to the Duke of New-castle, received at the Foreign Office in the night of the 3rd instant. "Constantinople, Oct. 28th, at Midnight.

"The captain of an English steam-transport, which left Balaklava on the evening of the 26th, confirms in great

part the information brought this morning by a French ship, and transmitted immediately to London by way of Marseilles. It appears that the Russians attacked the forts in the vicinity of Balaklava on the 25th. Their numbers are supposed to have been about 30,000 men. The attack was unexpected. The Cossacks preceded the infantry. To resist them at first there were Ottoman troops and Scotch. The Turks gave way, and even spiked the guns, which, se'z d by the Russians, were turned against them. The Scoreh, on the contrary, remained firm in their position. Other forces arrived, and the Russians were obliged to yield the ground, remaining, nevertheless, masters of two forts, from which they fired upon our troops. Three regiments of English light cavalry, exposed to the cross fire of the Russian batteries, suffered immeasely. The French took part in the affair, with admirable bravery. On the next day, their position was attacked by a body of 8,000 Russians, as well from the side of the town as from that of Balaklava. They repulsed the enemy with great slaughter. Generally, the loss of the Russians must have been very great. It is affirmed that the fire of the batteries of the town had much slackened; and according to the report of wounded officers, some of whom have arrived at Buynkdere, the belief continued that Sebastopol would soon be in the hands of the allies. This is nearly what has been gathered from several persons who were eye-witnesses of what took place. The names of the killed and wounded are reserved for the official occasion. Among the names there is none of a general officer. STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE."

This news caused great anxiety, and gave rise to many comy reports. The following official despatches gloomy reports. were published in the London Gazette extraordinary of the 12th instant. The first, from Lord Raglan, relates to the attack on the 25th.

"Before Sebastopol, Oct. 28.

"My Lord Duke,-I have the honour to acquaint your Grace that the enemy attacked the position in the front of Balaklava at an early hour on the morning of the 25th instant.

"The low range of heights that runs across the plain at the bottom of which the town is placed was protected by four small redoubts hastily constructed. these had guns in them; and on a higher hill, in front of the village of Camara, in advance of our right flank, was established a work of somewhat more importance.

"These several redoubts were garrisoned by Turkish troops, no other force being at my disposal for their

occupation.

"The 93rd Highlanders was the only British regiment

in the plain, with the exception of a part of a battalion of detachments composed of weakly men, and a battery of artillery belonging to the Third Division; and on the heights behind our right were placed the Marines, obligingly landed from the fleet by Vice-Admiral All these; including the Turkish troops, were under the immediate orders of Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, whom I had taken from the First Division with the 93rd.

"As soon as I was apprised of this movement of the enemy, I felt compelled to withdraw from before Schastopol the First and Fourth Divisions, commanded by Lieutenant Generals his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and the Hon. Sir George Catheart, and bring them down into the plain; and General Canrobert subsequently reinforced these troops with the First Division of French infantry and the Chasseurs d'Alrique.

"The enemy commenced their operations by attacking the work on our side of the village of Camara, and

after very little resistance carried it.

"They likewise got possession of the three others in contiguity to it, being opposed only in one, and that

but for a very short space of time.

"The furthest of the three they did not retain, but the immediate abandonment of the others enabled them to take possession of the guns in them, amounting in the whole to seven. Those in the three lesser forts were spiked by the one English artilleryman who was in each.

"The Russian cavalry at once advanced, supported by artillery, in very great strength. One portion of them assailed the front and right flank of the 93rd, and were instantly driven back by the vigorous and steady fire of that distinguished regiment, under

Lieutenant-Colonel Ainslie.

"The other and larger mass turned towards Her Majesty's heavy cavalry, and afforded Brigadier-General Scarlett, under the guidance of Lieutenant-General the Earl of Lucan, the opportunity of inflicting upon them a most signal defeat. The ground was very unfavourable for the attack of our Dragoons, but no obstacle was sufficient to check their advance, and they charged into the Russian column, which soon sought safety in flight, although far superior in numbers.

"The charge of this brigade was one of the most successful I ever witnessed, was never for a moment doubtful, and is in the highest degree creditable to Brigadier-General Scarlett and the officers and men

engaged in it.

As the enemy withdrew from the ground which they had momentarily occupied, I directed the cavalry, supported by the Fourth Division, under Lieutenant-General Sir George Cathcart, to move forward, and take advantage of any opportunity to regain the heights; and, not having been able to accomplish this immediately, and it appearing that an attempt was making to remove the captured guns, the Earl of Lucan was desired to advance rapidly, follow the enemy in their retreat, and try to prevent them from effecting their object.

"In the meanwhile the Russians had time to reform on their own ground, with artillery in front and upon

their flanks.

"From some misconception of the instruction to advance, the Lieutenant-General considered that he was bound to attack at all hazards, and he accordingly ordered Major-General the Earl of Cardigan to move

forward with the Light Brigadc.

"This order was obeyed in the most spirited and gallant manner. Lord Cardigan charged with the utmost vigour, attacked a battery which was firing upon the advancing squadrons, and, having passed beyond it, engaged the Russian cavalry in its rear; but there his troops were assailed by artillery and infantry as well as cavalry, and necessarily retired, after having committed much havor upon the enemy.

"They effected this movement without haste or confusion; but the loss they have sustained has, I deeply lament, been very severe in officers, men, and horses, only counterbalanced by the brilliancy of the attack and the gallantry, order, and discipline which distinguished it, forming a striking contrast to the conduct of the enemy's cavalry which had previously been engaged with the heavy brigade,

"The Chasseurs d'Afrique advanced on our left and gallantly charged a Russian battery, which checked its fire for a time, and thus rendered the British cavalry an essential serv ce.

"I have the honour to enclose copies of Sir Colin Campbell's and the Earl of Lucan's reports.

" I beg to draw your Grace's attention to the terms in which Sir Colin Campbell speaks of Lieutenant-Colonel Ainslie, of the 93d, and Captain Barker, of the Royal Artillery; and also to the praise bestowed by the Earl of Lucan on Major-General the Earl of Caraigan and Brigadier-General Scarlett, which they most fully deserve.

"The Earl of Lucan not having sent me the names of the other officers who distinguished themselves, 1 pro-

pose to forward them by the next opportunity.

"The enemy made no further movement in advance, and at the close of the day the brigade of Guards of the First Division and the Fourth Division returned to their original encampment, as did the French troops, with the exception of one brigade of the First Division, which General Canrobert was so good as to leave in support of Sir Colin Campbell.

"The remaining regiments of the Highland Brigade

also remained in the valley.
"The Fourth Division had advanced close to the heights, and Sir George Cathcart caused one of the redoubts to be occupied by the Turks, affording them his support, and he availed himself of the opportunity to assist with his riflemen in silencing two of the enemy's guns.

"The means of defending the extensive position which had been occupied by the Turkish troops in the morning having proved wholly inadequate, I deemed it necessary, in concurrence with General Canrobert, to withdraw from the lower range of heights, and to concentrate our force, which will be increased by a considerable body of seamen, to be landed from the ships under the authority of Admiral Dundas, immediately in front of the narrow valley leading into Balaklava, and upon the precipitous heights on our right, thus affording a narrower line of

The following is the report of Sir Colin Campbell, re-

ferred to in the above despatch:

"Camp Battery No. 4, Balaklava, Oct. 27.

Sir,-I have the honour to inform you that on the morning of the 25th inst., about 7 o'clock, the Ruisian force which has been, as I already reported, for some time among the hills on our right front, debouched into the open ground in front of the redoubts Nos. 1, 2, and 3, which were occupied by Turkish infantry and artillery and were armed with seven 12-pounders (iron). The enemy's force consisted of 18 or 19 battalions of infantry, from 30 to 40 guns, and a large body of cavalry. The attack was made against No. 1 redoubt by a cloud of skirnishers, supported by eight battalions of infantry and 16 guns. The Turkish troops in No. 1 persisted as long as they could, and then retired, and they suffered considerable loss in their retreat. This attack was followed by the successive abandonment of Nos. 2, 3, and 4 redoubts by the Turks, as well as of the other posts held by them in our front. The guns, however, in Nos. 2, 3, and 4 were spiked. The garrisons of these redoubts re-tired, and some of them formed on the right, and some on the left flank of the 93d Highlanders, which was posted in front of No. 4 battery and the village of Kadikoi. When the enemy had taken possession of these redoubts, their artillery advanced with a large mass of cavalry, and their guns ranged to the 93rd Highlanders, which, with 100 invalids under Lieutenant-Colonel Daveney in support, occupied very insufficiently, from the smallness of their numbers, the slightly-rising ground in front of No. 4 battery. As I found that round shot and shell began to cause some casualties among the 93d Highlanders and the Turkish battalions on their right and left flank, I made them retire a few paces behind the crest of the hill. During this period our batteries on the hills, manned by the Royal Marine Artillery and the Royal Marines, made most excellent practice on the enemy's cavalry, which came over the hill ground in front. One body of them, amounting to about 400 men, turned to their left, separating themselves from those who attacked Lord Lucan's Division, and charged the 93d Highlanders, who immediately advanced to the crest of the hill and opened their fire, which forced the Russian cavalry to give way and turn to their left, after which they made an attempt to turn the right flank of the 93d, having observed the flight of the Turks who were placed there, upon which the Grenadiers of the 93d, under Captain Ross, were wheeled up to their right and fired on the enemy, which manœuvre completely discomfited them.

"During the rest of the day the troops under my command received no further molestation from the Russians. I beg to call Lord Raglan's attention to the gallantry and eagerness of the 93d Highlanders under Lieutenant-Colonel Ainslie, of which probably his Lordship was an eye-witness; as well as the admirable conduct of Captain Barker and the officers of the fieldbattery under his orders, who made most excellent practice against the Russian cavalry and artillery while within range. — I have, &c., COLIN CAMPBELL, Major-

General."

The Earl of Lucan's report, respecting the cavalry

division, is as follows :-

" Balaklava, Oct. 27. "My Lord,—I have the honour to report that the cavalry division under my command was seriously engaged with the enemy on the 25th inst., during the greater part of which day it was under a heavy fire; that it made a most triumphant charge against a very superior number of the enemy's cavalry, and an attack upon batteries which, for daring and gallantry, could not be exceeded, The loss, however, in officers, men,

and horses, has been most severe. "From half-past 6 in the morning, when the Horse Artillery first opened fire, till the enemy had possessed itself of all the different forts, the cavalry, constantly changing their positions, continued giving all the support they could to the Turkish troops, though much exposed to the fire of heavy guns and riffemen, when they took post on the left of the second line of redoubts

by an order from your Lordship.

"The Heavy Brigade had soon to return to the support of the troops defending Balaklava, and was fortunate enough in being at hand when a large force of Russian cavalry was descending the hill. I immediately ordered Brigadier-General Scarlett to attack with the Scots Greys and Enniskillen Dragoons, and had his attack supported in second line by the 5th Dragoon Guards, and by a flank attack of the 4th Dragoon Guards.

"Under every disadvantage of ground, these eight small squadrons succeeded in defeating and dispersing a body of cavalry estimated at three times their number

and more.

"The Heavy Brigade having now joined the Light Brigade, the division took up a position with a view of supporting an attack upon the heights, when, being instructed to make a rapid advance to our front, to prevent the enemy carrying the guns lost by the Turkish troops in the morning, I ordered the Light Brigade to advance in two lines, and supported them with the Heavy Brigade. This attack of the Light Cavalry was Heavy Brigade. This attack of the Light Cavalry was very brilliant and daring; exposed to a fire from heavy batteries on their front and two flanks, they advanced unchecked until they reached the batteries of the enemy, and cleared them of their gunners, and only retired when they found themselves engaged with a very superior force of cavalry in the rear. Major-General the Earl of Cardigan led this attack in the most gallant and intrepid manner; and his Lordship has expressed himself to me as admiring in the highest degree the courage and zeai of every officer, non-commissioned officer, and man who assisted.

"The Heavy Brigade advanced to the support of the attack under a very galling fire from the batteries and infantry in a redoubt, and acted with most perfect steadiness, and in a manner to deserve all praise.

"The losses, my Lord, it grieves me to state, have been very great indeed, and, I fear, will be much felt by your Lordship.

"I cannot too strongly recommend to your Lordship the two General-officers commanding the brigades, all the officers in command of regiments, as also the divisional and brigade staffs; indeed, the conduct of

every individual, of every rank, I feel to be deserving of my entire praise, and, I hope, of your Lordship's approbation.

"The conduct of the Royal Horse Artillery troop, first under the command of Captain Maude, and, after that officer was severely wounded, of Captain Shakespear, was most meritorious and praiseworthy. I received from those officers every possible assistance during the time they respectively commanded.—I have, &c., Lucan, Lieutenant-General Commanding Cavalry Division." Another despatch from Lord Raglan also dated the

28th October, relates to the Russian attack on the 26th.

"My Lord Duke, —I have nothing particular to re-port to your Grace respecting the operations of the siege since I wrote to you on the 23rd inst., the fire has been somewhat less constant, and our casualties have been fewer, though I regret to say that Captain Childers, a very promising officer of the Royal Artillery, was killed on the evening of the 23rd, and I have just heard that Major Dalton, of the 49th, of whom Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans entertained a very high opinion, was killed in the trenches last night.

"The enemy moved out of Sebastopol on the 26th with a large force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery—amounting, it is said, to 6,000 or 7,000 men—and attacked the left of the Second Division, commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans, who speedily and energeti-cally repulsed them, assisted by one of the batteries of the First Division, and some guns of the Light Division, and supported by the Brigade of Guards and by several regiments of the Fourth Division, and in rear by the French Division commanded by General Bosquet, who was most eager in his desire to give him every aid.

"I have the honour to transmit a copy of Sir De Lacy Evans' report, which I am sure your Grace will read with the highest satisfaction, and I heg to recom-mend the officers whom he particularly mentions to

your protection.

"Captain Bayley, of the 30th, Captain Atcherley, of the same regiment, and Lieutenant Conolly, of the 49th, all of whom are severely wounded, appear to have

greatly distinguished themselves.

"I cannot speak in too high terms of the manner in which Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans met this very serious attack. I had not the good fortune to witness it myself, being in front of Balaklava at the time it commenced, and having only reached his position as the affair ceased, but I am certain I speak the sentiments of all who witnessed the operation in saying that nothing could have been better managed, and that the greatest credit is due to the Lieutenant-General, whose services and conduct I have before had to bring under your Grace's notice.

"I enclose the return of the losses the army has sus-

tained since the 22nd.—RAGLAN.

The following is the report of General De Lacy Evans; dated the 27th of October.

"My Lord,-Yesterday the enemy attacked this division with several columns of infantry, supported by artillery. Their cavalry did not come to the front. Their masses, covered by large bodies of skirmishers, advanced with much apparent confidence. The division immediately formed line in advance of our camp, the left under Major-General Pennefather, the right under Brigadier-General Adams. Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzmayer and the Captains of Batteries (Turner and Yates) promptly posted their guns and opened fire upon the

"Immediately on the cannonade being heard, the Duke of Cambridge brought up to our support the brigade of Guards under Major-General Bentinck, with a battery under Lieutenant-Colonel Dacres. Royal Highness took post in advance of our right to secure that flank, and rendered me throughout the most effective and important assistance. General Bosquet, with similar promptitude, and from a greater distance, approached our position with five French battalions. Sir G. Catheart hastened to us with a regiment of Rifles, and Sir G. Brown pushed forward

two guns in co-operation by our left.
"The enemy came on at first rapidly, assisted by their guns on the Mound-hi". Our pickets, then chiefly of the 49th and 30th regiments, resisted them

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with very remarkable determination and firmness. Lieutenant Conolly, of the 49th, greatly distinguished himself, as did Captain Bayley, of the 30th, and Captain Atcherley, all of whom, I regret to say, were severely Sergeant Sullivan also displayed at this

point great bravery.

"In the meantime our 18 guns in position, including those of the First Division, were served with the utmost energy. In half an hour they forced the enemy's artillery to ahandon the field. Our batteries were then directed with equal accuracy and vigour upon the enemy's columns, which (exposed also to the close fire of our advanced infantry) soon fell into complete disorder and flight. They were then literally chased by the 30 h and 95th regiments over the ridges, and down towards the head of the bay. So eager was the pursuit that it was with difficulty Major-General Pennetather eventually effected the recall of our men. These regiments and the pickets were led gallantly by Major Mauleverer, Major Champion, Major Eman, and Major Hume. The Russians were similarly pursued further towards our right by four companies of the 41st, led gallantly by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. P. Herbert, A.Q.M.G. The 47th also contributed. The 55th were held in reserve.

"Above 80 prisoners fell into our hands, and about 130 of the enemy's dead were left within or near our position. It is computed that their total loss could

scarcely be less than 600.

"Our loss, I am sorry to say, has been above 80, of whom 12 officers are killed, and 5 wounded. I am happy to say hopes are entertained that Lieutenant Concily will recover, but his wound is dangerous.

"I shall have the honour of transmitting to your lordship a list of officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, whose conduct attracted special notice. That

of the pickets excited general admiration.

"To Major-General Pennefather and Brigadier-General Adams I was, as usual, greatly indebted. To Lieutenant-Colonel Dacres, Lieutenant-Colonel Fitz-mayer, Captains Turner, Yates, Woodham, and Hemlin, and the whole of the Royal Artillery, we are under the

greatest obligation.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert, A.Q M.G., rendered the division, as he always does, highly distinguished and energetic services. Lieutenant-Colonel Wilbraham, A.A.G., while serving most actively, I regret to say, had a very severe fall from his horse. I beg leave also to recommend to your lordship's favourable consideration the excellent services of Captains Glazbrook and Thompson, of the Quartermaster-General's department, the Brigade-Majors Captains Armstrong and Thackwell. and my personal staff, Captains Allix, Gubbins, and the Hon. W. Boyle.—I have, &c., DE LACY EVANS, Lieutenant-General."

Lord Raglan's despatch was accompanied with returns of the killed and wounded from the 22nd to the 26th of October, both days inclusive. The following are the

casualties among the officers :-

Staff - Lieutenant - General the Earl of Lucan, Staff — Lieutenant - General the Earl of Lucan, wounded slightly; Brigadier-General the Hon. J. Y. Scarlett, wounded slightly; Captain the Hon. W. Charteris, killed; Captain George Lockwood, killed or missing; Lieutenant H. F. Maxse, wounded slightly; Lieutenant A. I. Elliott, wounded slightly; 5th Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant F. H. Swinfen, wounded slightly; Cornet the Hon. G. Neville, wounded spreptly.

severely.

1st Royal Dragoons — Lieutenant - Colonel John Yorke, wounded severely; Captain W. de Elmsall, wounded severely; Captain George Campbell, wounded severely; Cornet W. W. Hartopp, wounded severely.

2nd Dragoons-Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Griffith, wounded slightly; Captain G. C. Clarke, wounded severely; Cornet Lenox Prendergast, wounded severely;

Cornet H. E. Handley, wounded slightly.

4th Light Dragoons-Major J. T D. Halkett, killed; Lieutenant H. A. Sparke, killed; Captain G. J. Brown. wounded severely; Captain Thomas Hutton, wounded severely.

8th Hussars—Lieutenant J. C. Viscount Fitzgibbon, killed (doubtful); Cornet G. Clowes, killed (doubtful); Lieutenant D. Clutterbuck, wounded slightly;

Lieutenant and Adjutant Edward Scager, wounded

11th Hussars-Captain E. A. Cook, wounded slightly; Licutenant H. Trevelyan, wounded slightly; Cornet G. P. Houghton, wounded severely.

13th Light Dragoons—Captain J. A. Oldham, killed;

Captain T. H. Goad, missing; Cornet H. Montgomery, missing.

17th Laneers-Captain J. P. Winter, killed or missing; Lieutenant J. H. Thompson, killed or missing; Cornet and Adjutant J. Chadwick, killed or missing; Captain William Morris, wounded severely; Captain A. F. C. Webb, wounded severely; Lieutenant Sir William Gordon, wounded severely; Lieutenant Sir William Gordon, wounded severely; Gordon, wounded severely.

Artillery—Captain S. Childers, killed; Captain E.

Moubray, wounded slightly; Lieutenant J. E. Hope, wounded slightly.

1st Regiment-Lieutenant J. M. Brown, wounded slightly.

30th Regiment—Captain F. T. Atcherley, wounded slightly; Captain P. Bayley, wounded slightly.

41st Regiment—Lieutenant H. C. Harriott, wounded

49th Regiment-Lieutenant J. A. Conolly, wounded dangerously; Ensign P. Cahill, wounded severely. 50th Regiment-Brevet-Major Hon. J. P. Maxwell,

wounded slightly.

57th Regiment-Lieutenant H. J. Buller, wounded severely.

88th Regiment—Lieutenant and Adjutant A. D. Maule, wounded severely.

Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Airey-Captain

L. E. Nolan, killed. The following are the numbers of killed and wounded during the above period; cavalry and artillery; 13 officers, 16 sergeants, 4 drummers, 142 rank and file, 381 horses, killed; 27 officers, 21 sergeants, 4 drummers, 199 rank and file, wounded. Infantry; 1 officer killed; 2 officers, 21 sergeants, 4 drummers, 199 rank and file, wounded. 9 officers, wounded; 3 sergeants, wounded; 1 drummer, wounded; 14 rank and file, killed; 101 rank and

file, wounded. Another account of the conflicts on the 25th and 26th of October, is given by General Canrobert in his despatch

to the French Minister of War :-

"Camp before Sebastopol, Oct. 27. "M. le Marechal.-We are continuing the construction of fresh batteries, destined to batter the eastern front of the bastion which we are attacking. They are placed on the bare rock, and it is only by the explosion of petards, and by the means of sand-bags and other laborious expedients, that we make our way. Still we shall in a short time be able to multiply our fire against the defences, in repairing which as fast as they are destroyed the enemy labours with remarkable obstinacy.

"This siege will evidently form an epoch among the

most laborious operations of the kind.

"The town has suffered much from our fire, and we know that the loss of the defenders has been enormous.

"The English protect Balaklava, where they disembark their munitions, with a body of marines, a battalion of infantry, and some Turks.
"On the morning of the 25th, at break of day, some

hills, 2,500 metres distant from the port, defended by some very imperfect redoubts, each manned by about 150 Turks, were carried by a very superior Russian force, which occupied them, having driven out the Turks.

"As soon as information of this affair reached Lord Raglan and myself, we proceeded to the heights which border the vailey of Balaklava, and form the limits of

our position.

"The enemy then occupied the hills I have mentioned, covering in masses the woody heights which bound the valley towards the Tchernaya, and displaying a force estimated at 20,000 men, besides those which were hidden from our view by the ravines and thickets.

"It was evidently his intention to entice us into descring our excellent position, and to make us descend towards him into the plain. I contented myself with uniting, at the request of Lord Raglan, my cavalry to the English horse, which occupied a position on the plain before Balaklava, and which had already

"Besides this, and while Lord Ragian established two divisions of infantry before the port, I caused all the men that I could spare from my first division to descend to the foot of the front slopes of our position.

"Things were in this state, and the day already far spent, when the English Light Cavalry, 700 strong, led away by too much ardour, charged vigorously the whole

mass of the Russian army.

"This impetuous charge, executed under a cross-fire of musketry and artillery, produced at first great con-fusion among the enemy's ranks, but this troop, hurried away too far from us, suffered considerable loss. After having sabred the gunners of two batteries it was forced

to return, weakened by the loss of 150 men.

"During this time my brigade of Chasseurs d'Afrique, which was in the plain on the left of the English cavalry, was eager to get to its assistance, and did so by a bold manœuvre, which was much spoken of, and which consisted in attacking on the left a battery of guns and some battalions of infantry, which it forced to retreat, and thus stopped a murderous fire which had been kept up on the English. In this affair we lost about 20 men killed and wounded, two of whom were officers. The loss on the enemy's side was considerable, and he suffered our Chasseurs to effect their retreat, in good order and without molestation.

"The night supervened to put an end to the combat. "The day after the Russians made a sortie from the place, and towards Inkermann attacked the division of Sir De Lacy Evans, which covered the siege works. Received by a crushing fire, and with that solidity which is peculiar to our allies, the Russians left on the ground more than 300 dead, and found themselves chased to the outskirts of the town, losing in their flight about 100

prisoners.

"This short and smart affair was most brilliant, and has certainly compensated for the painful incidents of the day before.'

The London Gazette of the 17th instant contains further despatches from Lord Raglan, dated the 31st of October and the 3rd instant. On the 27th of October Lord Raglan issued a general order to the troops, communicating to them the following despatch from the Duke of Newcastle conveying her Majesty's gracious approbation of the gallant conduct of the army at the battle of the Alma:

"War Department, 10th Oct., 1854.
"My Lord,—Major Lord Burghersh arrived here early in the morning of the 8th instant, and delivered to me your lordship's despatch of the 23rd ultimo, communicating the details of the glorious and important victory on the banks of the Alma, which your telegraphic despatch, received on the 1st of this month,

had already led me to anticipate.

"I lost no time in submitting to her Majesty your lordship's able and interesting description of this great conflict, and it is now my gratifying duty to express to your lordship the sense which the Queen entertains of the valuable service which you have rendered to this country, and to the cause of the allies, and the high approbation which her Majesty has been pleased to express of the brilliant gallantry of the forces under your command, their discipline—worthy of veteran soldiers—and their irresistible resolution, which no disadvantages of position could subdue.

"The Queen commands me to convey through your lordship her Majesty's commendation and thanks to Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown, the other generals of divisions, and to all the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the army, who have on this occasion revived the recollection of the ancient glories of the British arms, and added fresh lustre to the

military fame of England.

"Her Majesty feels additional pleasure in thus recognising the noble daring of her soldiers, and sympathising in their victory, when she refleets that that courage has been evinced, and those triumphs won side by side with the troops of a nation whose valour the British army has in former times admived and respected in hostile combat, but which it has now for

executed a most brilliant charge against the enemy's the first time tested in the generous rivalry of an intimate brotherhood in arms. Her Majesty trusts that the blood of the two nations so profusely shed on the banks of the Alma—a subject of deep regret to herself and her people-may consecrate an alliance which shall endure for the benefit of future generations when the remembrance of this battle-field is hallowed by gratitude for the consequences, as well as the glories, of victory.

"Within the compass of a despatch your lordship has comprehended every detail which is necessary to render intelligible the plan of operations agreed upon by Marshal St. Arnaud and yourself, and the mode in which that plan was carried out by the ability of the officers and the bravery of the men of the allied armies. On one subject alone you are silent—your own distinguished service. To this, however, others have borne witness, and her Majesty is profoundly sensible that, if her army has shown itself worthy of its ancient renown, its commander has proved himself able to uphold it, and has fulfilled the prediction written forty years ago by him under whom he learned the art of war, and whose loss we still mourn, that he would 'become an

honour to his country.'

"I am instructed by her Majesty to express to your lordship the very sincere sorrow which she has experienced from the pernsal of the long list of gallant officers and men who have been either killed or severely wounded in this memorable engagement. Such a victory could not be attained without a heavy loss, and there is every reason to believe that no disposition of your forces would have entailed a less sacrifice, and at the same time obtained a result so decisive that it may be hoped much future bloodshed will be prevented. Her Majesty trusts that such of her subjects as have been plunged in grief by the loss of relatives and friends will find some consolation in the reflection that those who have not survived to share in the triumph of their comrades have fallen in a just cause, and their names will henceforth be inscribed in the annals of their country's glory.

"The Queen will be most anxious to receive such further despatches from your lordship as may tend to relieve the affectionate anxiety of the friends of the wounded, and her Majesty trusts that a very large proportion of these brave men may before long be restored to the ranks of your army, and may enjoy in future times of peace the well-earned honours of their

gallant exertions.

"The patience with which the regimental officers and men bore, without a murmur, the unusual privations to which they were necessarily subjected after they landed in the Crimea, has elicited her Majesty's warmest sympathy and approval. Their sufferings from disease before that time were such as might have subdued the ardour of less gallant troops, but have in their case only

proved that in the hour of battle they remember nothing but the call of duty. "Your lordship's cordial acknowledgment of the invaluable service rendered by Sir Edmund Lyons and the officers and seamen of the Royal Navy will be as highly appreciated as it is justly deserved by those gallant men. Deprived of an opportunity of vindicating their ancient prowess against a fleet which refuses to take the sea, they have rendered every assistance in their power to the operations of the army, and their noble conduct on the field of battle, where they soothed the sufferings of the wounded, and performed the last sad offices to the dead, will ever be remembered to their honour, and bind still more indissolubly the bonds which have long united the military and naval service of the Queen.'

In answer to this communication from the Minister of War, Lord Raglan, in his despatch of the 31st of

October, says:

"My Lord Duke,—Adverting to that part of your Grace's despatch of the 10th inst., in which it is stated that her Majesty will be most anxious to receive such further accounts from me as may tend to relieve the affectionate anxiety of the friends of the wounded, I have the honour to acquaint your grace that the Inspector-General of Hospitals has reported, from personal observation, that the majority of the wounded are making satisfactory progress, although there is too much reason to apprehend that among such a number of severe and dangerous injuries, a certain proportion of casualties must occur.'

In another general order, dated the 29th of October, Lord Raglan acknowledges, in the following terms, the services of the troops engaged in the actions of the 25th

and 26th :-

"The Commander of the Forces feels deeply indebted to Major-General Sir Colin Campbell for his able and persevering exertions in the action in front of Balaklava, on the 25th inst., and he has great pleasure in publishing to the army the brilliant manner in which the 93rd Highlanders, under his able directions, repulsed the enemy's cavalry. The Major-General had such confidence in this distinguished regiment, that he was satisfied that it should receive the charge in line; and the result proved that his confidence was not misplaced.

"The Commander of the Forces considers it his duty to notice the brilliant conduct of the division of cavalry under the command of Lieut.-General the Earl of Lucan, in the action of the 25th inst. He congratulates Brigadier-General the Hon. J. Y. Scarlett, and the officers and men of the heavy brigade, upon their successful charge and repulse of the Russian cavalry, in far greater force than themselves; and, while he con-doles with Major-General the Earl of Cardigan, and the officers and men of the Light Brigade, on the heavy loss sustained, he feels it to be due to them to place on record the gallantry they displayed, and the coolness and perseverence with which they executed one of the most arduous attacks that was ever witnessed, under the heaviest fire, and in the face of powerful bodies of artillery, cavalry, and infantry.
"The Commander of the Forces has great satis-

faction in thanking Lieut.-General Sir De Lacy Evans, and the officers and men of the Second Division, for the gallant and energetic manner in which they repulsed the powerful sortie made upon this position on

the 26th inst.

"The conduct of all engaged was admirable, and the arrangements of the Lieut.-General were so able and effective as at once to ensure success and inflict a heavy loss upon the enemy."

In his despatch of the 3rd inst., the Commander-in-

Chief continues his narrative to that date :-

" Since I wrote to your Grace on the 28th ultimo the enemy have considerably increased their force in the Valley of the Tschernaya, both in artillery, cavalry, and infantry, and have extended their left, not only occupying the village of Camara, but the heights beyond it, and pushing forward pickets and even guns towards our extreme right; and these yesterday fired a few shots, apparently to try the range, which fell somewhat

"These movements have induced me to place as strong a force as I can dispose of on the precipitous ridge in that direction in order to prevent any attempt to get round to Balaklava by the sea; and the whole line is strengthened by a breastwork, which has been thrown up by the Highland Brigade, the Royal Marines, and the Turkish troops, thus circumscribing that part of the position; whilst immediately in front of the gorge leading into the town, a strong redoubt is in course of being completed, which is to be garrisoned by the 93rd Regiment, and armed with several guns; and on high ground behind, and to the left is a battery manned by seamen, which terminates the position to be defended by the troops under the command of Major General Sir Colin Campbell.

" Further to the left, and in a more elevated position, is the Brigade of the 1st French Division, commanded by General Vinois, ready to move to the assistance of any of the British force that may be assailed, and maintaining the connection between the troops in the valley and those on the ridge on which the main armies are posted.

"The harbour of Balaklava is under the charge of Captain Dacres of the Sanspareil, and Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons is in the roadstead, outside, and is in

daily communication with me.
"Thus every possible step has been taken to secure this important point, but I will not conceal from your Grace, that I should be more satisfied if I could have occupied the position in considerably greater strength.

"With reference to the operations of the combined armies, engaged in the attack on Sebastopol, I have the honour to state, that there is no material diminution in the enemy's fire, and yesterday morning, two hours before daylight, the cannonade from all parts of the south front was heavy in the extreme, both on the French and British lines, and it occasioned, I deeply regret to say, some loss, but less than might have been

expected under the circumstances.
"In the meantime the French, who have before them the town and real body of the place, have taken advantage of the more favourable ground, and are carrying on approaches systematically on the most salient and commanding part of the enemy's lines; and they have constructed and opened batteries, the precision of the fire from which has most materially damaged the Russian works, although as yet they have not succeeded in

silencing their guns.
"The weather is still fine, but it has become ex-

tremely cold, and there was a severe frost last night. " I beg to submit to your Grace the nominal returns of casualties amongst the non-commissioned officers and rank and file from the 22nd of October to the 1st November, both days inclusive, and a list of officers killed and wounded between the 27th October and the

lst November.

" Captain Maude, of the Horse Artillery, an excellent officer, is, I am assured, doing well.
"I likewise enclose the naval return of casualties."

Return of Casualties from 27th October, to 1st November, both days inclusive.—Artillery—1 officer (Captain G. A. Maude), 1 sergeant, 5 rank and file wounded. Sappers-1 rank and file wounded. Coldstream Guards-1 rank and file wounded. 7th Regiment -1 rank and file wounded. 19th Regiment-1 rank and file wounded. 20th Regiment—1 drummer, 4 rank and file wounded. 21st Regiment—2 rank and file killed. 49th Regiment-1 officer (Major Powell), killed; 57th Regiment—2 rank and file wounded. 63rd Regiment—1 rank and file killed, I rank and file wounded.
77th Regiment—1 rank and file wounded. 88th Regi ment—I rank and file killed; I sergeant, I rank and file wounded. 1st Battalion Rifie Brigade—I rank and file killed; I rank and file wounded. Total—I officer, 5 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 23 rank and file wounded.

The return of casualties in the Naval Brigade, contains the names of five seamen slightly wounded.

On Sunday the 5th of this month, a great and sanguinary battle took place, in which the Russians were routed, with immense loss. The first account of it-a telegraphic dispatch from Lord Raglan-was published in the London Gazette extraordinary of the 16th. It is as follows :-" November, 6, 1854.

"The enemy, with immense forces, attacked yesterday, in the dawn of morning, the right of the English posion before Sebastopol, which was defended by the Second Division and the Brigade of Guards of the First Light Division, the Fourth Division, and part of the Third, and subsequently by the Division of General Bosquet and other corps of the French army, which by their gallant conduct contributed essentially to the decided success of the day. General Canrobert immediately came to the spot, and gave me the support of his assistance and of his excellent counsel. The battle was ance and of his excellent counsel. extremely obstinate, and it was not till past noon that the enemy was definitively repulsed and forced to retreat, leaving the field of battle covered with his dead and several hundreds of prisoners. The number of the enemy much exceeded that which was opposed to us at Alma, and the losses of the Russians have been enormous. Our losses have also been very great. General Sir George Brown, Major-General Bentinck, Brigadier-Generals Adams, Buller, and Torrens, have been wounded. They are all doing well.

"The conduct of the troops in the face of an enemy so

superior in numbers has been excellent."

The official account of this great battle, contained in Lord Raglan's despatch, was published in the London Gazette extraordinary of the 22nd. It is as fellows :--

"My Lord Duke,-I have the honour to report to your Grace that the army under my command, powerfully aided by the corps of observation of the French army, the command of that distinguished officer, General Bosquet, effectually repulsed and defeated a most vigorous and determined attack of the enemy on our position overlooking the ruins of Inkerman, on the morning of the 5th instant.

"In my letter to your Grace of the 3rd, I informed yon that the enemy had considerably increased their force in the valley of the Tschernaya. The following day this augmentation was still further apparent, and large masses of troops had evidently arrived from the northward, and on two several occasions persons of distinguished rank were observed to have joined the Russian camp. I have subsequently learnt that the 4th corps d'armée, conveyed in carriages of the country, and in the lightest possible order, had been brought from Moldavia, and were to be immediately followed by the 3rd corps. It was therefore to be expected that an extensive movement would not be long deferred.

"Accordingly, shortly before daylight, on the 5th, strong columns of the enemy came upon the advanced picquets covering the right of the position. These picquets behaved with admirable gallantry, defending he ground foot by foot against the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, until the 2nd Division, under Major-General Penncfather, with its field-guns, which had been immediately got under arms, was placed in position.

"The Light Division, under Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown, was also brought to the front without loss of time; the 1st Brigade, under Major-General Codrington, occupying the long slopes to the left towards Sebastopol, and protecting our right battery, and guarding against attack on that side, and the 2nd Brigade, under Brigadier-General Buller, forming on the left of the 2nd Division, with the 88th Regiment, under Lieut.-Colonel Jeffreys, thrown in advance. The Brigade of Guards, under his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and Major-General Bentinck, proceeded likewise to the front, and took up most important ground to the extreme right on the alignement of the 2nd Division, but separated from it by a deep and precipitous ravine, and posting its guns with those of the 2d Division. The 4th Division, under Lieutenant-General Sir George Cathcart, having been brought from their encampment, advanced to the front and right of the attack; the 1st Brigade, under Brigadier-General Goldie, proceeded to the left of the Inkerman road; the 2nd Brigade, under Brigadier-General Torrens, to the right of it, and on the ridge overhanging the valley of the Tschernaya .- The Division, under Lieutenant-General Sir Richard England, occupied in part the ground vacated by the 4th Division, and supported the Light Division by two regiments under Brigadier-General Sir John Campbell, while Brigadier-General Eyre held the command of the troops in the trenches.

"The morning was extremely dark, with a drizzling rain, rendering it almost impossible to discover anything beyond the flash and smoke of artillery and heavy musketry fire. It, however, soon became evident that the enemy under cover of a vast cloud of skirmishers, supported by dense columns of infantry, had advanced numerous batteries of large calibre to the high ground to the left and front of the 2nd Division, while powerful columns of infantry attacked with great vigour the brigade of Guards. Additional batteries of heavy artillery were also placed by the enemy on the slopes to our left; the guns in the field amounting in the whole to 90 pieces, independently however of the ship guns, and those in the works of Sebastopol.

"Protected by a tremendous fire of shot, shell, and grape, the Russian columns advanced in great force, requiring every effort of gallantry on the part of our troops to resist them. At this time two battalions of French infantry, which had on the first notice been sent by General Bosquet, joined our right, and very materially contributed to the successful resistance to the attack, cheering with our men, and charging the enemy down the hill with great loss. About the same time a determined assault was made on our extreme left, and for a moment the enemy possessed themselves of four

of our guns, three of which were retaken by the 88th, while the fourth was specdily re-captured by the 77th Regiments, under Lieutenant-Colonel Egerton.

In the opposite direction the Brigade of Guards, under His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, was engaged in a severe conflict. The enemy, under the cover of thick brushwood, advanced in two heavy bodies, and assaulted with great determination a small redoubt which had been constructed for two guns but was not armed. The combat was most arduous, and the brigade, after displaying the utmost steadiness and gallantry, was obliged to retire before very superior numbers, until supported by a wing of the 20th Regiment of the 4th Division, when they again advanced and retook the redoubt. This ground was afterwards occupied in gallant style by French troops, and the Guards speedily reformed in rear of the right flank of the Second Division.

"In the meanwhile, Lieutenant-General, the Honourable Sir George Catheart, with a few companies of the 68th Regiment, considering that he might make a strong impression by descending into the valley, and taking the enemy in flank, moved rapidly forward, but finding the heights above him in full occupation of the Russians he suddenly discovered that he was entangled with a superior force, and while attempting to withdraw his men, he received a mortal wound, shortly previously to which Brigadier-General Torrens, when leading the

68th, was likewise severely wounded.

"Subsequently to this, the battle continued with unabated vigour and with no positive result, the enemy bringing upon our line not only the fire of all their fieldbatteries, but those in front of the works of the place, and the ship guns, till the afternoon, when the symptoms of giving way first became apparent; and shortly after, although the fire did not cease, the retreat became general, and heavy masses were observed retiring over the bridge of Inkerman, and ascending the opposite heights, abandoning on the field of battle five or six thousand dead and wounded, multitudes of the latter having already been carried off by them. I never before witnessed such a spectacle as the field presented, but upon this I will not dwell.

" Ilaving submitted to your Grace this imperfect description of this most severe battle, I have still two duties to discharge, the one most gratifying, the last most painful to my feelings. I have the greatest satisfaction in drawing your Grace's attention to the brilliant conduct of the Allied Troops. French and English vied with each other in displaying their gallantry and manifesting their zealous devotion to duty, notwithstanding that they had to contend against an infinitely superior force, and were exposed for many hours to a most galling fire. It should be horne in mind that they have daily for several weeks undergone the most constant labour, and that many of them passed the previous night

in the trenches.

"I will not attempt to enter into the detail of the movements of the French troops, lest I should not state them correctly, but I am proud of the opportunity of bearing testimony to their valour and energetic services, and of paying a tribute of admiration to the distinguished conduct of their immediate Commander General Bosquet, while it is in the highest degree pleasing to me to place upon record my deep sense of the valuable assistance I received from the Commander-in-Chief, General Canrobert, who was himself on the ground and in constant communication with me, and whose cordial cooperation on all occasions I cannot too highly extol. Your Grace will recollect that he was wounded at the Alma. He was again wounded on the 5th, but I should hope that he will not long feel the effects of it.

"I will, in a subsequent despatch, lay before your Grace the names of the officers whose services have been brought to my notice. I will not detain the mail for that purpose now, but I cannot delay to report the admirable behaviour of Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown who was unfortunately shot through the arm, but is doing well; of Lieutenant-General His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who particularly dis-tinguished himself; and of Major-General Pennefather in command of the Second Division, which received the first attack, and gallantly maintained itself under the

greatest difficulties throughout this protracted conflict; greatest dimenties throughout this protracted conflict; of Major-General Bentinck, who is severely wounded; Major-General Codrington, Brigadier-General Adams, and Brigadier-General Torrens, who are severely wounded; and Brigadier-General Buller, who is also wounded, but not so seriously. I must likewise express my obligations to Lieutenant-General Sir Richard England for the excellent disposition he made of his division, and the assistance he rendered to the left of the Light Division, where Brigadier-General Sir John Campbell was judiciously placed, and effectively supported Major-General Codrington; and I have great pleasure in stating that Brigadier-General Eyre was employed in the important duty of guarding the trenches from any assault from the town. Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans, who had been obliged by severe in-disposition to go on board ship a few days previously, left his bed as soon as he received intelligence of the attack, and was promptly at his post, and though he did not feel well enough to take command of the division out of the hands of Major-General Pennefather, he did not fail to give him his best advice and assistance.

"It is deeply distressing to me to have to submit to your Grace the list of the killed and wounded, and missing on this memorable occasion. It is indeed heavy, and very many valuable officers and men have been lost to her Majesty's service. Among the killed your Grace will find the names of Lieutenant-General the Honour-able Sir G. Catheart, Brigadier-General Strangways, and Brigadier-General Goldie. Of the services of the first it is almost unnecessary to speak. They are known throughout the British empire, and have within a short space of time been brought conspicuously before the country by his achievements at the Cape of Good Hope, whence he had only just returned when he was ordered to this army. By his death her Majesty has been deprived of a most devoted servant, an officer of the highest merit, while I personally have to deplore the loss of an attached and faithful friend. Brigadier-General Strangways was known to have distinguished himself in early life, and in mature age, throughout a long service, he maintained the same character. The mode in which he maintained the same character. The mode in which he had conducted the command of the Artillery, since it was placed in his hands by the departure through illness of Major-General Cator, is entitled to my entire approbation, and was equally agreeable to those who were confided to his care. Brigadier-General Goldie was an officer of considerable promise, and gave great satisfaction to all under whom he has served

"It is difficult to arrive at any positive conclusion as to the actual numbers brought into the field by the enemy. The configuration of the ground did not admit of any great development of their force, the attack consisting of a system of repeated assaults in heavy consisting of a system or report of the numbers that were seen in the plains after they had withdrawn in retreat, I am led to suppose that they could not have been less than sixty thousand men. Their loss was been less than sixty thousand men. Their loss was excessive, and it is calculated that they left on the field near five thousand dead, and that their easualties amount in the whole, in killed, wounded, and prisoners,

to not less than 15,000.

"Your Grace will be surprised to learn that the number of British troops actually engaged little ex-eeeded 8,000 men, whilst those of General Bosquet's division only amounted to 6000, the remaining available French troops on the spot having been kept in reserve.

"I ought to mention, that while the enemy was attacking our right, they assailed the left of the French trenches, and actually got into two of their batteries; but they were quickly driven out in the most gallant manner, with considerable loss, and hotly pursued to the

manner, with considerable loss, and nony pursued to the very walls of Sebastopol.—I have, &c., Raglan."

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded on the 5th of November.—Killed:—CAVALRY DIVISION.—It Lancers—Cornet Archd. Clevland. Royal Artillery—Brigadier General T. Fox Strangways; Major P.

Townsend.

lsr Division.—Staff.—Captain H. T. Butler, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General. 3rd Battalion Grenodier Guards—Lieutenant Colonel E. W. Pakenham; Captain Sir R. L. Newman, Bart.; Captain Hon. H. A. Neville. 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards—Lieutenant

Colonel Hon. T. V. Dawson, Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Cowell, Captain Hon. G. C. Eliot, Captain F. H. Ramsden, Captain L. D. Mackinnon, Captain H. M. Bouverie, Lieutenant C. H. Greville, Lieutenant E. A. Disbrowe. 1st Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards-Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Blair.

2ND DIVISION.—Staff.—Captain W. K. Allix.

Regiment-Captain A. Connolly; Lieutenant A. Gibson. 41st Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel G. Carpenter; Captain E. Richards; Lieutenant A Taylor; Lieutenant J. Stirling. 49th Regiment—Major T. N. Dalton; Lieutenant A. S. Armstrong.

3RD DIVISION .- 50th Regiment-Lieutenant W. G.

Dashwood.

4TH DIVISION. — Staff — Lieutenant General Sir George Catheart, K.C.B.; Brigadier General T. L. Goldie; Lieutenant Colonel C. T. Seymour, Assistant Adjutant General. 20th Regiment-Lieutenant W. H. Adjutant General. 20th Regiment—Lieutenant W. H., Dowling. 21st Regiment—Lieutenant H. F. E. Hurt. 57th Regiment—Captain E. Staaley. 63rd Regiment—C. Lieutenant Colonel E. S. T. Swyny; Lieutenant C. W. Curtois; Ensign J. H. Clutterbuck. 68th Regiment—Major H. G. Wynne; Lieutenant F. G. Barker. 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade—Captain A. A. Cartwright. LIGHT DIVISION.—33rd Regiment—Lieutenant Henry Thoreld. 19th Regiment—Genein Lange Kor. 77th

Thorold. 19th Regiment—Captain James Ker. 77th Regiment—Captain J. Nicholson. 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade—Lieutenant L. W. Malcolm.

WOUNDED: -Royal Artillery-Lieutenant Colonel G. Gambier, slightly; Captain and Adjutant J. F. L. Badderley, severely; Captain G. Tupper, slightly; Captain C. H. Ingilby, severely.

1st Division.—Staff—Major General H. J. W. Bentinck, slightly; Captain T. H. Clifton. A.D.C., slightly, 3rd Battation Grenadier Guards—Colonel F. W. Hamilton, slightly; Lieutenant Colonel R. Bradford, slightly; Lieutenant Colonel Hon. H. Percy, slightly; Captain A. Tipping, severely; Lieutenant Sir J. Ferguson, Bart., slightly; Lieutenant C. N. Sturt, severely. 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Halkett, severely; Lieutenant Colonel Lord A. C. L. Fitzroy, severely; Colonel Hon. G. Upton, slightly; Captain Hon. P. Fielding, severely; Lieutenant Hon. W. A. Amherst, severely. 3rd Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards—Colonel E. W. F. Walker, severely; Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Seymour, lst Division .- Staff - Major General H. J. Walker, severely; Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Seymour, Walker, severely; Hederalt Colonia Flancis Seymon, sightly; Captain R. Gipps, severely; Captain F. Baring, slightly; Lieutenant S. J. Blane, slightly; Captain and Adjutant H. Drummond, severely; Assistant Surgeon A. G.

H. Drummond, severely,
Elkington, slightly.

2ND DIVISION.—Staff—Brigadier General H. W. Adams, severely; Captain S. Gubbins, A.D.C., severely; Captain C. Adams, A.D.C., slightly; Captain A. Mac-Donald, A.D.C., slightly; Captain F. P. Hardiag, A.D.C., severely. 30th Regiment—Major J. T. Maller, and S. G. Severely; Captain G. Severely; Captain G. A.D.C., severely. 30th Regiment—Major J. T. Mauleverer, severely; Captain J. Rose, severely; Captain G. Dickson, slightly; Captain P. Bayley, severely; Lieutenant J. D. Ross Lewin, dangerously. 41st Regiment—Captain H. W. Meredith, slightly; Captain H. Hugh Rowlands, slightly; Captain F. C. Blight, slightly; Lieutenant H. S. Bush, severely; Lieutenant G. R. Fitzroy, severely; Lieutenant and Adjutant W. Johnston, slightly. 47th Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel W. O'G. Haly, severely; Ensign G. Waddilove, slightly. 55th Regiment—Lieutenant-Colonel C. Warren, C.B., severely; Breyet Colonel H. C. B. Daubenev, slightly.

severely; Brevet Colonel H. C. B. Dauheney, slightly; severely; Brevet Coloner H. C. B. Daubeney, signally, Lieutenant J. R. Hume, severely; Lieutenant W. Barnston, severely; Lieutenant G. A. Morgan, slightly, 95th Regiment—Major J. G. Champion, dangerously; Major H. Hume, slightly; Captain G. C. Vialis, slightly; Lieutenant A. J. J. Maedonald, dangerously, 3RD DIVISION.—50th Regiment—Captain H. J.

Frampton, slightly.

4TH DIVISION.—Staff—Brigadier-General H. W. Torrens, severely; Brevet Major C. L. B. Maitland, D.A.A.G., severely; Lieutenant H. D. Torrens, A.D.C., slightly. 20th Regiment—Col. F. Horn, slightly; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Crofton, severely; Brevet-Major J. B. Sharpe, severely; Captain W. T. Wood, slightly; Captain C. R. Butler, severely; Lieutenant G. Bennett, severely; Lieutenant and Adjutant

F. Padfield, slightly; Ensign L. Kekewick, slightly. 21st Regiment - Lieutenant Colonel F. G. Ainslie, severely; Captain G. W. Boldero, severely; Lieutenant A. Templeman, slightly; Lieutenant H. King, severely; Lieutenant R. Killeen. slightly; Lieutenant R. Stephens, severely; 57th Regiment—Captain J. F. Bland, dangerously (since dead); Lieutenant G. W. Hague, dangerously; Lieutenant C. Venables, slightly; 63rd Regiment—Captain T. Harries, slightly; Captain C. Fairtiough, slightly; Lieutenant T. Johns, slightly; Lieutenant W. H. Newhenham, slightly; Ensign H. T. Tysden, severely; Ensign T. K. Morgan, severely; Lieutenant and Adjutant R. Bennett, severely. 68th Regiment — Lieutenant Colonel Harry Smith, dangerously; Lieutenant J. Cator, dangerously. 46th Regiment—Captain W. Hardy, severely; Ensign H. Hellier, slightly. 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade—Major E. Rooper, severely; Lieutenant Coote Buller, slightly; Lieutenant C. S. Flower, slightly.

LIGHT DIVISION .- Staff - Lieutenant General Sir LIGHT DIVISION.—Staff—Lieutenant General Sir George Brown, K.C.B., severely. 7th Regiment—Major Sir T. Troubridge, Bart, severely; Captain R. Y. Shipley, severely; Lieutenant H. W. P. Butler, severely; Captain E. H. Bose, slightly; Ensign L. J. F. Jones, slightly. 23rd Regiment—Lieutenant T. F. Vane, slightly; Lieutenant J. Duff, missing. 33rd Regiment—Lieutenant F. Corbett, slightly; Ensign J. Owens, dangerously. 88th Regiment—Captain J. G. Crosse, slightly; Lieutenant H. J. Baynes severely. Crosse, slightly; Lieutenant H. J. Baynes, severely; Lieutenant Colonel E. R. Jeffreys, slightly. 2nd Battation Rifle Brigade—Captain E. Newdigate, slightly. Royal Marines—Captain W. H. March. Total Casualties on the 5th of November.—43 officers,

32 sergeants, 4 drummers, 383 rank and file killed; 103 officers, 122 sergeants, 17 drummers, 1710 rank and file wounded; 1 officer, 6 sergeants, 191 rank and file missing. Killed 462; wounded 1952; missing 191; total 2612.

The account of this great battle given in the dispatch of General Canrobert, contains several interesting particulars not mentioned by Lord Raglan:—

"Head Quarters before Sebastopol, Nov. 7. "Monsicur le Maréchal,-I have the honour to confirm my telegraphic despatch of the 6th of November,

couched in these terms :-

"The Russian army, increased by reinforcements from the Danube, and the reserves in the southern provinces, and animated by the presence of the Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas, vesterday attacked the right of the English position before the place. The English army sustained the combat with the most remarkable solidity. I caused it to be supported by a portion of the Bosquet division, which fought with admirable vigour, and by the troops which were the most easily available. The enemy, more numerous than we were, heat a retreat with enormous losses, estimated at from 8000 to 9000 men. This obstinate struggle lasted the whole of the day. On my left General Forey had at the same time to repulse a sortie of the garrison. The troops, energetically led on by him, drove the enemy from the place, with the loss of 1000 men. This brilliant day, which was not finished without loss to the allies, does the greatest honour to our arms.

"The action of which the above telegraphic despatch forms the summary was most animated and warmly

contested.

"At the first gunshot the deserters who came to us revealed the real situation of the Russian army in regard to numbers, and enabled us to calculate the reinforcements it had successively received since the Battle of the Alma. They are—lst contingent, from the coast of Asia, Kertch and Kaffa; 2nd, six battalions and detachments of marines from Nicolaieff; 3rd, four battalions of Cossacks from the Black Sea; 4th, a great portion of the army of the Danube, and the 10th, 11th, and 12th divisions of infantry, forming the fourth corps, commanded by General Danneberg. These three divisions were transported by express with their artillery from Odessa to Simpheropol in a few days. Afterwards arrived the Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas, whose presence could not fail to produce great excitement among this army, which forms, with the garrison of Sebastopol, a total of at least 100,000 men.

"It was under these circumstances that 45,000 men of this army attacked by surprise the heights of Inkerman, which the English army could not occupy with a sufficient force. Only 6000 English took part in the action, the rest being engaged in the siege works. They valiantly sustained the attack until the moment when General Bosquet, arriving with a portion of his division, was able to render such assistance as to insure their success. One does not know which to praise the most the energetic solidity with which our allies for a long time faced the storm, or the intelligent vigour which General Bosquet, who led a portion of the brigades Bourbaki and Antemarne, displayed in attacking the enemy, who rushed upon their right.

"The 3rd Regiment of Zouaves, under the chiefs of battalion, Montandon and Dubos, supported in the most striking manner the ancient reputation of that force. The Algerian Riflemen, Colonel de Wimpfen, a battalion of the 7th Light, Commander Vaissier, and the 6th of the Linc, Colonel de Camos, rivalled each other in ardour. Three charges were made with the bayonet, and it was only after the third charge that the enemy surrendered the ground, which was covered with his dead and wounded. The Russian field artillery and artillery of position was much superior in number and occupied a commanding position. Two horse batteries, commanded by M. de la Boussinière and a battery of the 2nd Division of infantry, commanded by M. Barval, the whole under the orders of Colonel Forgeot, sustained the struggle during the whole day, in conjunction

with the English artillery.

"The enemy decided upon beating a retreat, leaving more than 3000 dead, a great number of wounded, a few hundred prisoners, and also several caissons of artillery, in the possession of the allies. His loss altogether cannot be estimated at less than from 8000 to 10,000 While these events were being accomplished on the right, about 5000 men made a vigorous sortie against our attacks to the left, favoured by a thick fog and by ravines which facilitated their approach. The troops on duty in the trench, under the orders of General de la Motterouge, marched upon the enemy, who had already invaded two of our batteries, and repulsed him, killing more than 200 men within the batteries. The general of division Forey, commanding the siege corps, by rapid and skilful arrangements, arrived with the troops of the 4th division to support the guards of the trenches, and marched himself at the head of the 5th battalion of foot Chasseurs. The Russians beaten down upon the whole of their line, were retreating precipitately upon the place with considerable loss, when General de Lourmel, seeing them fly before him and General de Lourmel, seeing them hy before him and urged by a chivalric courage, dashed in pursuit of them up to the walls of the place, where he fell severely wounded. General Forey had much difficulty in withdrawing him from the advanced position to which his brigade had been hurried by excess of bravery. The Aurelle brigade, which had taken up an excellent position to the left, protected this retreat, which was effected under the fire of the place with considerable loss. Colonel Niol, of the 26th of the line, who lost his two chiefs of battalion, took the command of the brigade, whose conduct was admirably energetic. The enemy in this sortic lost 1000 men in killed, wounded, or prisoners, and he received a very considerable moral and material check.

"The battle of Inkerman and the combat sustained by the siege corps were glorious for our arms, and have increased the moral power which the allied armies have attained; but we have suffered losses to be deplored. They amount, for the English army, to 2,400 men killed or wounded, among whom are seven generals three of whom were killed; and for the French army, to 1,726 killed or wounded. We bitterly lament the loss of General de Lourmel, who died from his wound, and whose brilliant military qualities and conduct in private life seemed to promise ruture renown. I also have the regret to announce to you the death of Colonel de Camos, of the 6th of the Line, killed at the head of his troops at the moment when it engaged with the

"The vigour of the allied troops, subjected to the double trials of a siege, the difficulties of which are

without a precedent, and to actions of war which recall the greatest struggles of our military history, cannot be too highly eulogised."

The special correspondent of the Times, writing from the field of battle, gives an account of this terible day. After describing the preliminary movements of the hos-

tile troops, he proceeds thus:-

"And now commenced the bloodiest struggle ever witnessed since war cursed the earth. It has been doubted by many military historians if an enemy have ever stood a charge of the bayonet, but here the bayonet was often the only weapon employed in conflicts of the most obstinate and deadly character. We have been prone to believe that no foe could ever withstand the British soldier wielding his favourite weapon, and that at Maida alone did the enemy ever cross bayonets with him, but at the battle of Inkerman not only did we charge in vain-not only were desperate encounters between masses of men maintained with the bayonet alone-but we were obliged to resist bayonet to bayonet the Russian infantry again and again, as they charged us with incredible fury and determination. The Battle of Inkerman admits of no description. It was a series of dreadful deeds of daring, of sanguinary hand to hand fights, of despairing rallies, of desperate assaults-in glens and valleys, in brushwood glades and remote dells, hidden from all human eyes, and from which the conquerors, Russian or British, issued only to engage fresh foes, till our old supremacy, so rudely assailed, was triumphantly asserted, and the battalions of the Czar gave way before our steady courage and the chivalrous fire of France. No one, however placed, could have witnessed even a small portion of the doings of this eventful day-for the vapours, fog, and drizzling mist obscured the ground where the struggle took place to such an extent as to render it impossible to see what was going on at the distance of fifty yards. Besides this, the irregular nature of the ground, the rapid fall of the hill towards Inkerman, where the deadliest fight took place, would have prevented one, under the most favourable circumstances, seeing more than a very insignificant and detailed piece of the terrible work below. It was six o'clock when all the Head-quarter camp was roused by roll after roll of musketry on the right, and by the sharp report of field guns. Lord Raglan was informed that the enemy were advancing in force, and soon after seven o'clock he rode towards the scene of action, followed by his staff, and accompanied by Sir John Burgoyne, Brigadier-General Strangways, R.A., and several aides-de-camp. As they approached the volume of sound, the steady, unceasing thunder of gun and rifle and musket told that the engagement was at its height. The shell of the Russians, thrown with great precision, burst so thickly among the troops that the noise resembled continuous discharges of cannon, and the massive fragments inflicted death on every side. One of the first things the Russians did, when a break in the fog enabled them to see the camp of the Second Division, was to open fire on the tents with round shot and large shell, and tent after tent was blown down, torn to pieces, or sent into the air, while the men lengaged in camp duties and the unhappy horses tethered up in the lines were killed or mutilated. Colonel Gambier was at once ordered to get up two heavy guns (18-pounders) on the rising ground, and to reply to a fire which our light guns were utterly inadequate to meet. As he was enengaged in this duty, and was exerting himself with Captain Daguilar to urge them forward, Colonel Gambier was severely but not dangerously wounded, and was obliged to retire. His place was taken by Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson, and the conduct of that officer in directing the fire of those two pieces, which had the most marked effect in deciding the fate of the day, was such as to elicit the admiration of the army, and as to deserve the thanks of every man engaged in that bloody fray. But long ere these guns had been brought up there had been a great slaughter of the enemy, and a heavy loss of our own men. Our generals could not see where to go. They could not tell where the enemy were-from what side they were coming, and where going to. In darkness, gloom, and rain they had to lead our lines through thick scrubby bushes and thorny brakes. which broke our ranks and irritated the of the Daily News :-

men, while every pace was marked by a corpse or man wounded from an enemy whose position was only indicated by the rattle of musketry and the rush of ball and

shell.

"Sir George Cathcart, seeing his men disordered by the fire of a large column of Russian infantry which was outflanking them, while portions of the various regiments composing his division were maintaining an unequal struggle with an overwhelming force, rode down into the ravine in which they were engaged, to rally them. He perceived at the same time that the Russians had actually gained possession of a portion of the hill in rear of one flank of his division, but still his stout heart never failed him for a moment. He rode at their head encouraging them, and when a cry arose that the ammunition was failing, he said coolly, "Have you not got your bayonets?" As he led on his men it was observed that another body of men had gained the top of the hill behind them on the right, but it was impossible to tell whether they were friends or foes. A deadly volley was poured into our scattered regiments. Sir George cheered them and led them back up the hill, but a flight of bullets passed where he rode, and he fell from his horse close to the Russian columns. The men had to fight their way through a host of enemies, and lost fearfully. They were surrounded and bayoneted on all sides, and won their desperate way up the hill, with diminished ranks, and the loss of near 500 men. Sir George Catheart's body was afterwards recovered with a bullet wound in the head and three bayonet wounds in the body. In this struggle, where the Russians fought with the greatest ferocity, and bayoneted the wounded as they fell, Colonel Swyny, of the 63rd, a most gallant officer, Lieutenant Dowling, 20th, Major Wynne, 68th, and other officers whose names will be found in the Gazette, met their death, and Brigadier Goldie (of the 57th Regiment) received the wounds of which he has since died. The conflict on the right was equally uncertain and equally bloody. In the Light Division, the 88th got so far into the front that they were surrounded and put into utter confusion, when four companies of the 77th under Major Straton charged the Russians, broke them, and relieved their comrades. The fight had not long commenced ere it was evident that the Russians had received orders to fire at all mounted officers. Sir George Brown was struck by a shot, which went through his arm and struck his side. I saw with regret his pale and sternly composed face, as his body was borne by me on a litter early in the day, his white hair flickering in the breeze, for I knew we had lost the services of a good soldier that day. Further to the right a contest, the like of which, perhaps, never took place before, was going on between the Guards and dense columns of Russian infantry of five times their number. The Guards had charged them and driven them back when they perceived that the Russians had out-flanked them. They were out of ammunition too. They were un-certain whether there were friends or foes in the rear. They had no support, no reserve, and they were fighting with the bayonet against an enemy who stoutly contested every inch of ground, when the corps of another Russian column appeared on their right far to their rear. Then a fearful mitraille was poured into them, and volleys of rifle and musketry. The Guards were broken; they had lost 12 officers dead in the field; they had left one half of their number on the ground, and they retired along the lower road of the valley. But they were soon reinforced, and they speedily avenged their loss. The French advance about 10 o'clock, turned the flank of the enemy. They retired at 1.40, with a loss of 9000 killed and wounded.

The foregoing series of despatches gives a continuous narrative of events down to the 5th instant inclusive. Innumerable details have appeared in the newspapers, contained in the reports of their own correspondents, and in private letters from officers and soldiers to their friends and families. A great many of these relate to the "Battle of Balaklava" on the 25th of October, and especially to the glorious but disastrous charge of the English Light Cavalry. The events of the Battle of Balaklava are thus related by the special correspondent

"Early in the morning a strong Russian force, 20,000 infantry, supported by large masses of cavalry and artillery, descended from their position on the hills, and cautiously approached our position in front of Bala-klava. Two batteries in the centre of our position, manned by Turkish troops, lately arrived from Stam-boul, were the first objects of their attack, and these they engaged a little before 6 A.M. This part of the action is completely shrouded in mystery, and the most contradictory statements are current about it. Some assert that the Turks behaved shamefully, and thought of nothing but their own safety and goods and chattels in the shape of blankets, pots, and pipes. Others assert that they fought gallantly, but were surprised and overpowered by numbers. Just at present it is too early to decide between these conflicting statements. Certain it is that the two batteries had no pickets in front, and no supporting force in the rear. It is also a fact that, after firing once or twice, they spiked their guns and hurried off, leaving the guns and batteries in the possession of the Russians, who, at a later hour, finding it untenable, blew them up, and, I believe, removed the guns. Immediately after taking these advanced central batteries the Russian cavalry spread over the plain, and advanced on our left to the foot of the hill, which is protected by the furthest battery of the Balaklava position, and on our right to that rising ground near the village of Kadikoi, on which Sir Colin Campbell and his Highlanders had established their camp. The horse were closely followed by artillery, and I believe the greatest fault the Russians committed was that they advanced in an extended line against our very extended position. Sir Colin Campbell's camp had in its rear Maude's and Thomas's troops of Horse Artillery. Captain Maude's troops advanced to the front, and commenced that very effective fire against the Russians which, short as the campaign has been, has already gained so much fame for that troop and its gallant leader. It was then the Russian Artillery came up and tried to cope with ours, but after a few discharges, Captain Maude made them repent of their ambition, and they retired. But Captain Maude himself was among the victims of the contest. A shell bursting near, or as some say in his horse, took off his left arm, and completely opened his side. He was taken to Balaklava, and on hoard of one of her Majesty's ships. It is devoutly to be hoped that he may survive. He is certainly lost to the service and the country. I am but the echo of public opinion in the army when I say that a better comrade or more gallant soldier, and a more efficient officer, never held a commission in her Majesty's service.

"In the meanwhile the brigade of heavy cavalry had formed, and were led against the Russian horse. The regiments present were the 4th, the 5th, 6th, and 7th Dragoons, who advancing rode over, hewed down, routed, and put to flight four Russian regiments—that is to say 2,400 of the enemy's cavalry. The charge was splendid, and it so surprised the Russians, that they hardly thought of defending themselves. Our horses stamped them under foot, and the sabres of our men were at work among them, while they, meeting the charge almost without a movement, stood agape with astonishment and terror, uttering wild cries. Our loss in this cavalry encounter was very small. The 5th Dragoons, for instance, had only two men killed, and seven or eight wounded. Indeed, I can safely say that the fighting was almost wholly on our side.

"Orders had meanwhile been sent up to the camp in

"Orders had meanwhile been sent up to the camp in front of Sebastopol, and several regiments of the Light Division and the three battalions of Guards were marched down to support the position of Balaklava. But before they arrived the French had thrown several regiments of infantry, some batteries, and two regiments of Chasseurs d'Afrique, into the field. Neither the French infantry nor ours took part in the engagement. There was no opening for them. The affair remained from first to last a evalry and artillery light.

"Our cavalry scoured the plain, and drove the Russians back upon their position on the mountain side. And here we should have stopped, or, if we advanced, the advance should have been on the part of the infantry. Here is another mystery of the action.

Cavalry, charged a Russian battery of 21 guns, while at the same time he was exposed to the cross-fire of two flanking batteries. No one was prepared for this manœuvre of the light cavalry. No one could support it. It is easy to imagine the result. The four regiments, dashing on at headlong speed, were fully exposed to the enemy's fire, and fearful was the havoc that fire caused among them. After each discharge, horses and riders were seen rearing, reeling, falling about in every direction. Still that gallant troop, obedient to the orders received, dashed on, braved the full discharge of grapeshot from the central battery, drove the Russian gunners out, and then—stood still, their reeking sabres in their hands, and then, for the first time, did they look back upon their fallen comrades, whose bodies marked the road of their attack. They had gained the battery, killed one-half of its gunners and cavalry battery, knied offering to the same as a constraint support. They had done all they could do, and nothing was left them but to go back. Back again through the cross-fire from the flanking batteries—back again, pursued by the shot from the battery which they had taken, for they could not remove the guns, nor, for want of implements, could they spike them. Russian cavalry, too, was hurrying up to intercept their retreat. Back they dashed again past a regiment of Lancers, who were just about to form in their way, and who, as our men galloped past, poked at them with their lances. But in their retreat they were exposed to the fire of one battery only, for the French General (Bosquet) acting in a truly brotherly spirit—though he disapproved of the manœuvre, and, indeed, could not understand it, had ordered the Chasseurs d'Afrique against one of the flanking batteries, which they silenced for the time being. This the gallant French did at an enormous sacrifice of their own numbers. The loss in our own regiments is very serious, and though they effected the object, the gain is next to nothing. I have not been able to ascertain the particulars of all the regiments engaged. Officers and men are chary of information, though certainly they are not the men who have cause to be ashamed of this affair. Of the 8th Hussars, Lieut. Fitzgibbon, Cornet Clewes, and Captain Lockwood (staff), are missing; most probably they are dead, but as they fell in the Russian position, their bodies remained satisfy fer in the Russian position, their obtained remained in the hands of the enemy. Lieuts. Clutterbuck and Seager are slightly wounded. The regiment had 26 men killed, and 17 wounded. It lost 38 horses.

"Nobody ordered the attack: yet an order was given. The Earl of Lucap repudiates the order, and so does Lord Cardigan. It is asserted that the order was caused by a mistake, or indiscretion, of Captain Nolan, of the staff, who, if living, would be tried by courtmartial. But as this officer fell in the attack, of course he cannot be tried, and there is no means of unraveiling the mystery.

"This last unfortunate attack closed the battle. The cannonading and skirmishing continued for some time longer, and had hardly ceased at 11 A.M., but to all intents and purposes the fighting was over. The Russians had been compelled to return to their position. We kept ours. The two Turkish batteries remained unoccupied in the midst of the contested plain."

An officer of distinction, who was an actor in the scene, thus describes it:—

"You will be glad to hear I am alive after our tremendous affair of the 25th.

"We were ordered to charge some Russian batteries and cavalry, and the light brigade went down, the 17th and 13th leading in line; the 11th were ordered to hang a little back as a support, and the 4th and 8th followed, in a sort of third line.

"We all knew that the thing was desperate before we started, and it was even worse than we thought."

"In our front, about a mile and a half off, were several lines of Russian cavalry and nine guns; to get at which we had to pass along a wide valley, with the ground a little falling, and in itself favourable enough for a charge of cavalry; but the sloping hills on each side gave the enemy an opportunity (which they used) of placing guns on both our flanks as we advanced; and not only guns, but infantry, with Minié rifles.

"However, there was no hesitation; down our fel-

the infantry. Here is another mystery of the action.

Lord Cardigan, at the head of the Light Brigade of lows went at the gallop, through a fire in front and on

flinched in the whole brigade, though every one allows that so hot a fire was hardly ever seen. We went right on, cut down the gunners at their guns (the Russians worked the guns till we were within ten yards of them); went on still, broke a line of cavalry in rear of the guns, and drove it back on the third line. But here our bolt was shot; the Russians formed four deep, and our thin and broken ranks and blown horses could not attempt to break through them, particularly as the Russian cavalry had got round our flanks, and were prepared to charge our rear (with fresh men). We broke back through them, however, and then bad to run the gauntlet through the cross-fire of artillery and Minié rifles back to our own lines, with their cavalry hanging on our flank. The heavy brigade, which had made a good charge of its own in the morning, covered our coming out of action, and lost some men by the artillery.

"There is no concealing the thing—the light brigade was greatly damaged, and for nothing; for, though we killed the gunners and the horses of nine 12-pounders,

we could not bring them away.
"Nolan (who brought the order) is dead. The first shell that burst hit him in the breast. He gave a loud cry, his horse turned, trotted back (with him still in the saddle) between the first and second squadrons of the 13th, and carried him so for some way, when he fell

He was hit in the heart.

" In the two leading regiments, including Lord Cardigan (who led in person) and his staff, we had nineteen officers. Only three came out of action untouched, both man and horse; all the others were killed, wounded, or prisoners, or had their horses hurt. The 17th had no field officers, but five captains. They came out of action commanded by the junior captain, I believe. Morris is severely wounded; Winter is supposed to be killed; Webb is shot through the thigh; White through the leg; Thompson is supposed to be killed, &c. One of Lord Cardigan's aides-de-camp is killed, &c. One of Lord Cardigan's aides-de-camp is wounded-Maxse; the other, Lockwood is missing, and supposed to be killed. We have lost about 335 horses (exclusive of officers' horses), out of little more than 600 which we (the light brigade) had in the field. Besides that, a great number are wounded with gunshot wounds, and about twenty-five have already been destroyed, and more will. . . . It was a bitter destroyed, and more will. . . . It was a bitter moment after we broke through the line of cavalry in rear of their guns, when I looked round and saw there was no support heyond our own brigade, which, leading in the smoke, had diverged and scarcely filled the ground. We went on, however, and hoped that their own men flying would break the enemy's line, and drive them into the river. When I saw them form four deep instead, I knew it was 'all up,' and called out to the men to rally. At this moment a solitary squadron of the 8th came up in good order. This saved the remnant of us; for we rallied to them, and they, wheeling about, charged a line which the Russians had formed in our did. As we could not hold our ground, all our dead and badly wounded were left behind, and we know not who are dead or who are prisoners. All this makes me miserable, even to write; but it is the naked truth. Our loss in men is not so great as that in horses; for men whose horses were shot in the advance got back on foot. I hear, from a man who dined with Lord Raglan to-day, that they do us justice at head-quarters, and say that our attack was an unheard-of feat of arms, and that Lord Raglan says that the moral effect has been wonderful."

The sortie of the Russians on the 26th is thus described by the correspondent of the Times :-

"I happened to be with the Second Division on the 26th, when the order was given for them to turn out and stand to their arms. On our side it was a sudden and unexpected attack until a few minutes beforehand. A lot of officers were standing on an eminence, looking down upon the skirmishers on both sides, having no idea that a powerful sortie was about to be made, when they saw some guns on an opposite ridge, to the right, about 1000 yards distant. No one had the least suspicion as to what they were, when some one, looking through a

both flanks, which emptied our saddles and knocked glass, said, "Green guns, by Jove!" and all bolted. over our horses by scores. I do not think that one man [The Russian gun carriages are painted pea-green]. Iu two minutes more the round-shot began to sing overhead, and the sharp sound of musketry from the pickets showed that some sharp fighting was going on. The shower that some sharp righting was going on. The pickets were under the command of Major Champion, of the 95th. They behaved admirably, and, although compelled to retire, did so in excellent order, and kept the Russians in check until our artillery got to work. I saw three immense Russian columns cross the ridge I have just spoken of. As soon as our gunners got the range, they sent a storm of rockets, shot, and shell into them, and the columns literally melted away. Our infantry then advanced, firing; and the Russians retreated, and were followed by some of our skirmishers nearly down to the walls of Sebastopol. The Second Division, under Sir De Lacy Evans, was the only one engaged. The Duke of Cambridge, with the Guards, was in reserve. Other divisions were coming up, and, had the action lasted longer, would have come in for it. officers were taken prisoners. From what they said, it appears that in the morning Menschikoff assembled the troops in Sebastopol, told them of the great victory obtained over the English the day before at Balaklava, that the English cavalry was destroyed, and that the infantry only required finishing; whereupon they demanded to be led against the English; on this a Te Deum was performed, and an extra allowance of rakee served out, and off they started, and were back again in no time, for the fighting did not last above an hour and a half. As I was on the ground from first to last, and had nothing to do except look about me, you may depend upon my account being correct. It is very much the fashion to say that the Russians must have lost so many, and, I am afraid, in general, rather to overrate their losses, so I will give the losses of both sides as far as can be correctly ascertained.

"Our loss was 12 killed, and 71, including five officers wounded, all of the Second Division. We took 100 prisoners; 112 bodies were buried by us, and we know of many more lying beyond our position, so far away, that the burying parties would be under the fire of the guns of Sebastopol. The usual proportion of men wounded to the killed is about 5 to 1, which will make their loss upwards of 600; of course, they carried a great quantity of both back with them to the fortress. It is remarkable that the wounded Russians brought in had nearly all received their wounds from the Minié rifles. Our conical balls cause frightful wounds; whenever they touch a limb, they smash the bone. I was on the field during and after the action. Officers and men (of the Russians, I mean) were dressed alike, in long grey great-coats and high cloth caps. They are very difficult to see in the thick brushwood which grows all about; indeed, singly, they are as invisible as a rabbit in dried fern. I examined many of the dead; some were lying in pools of blood, their faces looking like wax. Every man had a large piece of bread with him —black, sour, and half-baked; one had a Russian Prayer-book, which I have appropriated as a memento. Their firelocks are of a very inferior sort; they are dated 1834, and have been converted from flint to

percussion.

"The prisoners were sent off next day to Balaklava, and placed on board ship, and the dead were buried."

A brilliant skirmish took place on the 22d of October between a small party of thirty sharpshooters, under Lieutenant Webb of the 88th regiment, and a body of 150 Russians. He had occasion, while pointing out a certain position to an officer of engineers, to expose himself and some of his men to the enemy's observation. Not long afterwards a body of the enemy were observed to be advancing towards the sharpshooters. Lieutenent Webb detached a part of his little force, and ordeaed them to conceal themselves among the brushwood, so that, should the Russians make the attack, they might thus be exposed to a flanking fire. The Russians came forward, and as soon as they were within convenient range, the party towards whom they were advancing fired into them. This fire they returned; that almost immediately afterwards the remainder of Lieutenant Webb's party, who had been concealed, discharged their Miniés among them with well-aimed effect. The Russians were seized with a panic, many of them threw down their arms, and all field in disorder. Their leader alone showed courage. When, his men commenced to waver he seized one of their muskets, and, waving it in the air, tried to rally them. While holding it in this position he received a ball in the elbow, and at once took the weapon in the other hand. He was thus vainly trying to restore courage to his men and urge them forward, when two of the sharpshooters took aim at him. One of the balls wounded him severely in the neck and face, breaking his lower jaw. He then tried to retreat, but was made prisoner, and brought, together with one of his men, into camp. One man killed was the only casualty in Lieutenant Webb's party.

A piece of gallant conduct on the part of Mr. Hewett, mate of the Beagle, has been reported by Captain Lushington, the Commander of the Naval Brigade before Sebastopol, to Admiral Dundas. Captain Lushington, in a letter dated the 28th of October, says:—

"I beg to call your attention to the spirited conduct of Mr. Hewett, the mate of the Beagle, in charge of the right Lancaster hattery, now containing one gun. On the 26th instant the Russians made a sortie in forceabout 8,000 men—on our right, placing our Lancaster gun in jeopardy; indeed some skirmishers approached within 300 yards of it, pouring in a sharp fire of Minié rifles. Some mistake occurred in the orders of the officer commanding the picket, and the word was passed to spike the gun and retreat, but Hewett replied 'that such an order did not come from Captain Lushington, and he would not do so till it did.' (He was aware I was in the vicinity). He then pulled down the parapet, and with the assistance of some soldiers, got his gun round, and poured a most destructive fire of grape into a large column of Russians, and, on their retreating from the British troops, followed them down the hill with solid 68lb, shot, fired with fatal precision. I am happy to say there were no casualties among the sailors, and report says only 71 among the troops. The Russian loss was very severe, as we saw the bodies lying on the hill, but I am not in a position to give you an authentic account."

The Lords of the Admiralty, as a mark of their approbation of his gallant conduct, have promoted Mr.

Hewett to the rank of Lieutenant.

A private of the 33rd Regiment—Duke of Wellington's—by name M'Guire, has attracted the notice of the Commander-in-Chief by an act of daring. He was in advance as a sharpshooter, and was made prisoner. He was being marched away between two Russian soldiers, a third being in rear, when, seeing his guard for a moment careless and looking in another direction, he suddenly seized a loaded musket from one of the two men at his side and discharged it at him. No sooner had he done this than he swung round the but-end, and with it struck the second man on his other side a blow on the head which felled him to the ground. The third Russian decamped, and M'Guire effected his escape. He was at the time within a hundred yards of the Russian lines. His own Minié, which had been taken from him, was being carried by one of the two men by his side; but he knew this had been discharged, and therefore seized a musket from the other soldier, which fortunately turned out to be loaded. The affair was witnessed by a sergeant of the rifle brigade, and in consequence of his report, Lord Raglan awarded M'Guire a gratuity of 50.

M'Guire a gratuity of 5l.

Letters from the French camp frequently speak of a small body of skilled riftemen, called francs-tireurs. A recent letter contains the following details respecting

them :-

If must tell you what the francs-tireurs are. There are two companies of them, each composed of 150 men, chosen from amongst the best marksmen of the Chascurs de Vincennes. In the night they creep in front of the entrenchments, dig holes and place themselves in them as well as they can. Then they fire at the Russian artillerymen. They have already killed so many that the Russians now close in their embrasures with a sort of double door, which is ball-proof. But they are obliged to open it to point their gun and fire, and no sooner is this done than 20 balls whistle through it. The Russians have sustained such losses that they were at

times driven to despair-raising their guns from behind they fired volleys of grape shot at their disagreeable Nevertheless, the latter have succeeded in extinguishing all the first line of their batteries. I say first line, because there are several others in the rear, the part of the town which faces us being an inclined plane on which batteries have been raised in lines, one above the other. That our francs-tireurs have done good execution is evident from the fact that, in the evening of the 26th General de Martimpré, chief of the general staff, received a note informing him that the Russian fire had become uncertain, and that artillerymen were so scarce that the guns had to be served by the infantry. Express no surprise at the word uncertain, for from the 6th to the 17th, the Russian gentlemen did not cease to point their guns at us as at a target, whilst we did not deign to answer them even by a musket shot. They consequently attained such precision that the day on which we unmasked our batteries, their balls entered our embrasures as if cast by the hand. One ball went into the very mouth of a cannon, but was too large to penetrate more than a third. It, however, stuck This was considered so curious that the gun was carried to the General's tent to be shown to him

The accounts of the battle concur in describing the atrocious conduct of the Russians towards the wounded. One writer says :- "Colonel Seymour, of the Guards, and a great number of brave fellows, were murdered in cold blood by the Russians while lying wounded on the field of hattle. It appears that among the prisoners taken by us is a Russian major, who was clearly seen by our men stabbing the wounded men, and encouraging his men to join him in the assassination, and when the fellow was caught it was with difficulty that the just indignation of our men could be restrained, and he certainly would have deserved his fate if he had met the fate he had inflicted on others. After the action he was tried by a court-martial formed of a committee of officers, on the charge of having encouraged his men to kill our wounded. He was found guilty on the clearest evidence, and sentenced to be hanged, but the sentence was not put in execution, as it might be made the excuse for reprisals. Lord Raglan has, however, written to Prince Menschikoff on the subject, and it is to be hoped that his remonstrance will have the effect of putting a stop to proceedings sorevolting to humanity and so disgraceful to the age we live in." Another report is as follows:—"The Russians behaved with barbarous cruelty to our wounded; every fallen man was bayoneted. One English officer was wounded slightly, but unable to leave the spot with his men, as they retired for awhile overwhelmed. When our troops recovered the ground, they found the poor fellow stabbed all over and stripped! One Russian officer was seen to halt and limp about the field; he had been wounded, but he too was stabbing the tallen with his sword! An orderly of the Duke of Cambridge went up to him and took him prisoner, and his Royal Highness was heard to promise the wretch that he would do his best to have him shot for his inhumanity. It is to be feared that this Russian barbarity provoked our men to give no quarter. They would throw down their arms, and, calling themselves Christians, beg for mercy; and if they were spared they would take up their muskets and shoot the man who had saved them. The French Zouaves also took no prisoners."

The latest intelligence from Balaklava to the 14th, by way of Vienna, states that, since the 5th, nothing remarkable had taken place. A telegraphic dispatch from Constantinople has been published, in which it is said that on the 13th the Russians attacked the French lines, but were repulsed with great loss on both sides. But this has not been confirmed; and besides, no Russian bulletin has announced loss on the side of the allies at the date of the 13th, although it would have been easy to do so several days ago.

several days ago.

A letter from Constantinople, dated the 9th, says:
"Since the lst of this month there has been redoubled activity in the arsenal. The Porte is making the most strenuous exertions in order to send reinforcements to the allies in the Crimea. Ten guns of the largest calibre are on the average sent off to them every day, with two hundred cartridges for each piece. The Sultan sent for

the Seraskier the day before yesterday, and laid the Strictest commands on him to attend to the wants of the allies. The Seraskier has sent to all the Pachas of the empire, ordering them to recruit without loss of time, and send all the disposable Nizams and Rediffs to Constantinople, Varna, and Kustendjee."

It is stated in the Cassel Gazette, that maritime communications have been re-established between Riga and St. Petersburg. There are to remain at Riga only the number of troops left there in ordinary times. The rest are to be directed towards Poland.

A letter from St. Petersburg, in the Hamburg News, states that the accounts of the battle of Inkermann had produced great gloom in the Russian capital, and led to an opinion that it would be impossible for Sebastopol to

hold out long against the allied armies.

A letter from Batoum, in the *Lloyd* of Vienna, states that Mustapha Pacha has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to embark for the Crimea with 10,000 men of the *lite* of the Turkish army.

Numerous meetings to collect money in aid of the Patriotic Fund have been held in London, and throughout the country. On the 2d inst. there was a meeting of the merchants, bankers, and traders of the City at the Mansion House, the Lord Mayor in the chair. Lord John Russell moved the first resolution, expressing "the highest admiration and gratitude" for the services of our Army and Navy in the East. It had been noticed that some persons allege that the relief of the widows and orphans of the fallen should be supplied out of the national funds; Lord John said he would not discuss that question—

"It has been the opinion of Parliament hitherto, that such grants could not be made on ordinary occasions without leading to great abuse of the funds. Be that as it may, however, we know that there are no such funds at present, and that it is to the voluntary zeal and liberality of their countrymen that our sailors and soldiers dying in battle must look for supplying comforts

to their widows and orphans."

Mr. Thomas Baring, who seconded the resolution, added, that to him it appeared that it must be much more gratifying to soldiers to know that "those dear to them will, in the case of their own death, be supplied by the individual sympathy and contributions of their fellow countrymen, rather than by formal votes of Parliament, which might be contested at every stage." Mr. Hubbard, Governor of the Bank of England, took the same view, in moving the second resolution; and Mr. R. C. L. Bevan said that it should be considered a privilege to come forward voluntarily in support of the relatives of those who fall in the war. About 16,000l. was subscribed on the spot.

Great efforts are now being made by the English and French governments to Reinforce the Troops in the Crimea. Within the last month, we are told by the Globe, nearly seven thousand infantry have been ordered out. Of these 4000 were sent from regimental depôts; the Ninety-seventh, 1000 strong, was ordered from Athens, and the Sixty-second from Malta; and further Of these 4000 were sent from regimental depôts; detachments embarking this week comprise nearly 800 men. These supplies had been ordered, and partly sent out, before the news of the affair of the 25th October and 5th November were received. The Ninetieth has been ordered from Dublin, and the Seventy-first, Highland light infantry, and Thirty-fourth, from Corfu. To these must be added the first battalion of the Grenadier Guards, who will join General Bentinck's Brigade. The other regiments-the Seventy-first, Ninetieth, Thirty-fourth, Ninety-seventh, and Sixty-second—will, with the Sixty-eighth, now in the Crimea, form a Fifth Division of the British army. It has been calculated that the total reinforcements, including those actually sent and those about to embark, will number 11,900 men. Nor have the French been backward. It is known that large bodies of troops have recently left the French ports for the Crimea; and it is now stated by the Globe that " the French government is prepared to send out 50,000 men in English ships, the expense to be shared by the two governments." For this purpose the British government

has engaged several large steamers belonging to the great companies, of which the Candia, Ripon, Nubia, Alps, Indiana, Thames, Europa, have already been named, to proceed as soon as possible to Toulon, there to embark the French army. The French are also drawing cavalry from Rome and Zouaves from Algeria.

The enormous losses sustained by our cavalry are to

be repaired.

As regards cavalry an arrangement has been come to different from what was originally intended. Instead of sending out the cavalry regiments on home service as regiments, the effective men of those corps will be incorporated with the regiments now in the Crimea, so as to bring them up to such a strength as a cavalry regiment in time of war should possess. With the exception of the King's Dragoon Guards, our cavalry regiments of the line consist of six troops of 45 men each; the regimental staff and officers making up the entire number to something over 300. Each cavalry regiment in the Crimea will be made up to eight troops of 75 men each, or 600 in the whole, besides the regimental staff. The officers of the cavalry regiments at home will not be transferred to those abroad, but will remain with their own corps, and will be usefully employed in keeping up an effective supply of trained men and horses for the regiments abroad. Owing to recent losses, the ten cavalry regiments now in the Crimea canuot be said to muster 1000 men; when the new arrangements are carried into effect, they will be increased by 5000 men; and from the regiments at home there will be no difficulty in at once supplying 2000 of this number.

Artillery detachments are leaving England for

Balaklava.

The Foot Guards will be conveyed to the Crimea in the Royal Albert, 131,—the huge screw line-of-battle ship launched at Woolwich in the summer.

Recruiting is going on with great briskness; the rate, it is said by the *Times*, being about 1000 men per week. Ample supplies of winter clothing have been sent out.

A Vienna Journal (the Ost Deutsch Post) gives the following intelligence from the Danube. The Turkish troops have taken possession of Matchin, Isaktcha, and Tultcha, strongly occupied these places, as well as the interior of the Dobrudscha. The Turkish garrison of Ibrail has moved its advance guard to the Sereth. Achmet Sadyl, commander of that body, has published a proclamation, dated the 5th, announcing that the Russians having been forced to quit the Dobrudscha, the Turkish troops have occupied Babadagh, Tultcha, Matchin, and other places of that district; that two officers had been despatched to see that proper measures were taken for having the navigation of the Danube re-established, the said officers being charged to come to an understanding for the purpose with the allies, who are in possession of the Sulina; and, lastly, that the general-in-chief would always make every exertion to protect the commerce of that great river, of such paramount importance to the Principalities. All the Turkish troops in Wallachia have received orders to advance on Fokchany and Ibrail, and to concentrate themselves there, in order to pass the Pruth to the number of 30,000 men.

By the arrival of the United States Mail steampacket Pacific at Liverpool on the 22nd inst., we have the following important intelligence respecting the Operations of the Allied Fleets in the Pacific:—

"The Allied Fleets in the Pacific made an attack on the Russian town and fort of Petropolouski, Kamschatka, on the 1st and 4th of September, and destroyed two Russian batteries. The loss of the allies was 64. The loss of the Russians is reported to be very heavy, but the number is not ascertained. The allies retired, having captured two Russian vessels. Rear-Admiral Price was accidentally killed. Captain Frederick, of the Amphitrite, succeeds him.

The latest intelligence from the Baltic Fleet is contained in a letter from Hamburg of the 18th inst. "We remarked this morning, as the consequence of the appearance of 14 Russian war steamers in the Gulf of Finland, a considerable movement among the ships of the English fleet at Kiel. Several of the latter have taken in coals with all possible despatch, and hold themselves in readiness to weigh anchor. Admiral Napier, who has engaged an apartment in the town, went this morning on board the Duke of Wellington to concert with Rear-Admiral Chads, and it was believed at Kiel that some of the steamships would to-morrow re-enter the Baltic to reinforce the English vessels which still occupy a few stations in that sea. The communications between Sweden and Finland are re-established, and masses of goods are daily imported into the Russian ports of the two gulfs. The isles of Aland have not yet been re-occupied by the Russians."

The latest movements in the Black Sea Fleet are contained in a letter dated the 8th inst, from the Katcha; —"The fleet continues at its anchorage here, with the exception of the Bellerophon, sent to Eupatoria to protect that place, in conjunction with the Leander. The marines stationed at Eupatoria have been removed to co-operate with the army, and blue jackets have replaced them. The Tartars continue to furnish large supplies of stock, which the transports take to Balaklava for the use of the army. The ships stationed at Balaklava are the Agamemnon, Sanspareil, Highflyer, Niger, Retiibution, Vesuvius, Diamond, Wasp, Vulcan, Spitfire, Fury, Caradoc, and gunboats. Commanders Powel and Heath, of the Vesuvius and Niger, are in command of batteries for the protection of Balaklava.

Letters from Athens state that the Porte has consented to renounce its claim upon the kingdom of Greece for compensation in respect of the recent irruption of Hellenic bands into the Ottoman territory. In return, the Greek government, conducted by men who were not parties to the late insurrection, is doing what it can to efface the memory of former grievances. Twelve thousand head of cattle, which had been carried off by the Greeks, have already been either restored or replaced. The Hellenic minister has notified to the representatives of England and France that the expense of lodging their troops at the Piræus will be reckoned off the sums owing to those powers for loan and accumulated interest.

The intelligence from New York is to the 8th inst. The United States Government was about to issue a treaty circular providing for the admission of the produce of Canada, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, on the same terms as recently established respecting colonial fish. The provinces of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island would shortly adopt measures for carrying out the treaty.—An official proclamation had been issued confirming the convention entered into between the United States and Russia, establishing the rights of neutrals at sea. The convention provides that free ships make free goods, and that the property of neutrals on board enemy's vessels is exempt from confiscation, unless contraband of war.—It was expected that Sir Edmund Head would leave Boston for Canada on the 7th, to assume the post of Governor-General, and that Lord Elgin would shortly sail for England, first visiting New York and Washington.

NARRATIVE OF LITERATURE AND ART.

THE new publications of the past month, in which the interest of the war has been all-absorbing, have comprised—two small volumes on Painting and Celebrated Painters, founded on a similar work by a French writer, but adapted as a guide to the principal foreign masters in our National Gallery, by Lady Jervis White Jervis; a volume by Mr. E. Sulivan, The Bungalow and the Tent, descriptive of a visit to Ceylon; an and the Tent, descriptive of a visit to Ceylon; an abridgment from the French, by Mr. Bayle St. John, of Travels of an Arab Merchant; a volume of collected Dramas by Tom Taylor and Charles Reade; an annotated edition by Mr. Bell, of the Poems of Waller; a volume of sermons, by Mr. Maurice, on the Doctrine of Sacrifice; a poem in celebration of the bappiness of married life, the Angel in the House; the Pocket-Book for 1855, issued by Mr. Punch, of somesix hundred Pictures of Life and Character, by Mr. Leech, which belong to the class of pictures you read rather than see, as Charles Lamb said of Hogarth's; a volume translated and edited by Lord Ellesmere for the Hakluvt Society, History of the Two Tartar Conquerors of China, with an introduction by Mr. R. H. Major; a republication of magazine papers, Recollections of Literary Characters and Celebrated Places, by Mrs. Thomson; a volume of the Company of the Compan Haps and Mishaps in Europe, in which Miss Grace Greenwood describes what she saw and how she was entertained, as a visitor from America; a volume, by Doctor Doran, of what may be called sartorial literature, full of all kinds of pleasant anecdotes relating to tailors and their craft, Habits and Men; a learned disquisition, by Mr. Wheeler, on the Geography of Herodotus; two London Directories for 1855, Mr. Kelly's and Mr. Watkins's; a volume by Professor Ferrier, of Institutes of Metaphysic, the theory of knowing and being; a second volume of Mr. Cunning-ham's annotated edition of Johnson's Lives of the Poets; a description, published in Mr. Bailliere's Ethnological Library, of the Native Races of the Russian Empire, by Dr. Latham; a religious fancy, or phantasy, by Mr. J. A. St. John, called Philosophy at the Foot of the Cross; a translation of a Muscovite story, Home Lefe in Russia, satirising the corruption of government employés; a story in two volumes, Heart's Ease, by the author of the 'Heir of Redclyffe,' and three novels, each in three volumes, May and December by Mrs. Hubback,

Herbert Lake by the author of "Anne Dysart,' and the Curate of Overton; a small but sterling collection, by Miss Birbeck, of Rural and Historical Gleanings from Miss Birbeck, of Mara and Historical Geometry Spring Eastern Europe; a new edition, with notes by Dr. Irvine, of Selden's Table Talk; a volume on Theatres and other Remains in Crete, by Edward Falkener; a course of University Lectures on Population and Capital, delivered by Mr. Rickards at Oxford; the literary journal, or diary of the readings, of an accomplished English scholar, the author of the "Fasti Hellenici," entitled Literary Remains of Henry Fynes Clinton; a volume containing the substance of the Croonian lectures on Medical Testimony and Evidence in Cases of Lunacy, by Doctor Thomas Mayo; a new and improved edition of Mr. M'Culloch's Geographical, Statistical, and Historical Dictionary; a Commonplace Book of Thoughts, Memories, and Fancies, original and selected, by Mrs. Jameson; several cheap editions of novels, poems, and histories, in the Libraries of Messrs. Bohn and Routledge; a volume of Leaves from the Diary of an Officer in the Guards, descriptive of the Peninsular Battles; a volume on The War by Mr. Macqueen, in which the Russian view of the Eastern question is advocated; a collection of Historic Notes on the Books of the Old and New Testaments, by Samuel Sharpe; some gift-books for Christmas, among which are the Keepsake, the Court Album, and illustrated editions of Acepsake, the Coart Aloum, and invistrated editions of Longfellow's Golden Legand and Scott's Marmion; a Manual of Mercantile Law, by Mr. Leone Levi; two handsomely illustrated volumes, by Mr. William Osburn, on the Monumental History of Egypt: a new volume of Selections, Grave and Gay, from the published and unpublished writings of Mr. De Quincey; several Children's Books, by Messis. Grant and Griffith; an introductory Text. Rook of Geologue by Mr. David Page: a republica-Text-Book of Geology by Mr. David Page; a republication of a series of papers from 'Frazer's Magazine, by Mr. Badham, with the title of Prose Halieutics, or Ancient and Modern Fish Tattle; Mr. Knight's British Almanac and Companion for 1855; a second scries of the Romance of the Forum, or stories of celebrated the homance of the Forum, or stories of celebrated trials, by Mr. Peter Burke; an account of Giotto and his Works in Padua, by Mr. Ruskin, written to accompany the outlines published by the Arundel Society; and a volume on Our Camp in Turkey and the Way to it, by Mrs. Young.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

BULLION MARKET.

Bullion in Bank of England on 18th mst., £13,494,784. LATEST LONDON PRICES.

Gold, stand., per oz. £3 17 9 | Silver bars, stan. per oz. 5 Do., dust, ,, 3 16 0 | Mexican dollars, ,, 5 LATEST COMPARATIVE VALUE OF GOLD IN FOREIGN MARKETS

TO LONDON PRICE. Paris 0·28 prem. | New York 0·17 diset

Bank Rate of Discount, 5 per cent.

STOCKS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Latest.
Three per Cent. Consols Three per Cent. Reduced New Three per Cents. Long Annnities, Jan., 1869 Bank Stock, 8 per cent. Exchequer Bills, June India Bonds	95	905	92¼-½
	93\$	894	90%-¾
	93\$	895	90½-¼
	417\$	4 15	4 ¼-
	213	209	209½
	9s p.	1s.p.	3 p.
	14s.p.	9s.p	7-10 p.

Paid.	RAILWAYS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Latest.	Receipts since Jan. 1.
100	Brighton & S. Coast	106	104	104-G	631,206
all	Blackwall	81/2	73	77-85	65,563
100	Caledonian	61½	584	60-43 }	669,509
100	Edinb. and Glasgow	56	58	53-5	1
all	Eastern Counties	713	114	115-3	775,421
	Gt. Sn. & Wn. (Irel.)	91	87	87-9	269,407
	Great Northern	90½	88	88-9	846,444
100	Great Western	713	69	70-1	2,430,330
100	Laneash. & Yorksh.	714	704	714-8	1,021,609
100	London & N. Westn.	1013	98	981-9	864,529
100	London & S. Westn.	82½	79	$78\frac{1}{2} - 9\frac{1}{2}$	609,222
100	Midland	71남	674	68-81	1,170,244
100	South-East, & Dover	623	60	581-91	774,457

FOREIGN LIST .- LATEST PRICES.

FUNDS.

RAILWAYS. East Belgian Junet, 14-8 Great Luxembourg 35-44 Northern of France, 33-Norwegian Trunk Pref. 8½-9½ Paris and Orleans, 44-6 Paris and Lyons, 37½ Paris and Rouen, 35-7

West Flanders, 31-4 West of France, 16-7 Rouen and Havre, 20-1

Belgian 4½ per cent. Brazilian 5 per cent., 98 Chilian 6 per cent., 104 Danish 5 per cent. 102-4 Dutch 2½ per cent., 60½ Dutch 4 p. cent. cert., 90 Mexican 3 per cent., 21 1-3 Peruvian 3 per cent., 67% Portuguese 4 per cent., 40-2 Russian 5 per cent., 94½ Spanish 3 per cent., 37¾-8½ Sardinian 5 per cent., 85-7

COLONIAL SHARE LIST. -LATEST PRICES. BANKS.

	MINES.	
Australian		1-11 dis.
Do. Freeho		
Colonial Go		
Port Philip		
South Aust	tralian	1-1}

RAILWAYS.

East Indian 24-3 prem.
Do., Extension ½ d.
Ind. Peninsula. 2-3 p.
Madras ½ d.-2 p.
Madras S. d.-2 p.

80-to \$2 Union of Australia 70 - 2

STEAM COMPANIES. Australian Royal Mail., Eastern Steam Navig..... General Serew St. Ship ... I Pen. & Orient. St. Nav. 62.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Australian Agricultural, 36-8 Van Diemen's Iand., 13½-14½ South Australian Land, 35-7 Seott, Austr. Invest. 12 pm.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETS. CORN-IMPERIAL WEEKLY AVERAGE.

Week ending-	Wh	eat.	Bar	ley.	Ов	its.	R	ye.	Be	ans.	Pe	as.
Oet. 21 — 28 Nov. 4 — 11 — 18	8. 57 60 68 72 72	d. 6 7 0 1	8, 31 32 33 35 34	d. 3 1 6 0 7	8. 25 26 27 28 28	d. 9 6 3 7 4	8. 35 36 38 42 41	d. 2 5 5 5 2	8. 44 45 47 48 49	d. 10 4 6 10 2	8. 40 42 44 48 49	d. 9 8 9 2 8

LATEST LONDON MARKET PRICES.

70 to 76 34 — 35 31 — 33 Malt, Pale, per qr. . . Malting Barley ,, Oats, best. . . . , Wheat, White, Flour-

Town made, persk. 70—55 Country household 58—64 American, per barl. 39—45

Indian Corn, per qr. 41-47 ATTLE— s. d. s. d. Beasts, per st. 3 2 to 4 8 CATTLE-Calves . , 4 0-5 2 Sheep... , 3 4-4 8 Pigs ... , 3 4-5 2 Pigs ,, Wood, per lb.— South Downs.. 1

Kentish fleeces 1 4-1
 German Elect. 3
 6-5
 7

 Anstralian ... 1
 3-2
 6½

 Cape ... 0
 7-1
 7½

 Spanish ... 1
 2-2
 1

Hay... per load 4 4 to 4 15 4 10 - 6 Clover.. ,, 4-1 12 Straw ...

Linseed eake, per ton, 101, 10s: to 121, 10s.; Rape cake, ditto, 61, 15s.; Bones, ditto, 41, 10s.

Hops.—Kents, 320s. to 480s. Sussex, 300s. to 360s. For. 252s. to 336s.

POULTRY—Capons, 3s.—4s.; Fowls, 4s. 0·l.—7s.; Chicks, 4s. 0·l.—6s.0·d.; Ducks, 4s.— 0s.; Geese, 3s. 6·l.—6s.; Turkeys, 3s. 6d.—6s.; Pigeons, 4d.—9d.

HIRES, &c. - Market, 96 lb., This, 66. - shifted, 50 lb., $4\frac{1}{4}d.$ —5d.; do., do., 50 lb., $3\frac{1}{4}d.$ — $\frac{1}{2}d$; do., Calf-skins, 10 lb., 6s.; do., Horse-hides. 6s. 6d.; Rough Tallow, 30s.

METALS.

Copper, Cakes, per ton, 126l.
Iron, Pigs, 4l. 2s. to 5l. 0s.
Rails, 8l. 0s. Lead, English
Pig, 23l. Steol, Swedish Keg,
17l. Tin, English block,
117l.; Banca, 116l. Spotter,
29l. 15s. Quicksliver, per lb.
1s. 11d. to 2s.

OILS.

Gallipoli, per ton, 58*l.*; Sperm, 104*l.* to 115*l.*; Pale Seal, 44*l.* 10s; Rape, 53*l.* to 55*l.*; Cocoa-nut, 49*l.* to 51*l.*; Palm, 45*l.* to 48*l.*; I jinsed, 56*l.* 10s; Tathow — Australian, Beef, 63*l.* to 66*l.*; Oc., Sheep, 65*l.* to 66*l.*; Y. C., 66*l.* to 66*l.*; See

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, per ewt.—Irish, 58s. to 66s.; German, 65s. to 67s.

BEEF-Mid. to prime, p. 8 lb., 3s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.; Irish India, per tr., 180s.; Hambre', 130s. to180s. American, 130s. to175s. Butter-Best fresh, per lb.,

12d. to 14d.; Dorset, per cwt., 86s. to 98s.; Irish, 90s. 105s.; Dutch, 90s. to 104s.

CHEESE—Cheshire, per cwt., 58s. to 74s.; Wiltshire, 50s. to 68s.; Dutch, 54s.

Hams — York, 65s. to 82s.; Irish, 58s. to 80s.; West-phalia, 66s. to 70s.

MUFTON-Mid. to prime, per Slb., 3s. 6d. to 5s. 0d. POTATOES, per ton, 110s. to

1708.

PORK, per Slb., 3s. 4d. to 5s. 0d. VEAL, 3s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.

GROCERY.

Cocoa, per ewt., Trinidad, 22s. to 42s.; Bahia, 28s. to 30s. 0.d. Coffee, per ewt.—Ceylon Native, 46s. 0d. to 46s. 6d.; Do., Plantation, 55s. to 80s.; Mocha, 62s. to 86s.; Jamaica, 65s. to 85s.; Jamaica,

cha, 62s. to 86s.; Jamaica, 155s. to 84s.; Java, 51s. to 56s.; Costa Rica, 58s. to 73s. Rice, per cwt.—Carolina, 33s. to 45s. 0d; Bengal, 15s. 0d. to 16s. 6d.; Patha, 17s. to 23s. 0d. Suca.s.—Barbadoes, per cwt... 31s. to 33s. 0d.; Mauritius, 30s. 6d. to 37s. 6d.; Bengal, 38s. 0d. to 41s. 6d.; Madras, 28s. to 32s. 0d.; Havannah, 31s. to 38s. 6d.

31s. to 38s. 6d. Do. Refined—Grocerylumps.

Do. Refined—Grocerylumps, 43s, to 47s; Bastands, 26s, to 34s, 6d.; Crushed, 30s, 6d. Tea, per lb. (duty 1s, 6d.)—Congou, 10d. to 1s, 5d.; Souchoug, 10d. to 2s, 6d.; Souchoug, 10d. to .s, 6d.; Assaua, 1s, 2d to 4s, 4d.

EMIGRATION RECORD

DEPARTURES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM,

1854.	Australian Colonies.	British America.	United States.	Other places.	Total.
To Sept. 30		37,197 135	158,603 16,245	2590 184	258,843 24.561
Total	67,950	37,332	174,848	2774	282,904

CURRENT RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT TO THE AUSTRALIAN PORTS PER SAILING VESSEL.

From	Cabin.	Inter- mediate.	Strerage.	Goods per
London Liverpool The Clyde Belfast	£40 to 65 40 50 30 45 40 50	£26 to 30 20 26 20 25 20 25 20 26	£16 to 22 10 14 12 14 11 14	£2 10 to £4 0 2 10 4 0 2 5 3 15 2 5 3 15

THE

HOUSEHOLD NARRATIVE

CURRENT EVENTS.

1854.]

FROM THE 27TH NOVEMBER TO THE 27TH DECEMBER.

[PRICE 2d.

NARRATIVE OF PARLIAMENT AND POLITICS.

Tuesday, the 12th instant, with the usual formalities. Her Majesty delivered the following speech—

"My Lords and Gentlemen-I have called you together at this unusual period of the year, in order that, by your assistance, I may take such measures as will enable me to prosecute the great war in which we are engaged with the utmost vigour and effect. This assistance I know will be readily given; for I cannot doubt that you share my conviction of the necessity of sparing no effort to augment my forces now engaged in the Crimea. The exertions they have made and the victories they have obtained are not exceeded in the brightest pages of our history, and have filled me with admiration and gratitude.

"The hearty and efficient cooperation of the brave troops of my ally the Emperor of the French, and the glory acquired in common, cannot fail to cement still more closely the union which happily subsists between

the two nations.

"It is with satisfaction I inform you, that, together with the Emperor of the French, I have concluded a treaty of alliance with the Emperor of Austria, from which I anticipate important advantages to the common

"I have also concluded a treaty with the United States of America, by which subjects of long and difficult discussion have been equitably adjusted. "These treaties will be laid before you.

"Although the prosecution of the war will naturally engage your chief attention, I trust that other matters of great interest and importance to the general welfare

will not be neglected.

"I rejoice to observe that the general prosperity of my subjects remains uninterrupted. The state of the revenue affords me entire satisfaction; and I trust that by your wisdom and prudence you will continue to promote the progress of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons-In the estimates which will be presented to you I trust you will find that ample provision has been made for the

exigencies of the public service.

"My Lords and Gentlemen—I rely with confidence on your patriotism and public spirit. I feel assured that in the momentous contest in which we are engaged you will exhibit to the world the example of a united people. Thus shall we obtain the respect of other nations, and may trust that, by the blessing of God, we shall bring the war to a successful termination."

The Commons withdrew to their own House; the

Peers adjourned, and met again at five o'clock, when

the business of the evening began.

The Duke of LEEDS moved, and Lord ASHBURTON (in the absence of the Earl of Abingdon) seconded the Address.—The Earl of Derby began by saying that he had no intention to move any amendment. It was not the time for considering whether the war might have been avoided. The nation, as one man, is pushing forward with an abnegation of self, unparalleled in history; it was not the Government who were appealing to the country, but it was the country that was urging upon the government the prosecution of the war. He cordially concurred in the language of the speech with

THE Queen opened the Session of Parliament on uesday, the 12th instant, with the usual formalities. [Emperor of the French; and his satisfaction was increased by knowing that Sir James Graham and Sir Charles Wood, who not long ago entertained such different views, also concurred in that language. Lord Derby then alluded to the deeds of the army. My Lords (he said) when I remember that, of that numerically small army which was sent out from this country a few months ago, probably not one in a hundred of the privates, and probably not one in ten of the officers, had ever before heard a shot fired in anger; when I remember that they went forth, at the first outset of their campaign, to pine away in inaction, and that their ranks were thinned by disease—morally de-pressing, if anything could depress their indomitable courage; when I remember that an army composed of such materials, so weakened, so dispirited, was led to invade the dominions of a powerful enemy, having carried with them nothing but what was absolutely necessary for their march, and hardly sufficient for their equipment and provision; when I remember that such a body of men, under such circumstances, found them-selves in front of a force numerically superior, intrenched upon heights, fortified with all the skill and all the power which the might of Russia could supply, and fortified upon ground the natural difficulties of which were such as to impede even an active man in the ascent, although not checked by the enemy; when I remember that those heights were bristling with batteries, from which shot and shell were poured which mowed down the ranks of our men as they ascended that glorious but bloodstained hill; when I remember that in the face of numbers not inferior to their own, against all the difficulties of position, against all the opposition of the most powerful artillery, they advanced, weakened in numbers, falling by scores, but the survivors closing their ranks and pressing forward with indomitable courage; when, under these circumstances, hand to hand, that body of men who had never before heard a shot fired repulsed a veteran army from a position so fortified, from which it had been the boast of Russia that no army could dislodge them in less than three weeks, whereas this great success was achieved by our raw army in the course of three hours; when we remember that within a fortnight afterwards, the position of our men being changed, they being the beposition of our tier being changed, they were assailed by an army seven times their number; when we recollect that our troops were called to the conflict from successive and continuous labour at the intrenchments, suffering from cold, from privation, from hunger, in some cases from all but nakedness: when we remember that they were placed under the disadvantage of a surprise in the darkness of a foggy morning; when I find that these men, who won the heights of Alma in the course of three hours from a numerically superior army, resisted the assault of an army seven times stronger than them-selves, and for eight hours maintained the unequal contest, sometimes even without ammunition, our troops on those bloodstained heights being reinforced and supported by a portion of their gallant allies; when I remember these deeds of arms—ay, and even the unfortunate but astounding charge made by our gallant cavalry,—I say that no words can do justice to the merits of cordially concurred in the language of the speech with such brave and heroic soldiers. I say that when we regard to the hearty and efficient cooperation of the read the history of that campaign—when we read it, not

as politicians, but as men and as Englishmen-there cannot be a heart that does not throb with honest and generous pride that these much-enduring, all-daring, all-achieving men, were our countrymen; that they were British subjects like ourselves; and there is hardly an eye from which a tear will not spring unbidden when we reflect that so many of them are numbered with the dead. But I will only dwell upon that portion of the subject which relates to the glory which that gallant army achieved; I will not dwell upon the sacrifices they have endured. Their country will remember them. Their country Their country will remember them. Their country will know how to value those who still remain; and, whatever may be the honours and rewards by which this country can show its gratitude to those who, in such unequalled circumstances and under such serious difficulties, maintained, upheld, increased the glory of the British flag, those honours and those rewards will certainly be granted with no niggard hand, but with universal approbation, and with the cordial consent of a grateful country. and with the cordial consent of a grateful country. He added a suggestion, that it would be due to the gallantry of the French forces, if it were possible, to confer some mark of military honour upon General Canrobert. He criticised the shortcomings of the Government, not to revert to the past, but to insure attention for the future. He would not cavil at details; but it must be remembered that government had received the assistance of an additional Secretary of State, so that greater attention and fewer omissions might have been expected. That there must be mistakes and omissions at the commencement of a war, he was aware; but his charge against the government was, that from the commencement of the war they have lived "from hand to mouth," showing a total want of prescience, providing for each successive emergency after and not before it arose. The fatal words "too late" have adhered to the whole conduct of the war. When we went to war, ministers proposed to increase the army by 10,000 men; and Mr. Gladstone calculated the additional expense at £1,250,000 for defraying the cost of sending 25,000 men to "Malta and back again." When the Emperor of Russia read that, he must have been convinced "either that ministers were gulling parliament and imposing on British eredulity, or that they were not really in earnest." Government sent out from 25,000 to 30,000 men in March, April, and May; took great credit to themselves for their unparalleled exertions; and then held their hands, saying, We have done all that is necessary. There were no reinforcements, no army of reserve; the 25,000 men were launched forth to depend on their own resources, because the British government lacked foresight. It might be said that the troops were sent to defend Constantinople; but the Queen's message in March, and Lord Clarendon subsequently, said that the war was intended to settle the question of Russian supremacy. The 25,000 troops were totally inadequate to attain that ulterior object. The expedition to the Crimea was decided upon by the government at home, in the face of representations made by generals of high distinction, " of the insuperable difficulties of an attack upon Sebastopol; they were doubly bound, therefore, to neglect nothing that would contribute to its success; yet no steps were taken to reinforce the troops before the battle of Inkerman except sending some 5,000 men. Lord Derby read from a private correspondence to show that the delay at Varna and Scutari did not arise from the army, but from the blundering in the shipment of stores. blamed the government for the deficiencies of medical comforts and attendance in the hospitals at Scutari; and he cast censure upon them for the loss of the Prince,alleging that the First Lord of the Admiralty had been warned in writing, by a distinguished officer, that her captain was unfit for the command. He made these statements in order that ministers might refute or repudiate them. As another proof of the unconsciousness of the government as to what it was about to do, Lord Derby instanced this suddenly-summoned par-liament. On the 10th November, government actually prorogued the parliament to the 14th December; but by the 20th, they had heard of the battle on the 5th, and they immediatly summoned parliament to meet two days earlier than the day to which it had been pro-

rogued. Was it only on the 20th of November that it was thought necessary to increase the effective strength of the army? Ought it not to have been foreseen that the militia would be wanted? Referring to the Baltic campaign, which was preceded by a certain reform dinner, opened by such a boastful order, conducted by such a powerful fleet, he said that its results, as far as the war goes, are literally nil; and he condemned the government for sending out such heavy ships, instead of ships of lighter draught. No doubt, (said Lord Derby,) they have done their best; but if we are to come to a successful issue of this great and serious war-if we are to look to conquering an honourable peace—we must strike decided blows. I say "conquering" an honourable peace, because I feel assured that without conquering a peace you will not obtain it. Depend upon it, knowing as I do the resources of the Russian empire, and knowing the character of the great man who rules it, (for he is a great man, although now employing his vast resources for unworthy purposes,) you will gain no peace unless you conquer it. You must obtain by your arms such advantages and such a superiority as to force the Emperor to submit to your terms of peace; but if you do not achieve some great successes, you may have a prolonged, a sanguinary, and possibly a disastrous war, but an honourable and successful peace you cannot have. Lord Derby's last topic was the treaty with Austria; upon the sincerity of whose policy he threw great doubts; alleging that she concluded the treaty with Turkey for the occupation of the Principalities after the siege of Silistria had been raised by the unassisted valour of the Turks, in order that she might prevent the Turks from following the Russians; thus enabling the Czar to throw these forces upon our troops in the Crimea. He objected to an expression of satisfaction with the con-tents of a treaty known only to her Majesty's advisers; and suggested that the address should simply declare that the House was gratified at the satisfaction felt by her Majesty from the conclusion of the treaty. At the close of his speech he dilated on the importance of unanimity; so that the world might see the spectacle of a great nation sinking all political animosities, all party contention, and uniting heart and hand to prosecute the war; he exhorted the army to persist in its gallant course, supported by fresh reinforcements, fresh supplies, and the sympathies of the whole country. -The Duke of NEWCASTLE entered into a defence of the government, against the charges of Lord Derby. He was (he said) far too sensible of his own short-comings to make an "out-and-out" defence of the policy of the government. If we had now to begin again, with the knowledge and experience acquired since the 26th of March, some things not done then would be done now, and some things done then would be now omitted. But before he commented on the charges of Lord Derby, he pointed out that Lord Derby had first declared that government began the war for other objects than the defence of Turkish territory, and then, to suit his own purpose, had tried to prove that until the siege of Silistria was raised, government had no notion what was to be done next. From the outset, the war had a dcuble object,—first, to defend Turkey; and secondly, to obtain securities against the recurrence of an attempt upon the integrity and independence of the Turkish empire. That policy had been identical with the policy of the Emperor of the French. It was not dignified in Lord Derby, by a reference to miserable election-speeches, to endeavour to sow dissension between the government of this country and France. He must have been aware that the policy of Lord Aberdeen was always to cement and strengthen that alliance; and the alliance was perhaps firmer now than ever, in con-sequence of the present character and open-handed spirit of confidence shown by the Emperor Napoleon. The Duke vindicated the campaign in the Baltic; pointing out that by the destruction of Bomarsund a great object was attained, for, had it not been destroyed, in a few years it would have been a fortress compared with which Cronstadt or Sweaborg would have been as nothing, and the Gulf of Bothnia would have become a Russian lake. Passing from that subject, the Duke of Newcastle entered fully into the campaign in the East. Wherever Lord Derby got the phrase "Malta and back

again," he could safely affirm that it never was intended the troops should come back unless the Emperor of Russia abandoned his views. The troops, from 25,000 to 30,000 strong, were sent to Malta, and thence to Turkey; where, with the exception of some regiments of cavalry, they had all arrived before the end of April; and on the 22nd of that month Lord Raglan received instructions to move his forces towards Varna, to support that place, and subsequently Silistria, as the Russians had crossed the Danube. About the same time, French and English troops were sent to the Piræus to secure the neutrality of Greece. It was erroneous to say that the expedition to the Crimea was ordered in spite of the representations of any general. The despatches that passed between the Duke of New-Castle and Lord Raglan would show that when Lord Rag'an was ordered to move to Varna, he was in a separate despatch instructed to make inquiry with reference to the reduction of Sebastopol, the forces in the Crimea, and the best means of crrrying out the invasion. As far as any military opinions were received, they were in favour of the undertaking. The moment the siege of Silistria was raised—on the 22nd of June—government felt that it was time to strike a home-blow at Russia; and on the 29th of June a despatch was sent to Lord Raglan directing him to undertake the expedition. Such reinforcements as would enable him to take the field effectively—the Fourth Division, a second batterytrain of forty-two guns, and two regiments of cavalry—were instantly sent out. When it was said that the force was insufficient, it was forgotten that the expedition was not undertaken by us alone, but in conjunction with a great military power. The ammunition sent out was double the amount considered sufficient by military authority. With regard to the delay at Varna, so vehemently complained of out of doors, the blame attached not to the army, but to the government, if to any one. This delay was caused by the necessary operations of the Turkish army, by the sending forward a portion of the French army, by the preparations for embarkation—so great that Sir George Brown and Admiral Lyons were occupied nearly a month in obtaining the necessary materials and planning the operations; by the cholera, which broke out in the camp after the order to embark had been received — not before, as stated by Lord Derby; and by the outbreak of cholera The loss, although very serious, was not in the fleet. so great as had been represented; its worst effect being that it debilitated the survivors. Then as to the preparations, they were not only "immense, but minute; and the quantities of stores pronounced sufficient by the best judges were in some cases trebled by the government. But he admitted that there had been some mistakes in not having these stores in the right place,—mistakes that he hoped would be avoided in future. Reverting to the question of reinforcements, he described how a body of 7000 men had been placed under orders for the Crimea before the news of the battle of Alma reached this country; how a portion were sent in a French transport, but how the departure of the others was delayed by want of shipping; and how as steamers came in they were taken up by the government. He described how, upon the declaration of war, regiments had been ordered home from the colonies; some of which had not even yet arrived, and others are not fit for foreign service immediately. Look at France: at the commencement of hostilities, even she was not able to send reinforcements, which are now pouring in. Look at Austria: she was certainly not in a condition to enter the field when war was declared by this country. And if that is the case with great military nations, what must it be with a country whose military system rests entirely upon voluntary enlistment? It is a proud thing for us that we can assert our rights without compelling men to fight our battles; but the economical policy of the House of Commons renders it impossible that the forces should be of such an amount as the keen anxiety

number—so much so as to cause very considerable anxiety on the part of the government. But as soon as anxiety on the part of the government. But as soon as it appeared evident that the siege of Sebastopol was likely to be protracted, and that the undertaking was one of greater hazard and difficulty than had been supposed from that moment when the energy of the people was aroused, the zeal and readiness of the young men of the country to enlist also increased; and week by week it has been progressing, until last week, when, he believed, we more than doubled the number of any previous week since the commencement of the war, and enrolled six or sevenfold the number which we had the power of recruiting some five or six weeks ago. He readily admitted that the government, in common with many men of great experience in war, erred in thinking that Sebastopol would have fallen long ere this. But the moment it appeared that the siege would be protracted, government used every exertion to send reinforcements. The men sent out had been sent with great regret, because they have not been trained so efficiently as could be wished. The generals on the spot did not desire that they should be sent out prematurely; they would have been reserved for the next campaign, had not events arisen which induced Lord Raglan to press for them. It was not believed that the Russians could send reinforcements in time for the battle of Inkerman: the best opinions were taken on the sub-ject; few in any other country did believe they could have been brought up: but the movement from Odessa to Sebastopol was effected with marvellous rapidity, by the aid of an unlimited number of cars and cattle; a march of forty-two miles being effected in one day. The whole number of troops which have been sent out from this country by the end of the year will exceed 53,000; and it was questionable whether on any former occasion so many British troops were sent out in the same time. The Duke then entered into details respecting the stores that have been sent:—There were 62 position-guns, two battering-trains of 42 guns; 22,933,000 rounds of small-arm ammunition, 18,000,000 of which were for Minié arms; and 42 large guns and mortars, 9000 shells, and 27,000 large round shot, have been sent from Malta. 27,900 large round shot, have been sent from Malta. With regard to warm clothing, it was sent out in time, but did not arrive. In the Prince alone, there were 35,700 woollen socks, 53,000 woollen frocks, 17,000 flannel drawers, 2,500 double watch-coats, 16,100 blankets, and 3,700 rugs. The sum-total of the supplies blankets, and 3,700 rugs. The sum-total of the supplies sent out is—of worsted socks, 150,000; of woollen frocks, 90,000; of flannel drawers, 90,000; of boots, 91,397 pairs; of shoes, 13,000; of woollen gloves, 80,000 pairs; of over-coats, 30,000; of for caps, 35,000; of lenguntlets, 20,000; of long woollen stockings, 80,000 pairs; 'comforters, leather mits, and other articles in proportion. Also 40,000 railway wrappers, 40,000 waterproof capes, 12,000 buffalo hides, 12,000 pairs of seal-skin mits, 40,000 fur coats, besides horse-cloths, and a variety of other articles. The greater part has been a variety of other articles. The greater part has been already sent out. Besides these, sheep-skin coats for the whole army have been ordered; huts have been supplied from Trieste, Malta, Turkey, and this country; new suits of uniform-not the regular uniform issued at stated times, but a third suit in addition-have arrived in the Crimea by this time; and besides this, the troops have been supplied with extra rations of meat, spirits, and vegetables—without deductions. No army was ever better fed. With regard to the medical service, the Duke admitted the imperfection of the system; but pleaded, that when the war broke out, instead of having a hospital corps, we had nothing of the kind; the whole thing had to be begun de novo. He showed that government had adopted the advice both of Dr. Guthrie and Dr. Smith, increasing both the regimental and the staff surgeons; making a total of 495 medical officers, or l to every 77 men. Great improvements have still to be made. With regard to the supply of medical stores, while he rejoiced that the charity of the country has been called forth, he could not admit that there had brought to an early close, recruits do not come forward freely; but when success has been retarded then there is eagerness to enlist. At the first declaration of war recruits came forward freely; but they soon relaxed, and uring the summer months they were few indeed in 1,200 gallons of brandy, 31,180 pounds of sugar, had

been sent out. In order to rectify the errors in the hospital system, a commission has been sent to Scutari; and to show that it has not been organised for the purpose of making up a case for parliament, he mentioned that the commissioners had named the Rev. Sidney Godolphin Osborne to supply the place of Dr. Spence, lost in the Prince. He vindicated the policy of sending out the nurses under Miss Nightingale, and spoke warmly of their devotion. Referring to the allegations against the late commander of the Prince, he showed that a full inquiry had been instituted into his character, with a favourable result; while Commander Bayntun and another naval officer were placed on board the ship. He described how, in order to facilitate the operations of the army, they were sending out a complete railroad, with stationary engines, &c., and how Mr. Peto and Mr. Betts had undertaken the work, refusing to derive a "farthing of profit from the affair in any way." He eulogised the conduct of the seamen for their kindness to the soldiers, and their assistance affoat and ashore. He described the cordial union between the French and English; and the admirable discipline of the troops, brights; and the admirable discipline of the cloops, which he referred to the amelioration of the soldier's lot. He spoke sympathisingly of the losses sustained, and how keenly he felt "the publication of those gazettes which carry grief to hundreds of homes." He mentioned, incidentally, that Lord Derby's suggestion of a reward for General Canroberthad been anticipated: a fortnight ago her Majesty commanded the Duke to convey privately to Lord Raglan her intention to confer the order of the Bath upon General Canrobert.—Before concluding, the Duke of Newcastle stated the object of the assembling of parliament,—to enable the railitia to volunteer for service in the colonies; to enable her Majesty to drill and pay within this country a limited number of foreign troops; to add four companies to each regiment of the line on foreign service, making eight fighting companies, four in depôt at home, and four in reserve at Malta; and to add a third battalion to each of the Rifle brigades. To encourage enlistment, two officers' commissions for each battalion have been given to Lord Raglan, who is also empowered to grant good-service pensions. In all directions, at home, in Ireland, in the colonies, there exists an ardent desire to prosecute the war with vigour. He rejoiced that Lord Derby and the country had put a pressure on the government. I can assure your Lordships, (said the Duke in conclusion), that, if we possess the confidence of parliament, we will prosecute this war with a firm resolve and with unflinching perseverance. My Lords, I do not understand the phrase of "moderation" or of "moderate counsels" in war. I believe that any such counsels as counsels of moderation in war are counsels of danger. I have said that we will prosecute this war with firm resolve and with unflinching perseverance. While, on the one hand, we will not refuse to entertain overtures of peace, we shall not assent to any which are not only honourable but safe. My Lords, we place our trust in the armies; we trust with entire confidence in a noble people; and, firm in the alliance and the friendship of a brave, a generous, and a powerful ally, we have no fear of the issue of this contest, but, believing in the justice of our cause, and with a humble but firm confidence in Him who rules the fate and decides the destinies of nations,—with these aids and assistance, we conof hattons,—with these and alter assistant of the high things the high the Europe which have been so unfortunately plunged into war by the pride and ambition of the Emperor of one great nation.—Earl GREY followed, and cordially voted for the address; but while he admitted the candour of the Duke of Newcastle's statement, said that mere faults of detail were not those which weighed heaviest on the government, and reiterated that want of foresight had characterised their policy. He trusted, however, that their future measures would leave no room for criticism. Adverting to the commissions for the distinguished services of sergeants, he said he hoped that the rank of captain, and not that of ensign, would be given to them on account of their age and experience; they would then be in a position of respectability, and able to support that position.—The Duke of Argyll defended the minis-

terial war policy, and said that the time had come when all the powers of Europe was called upon to make a stand against the aggressive policy of Russia. It was the universal feeling in this country that the present was a war not only of justice but necessity.—The Earl of HARDWICKE objected to the measures of government, but was prepared to vote for the address.—The Earl of CARLISLE spoke briefly on the admirable conduct of the forces, both naval and military; and the Earl of ABERDEEN wound up the debate by anticipating the early fall of Sebastopol, and great benefit from the treaty with Austria which was about to be ratified.

On Thursday December 14, the Duke of NewCastle moved the second reading of the Bill to Enable her Majesty to Enlist Foreigners as Officers and Soldiers in her Service. Having briefly viewed the parliamentary enactments upon this subject, the last of which, in 1806, limited the number of foreigners so admitted to 16,000 he observed that from 1807 to 1815 there was scarcely a siege or battle in which the German legion had not taken a part.—The Earl of Ellenborough opposed the bill, which, he said, had for its object the substitution of foreigners for the present militia force in this kingdom.—The Duke of RICHMOND bore testimony to the services of the German legion in the Peninsular war.—The Earl of Derby said that the jealousy of parliament against employing foreign mercenaries was a well founded one. As to precedent, there was none of the slightest value in favour of such a measure, for the German legion was principally composed of Hanoverians, who were subjects of the king of this country. But from whence did they propose to form this legion? Was it to be Polish? There would be a significance in that. Such a force would possess a common interest with us. He thought the fact of the government demanding such an assistance in the first year of the war was a humiliating confession of weakness. It was to say that we had exhausted our military resources and that we could not exhausted our military resources, and that we could not man our garrisons in the Mediterranean nor preserve peace at home without the aid of mercenaries. he heard something more satisfactory about the bill he would oppose it in committee.—The Earl of ABERDEEN said that the purpose of the bill was to introduce a limited number of foreigners for the purpose of training; and that, as soon as they were sufficiently trained, they would be desnatched to the seat of war. The measure was necessary in order to obtain a suitable addition to their regular forces, and he could not look upon it as open to any constitutional objection.—The Earl of MALMESBURY opposed the bill, as he said it was fraught with inconvenience, if not danger, to bring foreign troops into this country. They had heard much of the troops into this country. They had heard much of the high spirit of the people of this country, and he believed these boasts to be well founded, but this bill gave a practical contradiction to them all, for it was an admis-sion that Englishmen would not enlist. He had that confidence in the courage and loyalty of his countrymen that he would try every means for raising men at home before he would enlist a single foreigner .- Earl GREY, though he regretted the necessity of employing foreigners, would not oppose this bill. He had no doubt of the spirit of Englishmen, but the exigencies of the case required more speedy reinforcements than the necessity of drilling our home recruits would allow.—The Duke of NEWGASTLE said it was the intention of government to embody the whole of the Irish militia. As to the countries from which the foreign recruits were to be taken, it would not be right to mention them now, as no communication had yet been made to those countries from whom they expected recruits. He complained, with some warmth, that the measure had been entirely He complained, misrepresented by former speakers, especially by the Earl of Derby, whose speech to-night was quite at variance with his professions on Tuesday night, of a determination to strengthen the hands of her Majesty's government.-The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Friday.

On Friday, December 15, the Duke of NEWCASTLE moved a Vote of Thanks to the British Forces in the East for the gallantry and heroism which they had displayed during the recent struggle in the

The lesder of the land force, Lord Raglan, was one in whom their lordships took the greatest pride for the courage and ability which he had shown in command, qualities which were equalled by the generosity with which he extolled the deeds of others, and by the modesty with which he suppressed all mention of his own. To him, then, the thanks of the House was first due, and after him to the generals and officers under his command. Not to these generals and officers were the thanks of the House alone due; the common men were entitled to a full meed of praise, for the contests in which they had been engaged were such as to bring out in the fullest relief the bravery, fortitude, and perseverance of every man who contested these well fought fields. Under these circumstances he was sure the House would be gratified to learn that her Majesty had resolved to issue a medal with clasps for the great battles of Alma and Inkerman. Passing to the navy, that branch of the forces also deserved the warmest thanks of the House for the zeal and courage with which it had assisted the sister service. The noble Duke then adverted to the services rendered by the medical department, sympathised with the country in the loss it had sustained by the death of General Cathcart and so many brave men, and after a high panegyrie upon Marshal St. Arnaud, General Canrobert, and our French allies, for the cordial co-operation which they had afforded us, and the unflinching bravery which they had displayed on every occasion, concluded by moving resolutions of the following purport; that thanks be given to Field-Marshal Lord Raglan, 'for the energy and distinguished ability with which he has conducted the operations of her Majesty's forces in the Crimea, for the brilliant and decisive victory obtained over the enemy's army on the Alma, and the signal defeat of a force of vastly superior numbers on the heights of Inkerman." Also to Lieutenant-General Sir John Burgoyne, Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown, Lieutenant-General the Duke of Cambridge, Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans, Lieutenant-General Sir Richard England, Lieutenant-General the Earl of Lucan, Major-General the Earl of Cardigan, Major-General Yorke Scarlett, Major-General Bentinek, Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, Major-General Pennefather, Major-General Codrington, Major-General Adams, Major-General Sir John Campbell, Major-General Buller, Major-General Eyre, and Major-General Torrens; and to the other officers. And the House expressed its high acknowledgment of the "distinguished discipline, valour, and exertions" of the non-commissioned officers and privates; with thanks to be com-municated. Thanks were also voted to Vice-Admiral Dundas, Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, and the bundas, hear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, and the seamen and marines were highly approved of and acknowledged. In separate resolutions, thanks were voted to General Canrobert, General Bosquet, and Admiral Hamelin, for their gallant and successful co-operation with her Majesty's forces in the Crimea. The resolutions were seconded by the Earl of Derby, and supported by the Earl of Hardwische Lund Hardwisch. and supported by the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Hardinge, Lord Malmesbury, Lord Gough, and Lord Colchester.

The motion for going into committee on the Foreigners' Enlistment Bill led to a debate and a

division. At the commencement, the Duke of New-CASTLE explained, that on re-examining the bill, he discovered that it might be converted to the purpose of employing the foreign force within the United Kingdom as a substitute for the British force. Practically, no possible government in this country could use such a power; it was not intended, and the words implying the power should be struck out, while a direct prohibition should be inserted in the bill. The sole object of the measure is to enlist and enrol foreign troops, and to despatch them to the seat of war. The numerical limit, 15,000, had been copied from the act of 1806; but it there are any objections to that number, he will alter it to 10,000 .- The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, drawing a distinction between the support of the war and the support of ministers,-reminding the House that he was the oldest supporter of the war, and that he had fatigued the peers with his constant references to it,—censured the slovenly and careless manner in which ministers

treat measures for the military service of the country, making it a matter of indifference in the present case whether a force should be 10,000 or 15,000. He reminded the House of his propositions in 1853 to increase the Indian force, as a precautionary step in preparation for the impending war, and to strengthen the force at home. The rejection of those constitutional measures now forced them to supersede the constitutional principles of the country. Government has sacrificed the two great principles of success in war—secrecy and expedition. He admired the capacities of ministers for civil administration, but had no confidence in them for war. He had always doubted the probability that Lord Aberdeen would succeed in a thing he so thoroughly hated as carrying on a war. Her Majesty's ministers are extremely clever gentlemen; they all possess an extraordinary capacity for making good speeches of extraordinary length. The only exception is his noble friend at the head of the government; in that respect, if not in any other, he is the ablest in that respect, it not in any other, he is the ablest minister who ever sat upon those benches. The want of the cabinet is the absence of great com-manding ability. The presence of so many very nearly equal persons impedes instead of facilitating public business. The ballot is an open question amongst them: perhaps (he said) there is no measure that would so much tend to strengthen them, and to strengthen them especially for the transaction of public business, as the expulsion, by ballot, of one-third of their number. It is a matter of perfect indifference who go. I do not think that it signifies one rush to the public, so equal are they; but I am quite sure that the remaining twothirds would conduct the business of the country a very great deal better than it is conducted at present .- The remainder of the debate consisted of renewed attacks upon ministers, by Lord Hardwicke, Lord Derry, and others.—Lord Wodehouse, Lord Granville, and the Duke of Argyll spoke for ministers.—On a division, the motion for going into committee was carried by 55 to 43. In committee, the clauses, as amended, were agreed to; and the report was ordered to be brought up with a view to the third reading. In reply to a question put by the Marquis of CLAN-

RIGARDE as to the Conduct of Austria in the Principalitities, the Earl of CLARENDON made a statement. At the time when the expedition to the Crimea was meditated, General Hess proposed operations in concert with the allies; but he was informed that the allies intended to proceed against Sebastopol. Austria not being in a condition to attack Russia single-handed, gave up her own plan of co-operation, augmented her forces on the frontier, and strategetically compelled the Russians to evacuate the Principalities. With respect to their occupation by Austria, the British Government had objected to it, unless with the consent of the Sultan; and advised the Sultan not to accede to any demand for the withdrawal of Turkish troops from Wallachia. The Austrian Government gave the fullest assurances that no exclusive occupation of the Principalities was intended: nevertheless, hindrances were thrown in the way of Omar Pasha. Against these the French and British Governments made strong and energetic remonstrances; whereupon the Austrian Government explained that the officers had acted contrary to and in excess of their instructions; and fresh orders were sent by telegraph. It appeared that Omar Pasha had no fixed plan. A mixed commission, consisting of the Austrian, French, Turkish, and British Ambassadors at Vienna, is now sitting to receive reports from Omar Pasha and the French and English Consuls, with summary powers to settle disputes.

On Monday, December 18, on the motion for the third reading of the Foreigners Enlistment Bill, the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH said, that as the bill now stood, it would go down to the House of Commons with the single alteration of 10,000 for 15,000 men. His objections to the principle of the bill remained the same. If the government wanted troops to hold in reserve, let it appeal boldly to the people of England, who would come forward in numbers to be drilled and disciplined, but not to the people of Germany; and, above all, let the war be conducted on true military principles, for otherwise our failure of success would not only be disappointing

but fatal.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE characterised the objections to the measure as phantoms which have been dispelled by the light of investigation. The object of the bill (he said) was to extend in a very slight degree the prerogative of her Majesty, and to bring at once into the field a body of disciplined troops, who would, no doubt, fight as gallantly as the victors of Alma and Inkermann.—The Earl of DERBY denied that the arguments used by the opponents of the measure were absurd, or that the objections raised against it on constitutional grounds were deserving of the ridicule thrown upon them by Lord Lansdowne. It was humiliating and degrading at the outset of the war to find that our own forces were insufficient to carry it on. No one had ever said that it was degrading for British soldiers to fight side by side with foreigners; but it certainly was degrading to be obliged to confess that we could not fight our battles without foreign assistance. He concluded by recommending our Indian army as a source from which our army in the East might be judiciously strengthened.—After some further discussion, in which Lords Hardinge, Grey, Malmesbury, and Granville took part, the bill was read a third time the fifth clause, relating to the enforcement of discipline,

having been struck out by the Duke of Newcastle,
On Tuesday, December 19, the Duke of GRAFTON
asked whether it was the intention of her Majesty to appoint some especial day to be kept holy for the purpose of returning Thanks to God for his Divine Protection during the War, or to order an especial service on some sabbath day for the same purpose?—The Earl of Aber-DEEN thought that, under existing circumstances, no special interference on the part of the government was

necessary.

The Militia Bill was brought up from the Commons

and read a first time.

On Thursday, December 21, the Foreigners Enlistment Bill was read a second time, after the Earl of DERBY had repeated his objections. It then passed through committee, the standing order having been on Friday, December 22, the Militia Bill was read a third time and passed.

House of Commons, Tuesday, December 12.—
The address, in answer to Her Majesty's speech, was moved by Mr. H. Herbert and seconded by Mr. E. Leveson Gower.—Sir J. Pakington expressed his satisfaction at being unable to take any serious exception to the address, and trusted that amongst every party of the House there would prevail a degree of cordial unanimity such as never before existed in any popular assembly. Like the opposition speakers in the other House, Sir John Pakington condenued the government for want of foresight in the sition speakers in the other House, Sir John Pakington condemned the government for want of foresight in the conduct of the war, and particularly criticised the operations in the Baltic, respecting which he thought that explanations were due to the public.—Sir R. PEEL was of opinion that an inquiry into the character and conduct of the war would not be distateful to the government, and he saw no reason to despair of the result of the first campaign. It was quite true that the scourges of pestilence and unfavourable weather had made great havoc with the troops, but still he believed that no one in that house would be unpaticitic enough to give way to a spirit of would be unpatriotic enough to give way to a spirit of despondency because those casualties which usually attended warlike operations had in their effects outstripped our calculations. He thought that some explanations were due from the government respecting the operations of the Baltic and Black Sea flects, as to which much disappointment, if not dissatisfaction, prevailed in the country. An unjust slur had been thrown on the character of Admiral Napier. He thought the gallant admiral had exercised a very wise discretion in the course he had pursued.—Mr. SIDMEY HERBERT, the Secretary at War, replied to the charges brought forward by Sir John Pakington. He went over much the same ground as that occupied by the Duke of Newcastle in reply to Lord Derby in the other house—
the policy of the defence of the Balkan, the invasion of the Crimea, the transport of the expedition thither, the

cholera at Varna, and the reinforcements which at different times had been forwarded, and were still on their way to the army. After making a statement similar to that of the Duke of Newcastle respecting the medical stores at Scutari, he turned to the the medical stores at Scutari, he turned to the materiel of which the army was composed, and pointed to the good effects of free enlistment, by which 40,000 men had hen called into readiness. We were getting men exceedingly fast, but not faster than was required, because care was taken that they should be made thoroughly skilful in the use of their arms, and Lord Hardinge would not allow a single man to go out until he was thoroughly practised in the use of the Minié rifle. In spite of all the disasters that had happened since the commencement of the war, could it be said that we had accomplished nothing? I want to know (exclaimed Mr. Herbert) whether at any period in the history of England her military character stood higher than it does at present? I want to know what effect the valour of our battalions has had upon the public mind of Europe? Nay, what effect has it produced upon the enemy themselves? What effect must it have upon the public mind of Russia—upon their own army, when they think of the manner in which they were repulsed, and their strong fortified positions taken : The critics who say our men were exposed unnecessarily at Alma, or that it ought to have been gained at once, can never have studied the map of the country, or they would have seen that the line to the right of the Russians on that occasion was so steep that it was not thought worth defending by the Russian commander. But had these critics' advice been followed at Alma, nothing could have served the purpose of the enemy better, because it would have caused a separation between the English and the French armics, while the Russians would have been admirably placed as against both in the centre. It has been urged against Lord Raglan, also, that he ought to have assaulted Sebastopol immediately after the march to Balaklava. I do not know that we who sit here are good judges of the noble Lord's conduct-but this I know, that the majority of the military men of England agree in thinking that it would have been exceedingly wrong if such a course had been taken by Lord Raglan. Mr. Herbert concluded by an animated eulogium on the valour of our troops at Inkerman, and adjured the House not to despair, but still go on making increased exertions to meet the ememy, and give our army the means of obtaining a ememy, and give our army the means of obtaining a perfect triumph.—Mr. LAYARD delivered at great length his views upon the policy of the war as carried out by the government; sharply criticising from the beginning to the end the whole campaign both in the Black Sea and the Baltie, and claiming credit for having foreseen the calamities that had followed from the line of policy adopted by government. Touching on a variety of topics, and returning to the same topic oftener than once, he discoursed sympathetically on the immense difficulties which France had to encounter in sending troops; objected that the army had gone to Gallipoli, that it had gone to unhealthy Varna; that it had gone to Sebastopol, and gone without any preparation. He spoke of the rapid way in which the Emperor of Russia had placed "one hundred and fifty thousand" men on our flank and rear; and ascribed it to the conduct of Austria. He denounced the sparing of Odessa; the campaign in the Baltic. Ministers are not alive to the magnitude of the war-not equal to the occasion; they have no definite policy. They have set up three new principles: they are attempting to carry on the war on the greatest economy principle, or getting the least done for the most money; the greatest humanity principle which spared Odessa; and the greatest publicity principle. These three new principles would entail inevitable and terrible losses. He entreated Lord John Russell, by the name he bore as the great leader of the liberal party in this country, to endeavour to induce her Majesty's government to adopt a policy which perhaps might not reconcile the conflicting opinions of a Coalition Ministry, but which would be more in consonance with the true position and important interests of this mighty empire.—
Colonel Dunne charged the government with want

Mr. Disraeli spoke at great length, repeating the anxious to form such an army, and the plan of the governaccusation already brought against the government.—
In ment was to form four additional companies to each Lord John Russell, after some remarks on the speeches regiment, and to place them at Malta, which would be of Sir J. Pakington and Mr. Disraeli, proceeded to vindicate the policy of the war, and defend the Admirals both in the Black Sea and the Baltic. Referring to Austria, he said she had not pursued that course which her position in Europe, and the character of the present stand for the highest interests of Europe, demanded: she ought to have joined the Western Powers earlier. Austria (said Lord John Russell) has now taken a step further; but she does not say that before the end of the war she will be a belligerent: she has only gone the length of saying that if she should be at war with Russia, a treaty offensive and defensive would then, ipso facto, exist between Austria and England and France. She has also agreed that, before the end of the year, she will take into further consideration what steps she will be prepared to take with respect to the terms of peace with Russia. I understand the meaning of that article, (certainly not containing anything very precise,) that if England and France propose conditions of peace which are in conformity with the four bases, and come within these terms, and if Russia refuse her assent to such a treaty of peace, then, that Austria will no longer hesitate, but will form part of the alliance against Russia. I do not wish to overstate the nature of the engagements into which Austria has entered, for hereafter she may be at perfect liberty to say that we are exacting too much of Russia; but my belief and expectation is, that she does concur with us with respect to the basis necessary for the security of Turkey, and that if Russia do not consent in the next campaign, the forces of Austria will be joined to those of England and France. It might be said that better terms should have been obtained; but the ques-tion was, whether we should enter into these engagements at all; and the opinion was, especially that of the Emperor of the French, that it would contribute to the success of the war. Lord John continued—I cannot see how the Emperor of Russia, being of the same religious communion as eleven millions of the subjects of the Sultan, and having their sympathy, how he is ever to be prevented from having a considerable influence over those subjects. I believe we may limit that influence, and prevent his having the power which the Menschikoff note proposed he should. I believe by uniting the other Powers in a general guarantee, and accepting from the Sultan, instead of a treaty with Russia, a general de-claration in favour of his Christian subjects, we may deprive Russia of her protectorate. But I do not helieve that any articles that could be framed could entirely deprive Russia, in time of peace, of the influence I have mentioned. If that be the case, so much more necessary is it that we should not allow to Russia the means of invading or conquering Turkey. This appeared to me in July last to be an essential condition of peace, and I have not altered my opinion.—The Address was agreed to, nem. con.

On Wednesday, December 13th, the Report on the Address was brought up and agreed to, after a short

discussion.

Lord PALMERSTON, in moving for leave to bring in a Bill to Enable her Majesty to Accept Offers of Service by Militia Regiments in Places out of the United Kingdom, said, the government had been accused of entering into war without having a reserve; but he begged to say the reserve they counted on was the British nation. The object the government had in view by this bill was not to send the militia regiments to the Crimea, but to send them to do garrison duty in Malta, Gibraltar, and Corfu, and thereby to set free the regiments now serving there. Circumstances might also occur to induce her Majesty to send them to the North American colonies; but at present that was not contemplated. He entertained no doubt that the militia regiments would volunteer, and he was satisfied from the reports of competent military authorities that the militia regiments would be as efficient for garrison duty as the regiments in the line. He would not detain the House farther, as he did not anticipate any opposition to the motion.—Mr. NewDegate asked whether this measure was intended to facilitate the formation of an army of reserve?—Mr. been made public, declared he was ready, if called upon, SIDNEY HERBERT said the government were most to substantiate the charges he had made against the

regiment, and to place them at Malta, which would be the most convenient spot for promptly reinforcing Lord Raglan .- Mr. PALK feared that this measure would drain the agricultural districts of labourers, and expressed a hope that, to save the poor-rates, some provision would be made for the wives and children of militia soldiers .-The bill was then introduced and read a first time.

On Thursday, December 14, Sir James Graham, in reply to questions from Mr. Hildyard, said that no official information had been received of the circumstances connected with the Loss of the Prince, but he had reason to believe that, as a high wind had set into the harbour of Balaklava for some days before the storm of the 14th, which prevented that vessel entering the harbour, the troops were disembarked from outside the harbour by means of a small steamer. He contradicted the report that the best bower anchor had been lost from the cable not being properly fastened, and added that the cables themselves had been tested by the ordinary process used to test the cables of men-of-war. In justice to the memory of Captain Goodall, he added that they had received the most satisfactory assurances of the ability and seamanship of that officer; and among the testimonials was one from Lieut. Baynton, R. N., who went out in the Prince, and lost his life on board of her. His letter was dated from Constantinople on the 3rd of November, and spoke highly of the seamanship of the commanding officer, and of the good order he maintained on board. Sir James Graham further stated, in answer to Mr. Milner Gibson, that the transports were anchored outside the harbour of Balaklava on the responsibility of the senior naval officer commanding there.

On the order of the day for the second reading of the Militia Bill, objections were urged to points of detail by Colonel Siethorp and Lord Lovaine, who suggested that on the volunteering of a militia regiment another militia regiment should be raised in the county .- Lord PALMERSTON said such a step was not contemplated by the government. There were many county gentlemen now in the militia whose social position rendered it far more important that they should stay at home than that they should do garrison duty abroad. No imputation would, therefore, be made on the public spirit of any gentleman who declined to volunteer: and on the other hand, he hoped, if her Majesty declined the services of any gentleman who did volunteer, it would not be considered a slur on his character. The bill was then read a second time.—On the motion that it be committed to morrow, Mr. DISRAELI suggested that the committee be delayed till Monday, and in doing so he expressed his regret that such a measure should have been introduced at the present time. It would render the militia service unpopular in the country, and it would give foreign nations the idea that we were already at the end of our resources. He was therefore opposed to the principle of the bill, but, in the present circumstances, he would not offer any opposition to the government; but he did hope the committee would be delayed till Monday.—Lord J. RUSSELL denied that this measure would give foreigners an idea of our weakness. The army was now on little more than a peace establishment, and though recruits were now coming in freely, still it must be remembered these men could not at once be transformed into soldiers. It would be easier, therefore, three years hence to find an army to garrison our foreign dependencies than it was in this first year of the war. He had no objection to postpone the committee to Monday, which, after some discussion, was agreed to.

On Friday, December 15th, Lord JOHN RUSSELL laid upon the table a copy of the Treaty between the Emperor of Austria, the Queen, and the Emperor of the French. His Lordship then moved a Vote of Thanks to the Army and Navy in the Crimea and the Black Sea. The resolutions, in the same terms as those moved in the House of Lords, were seconded by Mr. DISRAELI, and unanimously agreed to. In the course of the discussion Mr. DRUMMOND animadverted upon the attacks on Admiral Dundas, which brought up Mr. LAYARD, who regretting that a confidential communication from him had Admiral.—On the vote to the navy, the charges made against Admiral Dundas were again brought into discussion, when Captain Duncombe, Sir J. Graham, Sir F. Baring, Admiral Walcott, and Captain Scobell, defended the admiral, and Mr. Layard reiterated his declaration, that, if challenged, he was ready to support

on Monday, Dec. 18, the House having gone into committee on the Militia Bill, Mr. Bankes moved to amend the first clause, which empowers her Majesty to accept the voluntary offers of the militia to serve out of the united kingdom, by limiting the number to threefourths of each corps actually serving.—Lord PALMER-STON did not object to a limitation to three-fourths of the actual establishment of each regiment.-The amendment thus altered was agreed to, after a discussion which extended to various collateral points. - On the motion of Lord PALMERSTON, in the oath contained in the second clause, the term of "five years" for the service was substituted for "during the remainder of the war."— The other clauses in the bill were agreed to,-Mr. FITZROY moved a new clause, making subalterns of militia of five years' continuous standing eligible to the rank of eaptain, without property qualification; and another clause altering the law respecting notices to militiamen; both of which were added to the bill.

On Tuesday, Dec. 19, the Militia Bill was read a third time, and passed, after some opposition by Colonel Silbsburg.

Sibthorp.

Lord J. Russell moved the second reading of the Foreigners Enlistment Bill. Much prejudice, he oberved, had been excited against the measure, and exaggerated apprehensions entertained of its possible consequences. The history of this country showed that a similar resource had often been adopted, often with great advantage, and always with perfect safety. In the time of Queen Elizabeth, of Cromwell, of William III., and of Anne—by Marlborough and Wellington whenever, in fact, England had been engaged in continental war, foreign troops had been enlisted under English pay, and embodied as a portion of the British army. Admitting that the employment of German soldiers in the American war was not to be justified, Lord J. Russell urged that whenever this country embarked in war for the sake of maintaining the equilibrium and preserving the peace of Europe, then was it altogether allowable to draw forces from every European nation. The present war possessed exactly the same character as our former contests against a preponderating power, and presented no features that rendered advisable a departure from our ancient policy, or abstinence from employing the expedients that had formerly proved so useful. Premising that the severest call on our resources occurred at the commencement of a war, the noble lord detailed the nature and extent of the services which would immediately devolve upon the allied armies for the purpose of defending Turkey at all points from the dangers that threatened her. In the Crimea, in the Danubian principalities, and in Asia, they were called upon to resist a sovereign who commanded sixteen or eighteen corps d'armées, each as numerous as the force which we had already despatched to the Crimea. If we attempted to supply reinforcements solely from native sources the risk must be incurred of sending out recruits imperfectly trained, and he referred to the precepts and the example of the Duke of Wellington in support of the conclusion that there was no national degradation attending the employment of foreigners under such contingencies. Briefly combating the assertion that the measure was unconstitutional, Lord J. Russell adverted to the adeaptandum argument against the engagement of hirelings and mercenaries to fight our battles, observing that the plca for employing only British troops would be inapplicable, except while we were fighting for a solely British object, which was not the case at present. In the view of a possibly protracted war, accompanied by a constant drain upon the population, he considered the additional strength derivable from the assistance of foreign soldiers highly to be desired, and could Bereceive no substantial objection to its employment.—
Sir E. B. LYTTON opposed the bill and moved as an amendment, that it be read a second time that day six

Emperor of the treaty of alliance between the Queen of Great Britain, the Emperor of Austria, and the Emperor of the French, signed at Vienna on the 2nd De-

months .- Mr. Monkton MILNES expressed his approbation of the bill.—It was opposed by Mr. Adderly, Mr. Ball, Mr. Milner Gibson, and Mr. J. G. Phillimore.— Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT replied to various objections urged against the bill, and explained the motives that had prompted the government to propose it.—Lord Stanley opposed, and Sir J. Fitzgerald supported the bill.— Lord PALMERSTON could not reconcile the professions of anxiety to prosecute the war with vigour, lavished by the opposition, with their present antagonism to the very first measure which the government had introduced for that purpose. Antiquated and obsolete arguments had been furbished up against a proposition which after all presented merely a copy of numerous precedents established in former conflicts. Other nations employed foreign soldiers, and England might with greater justice follow their example, inasmuch as she did not, like them, maintain a large standing army in time of peace, nor employ the compulsory agency of the conscription to recruit her military force. Our voluntary system doubtless produced in the end better soldiers, but the production required time, and the government having to compete with all other industrial employment when bidding for labour, found every augmentation of the army a slow and gradual process. The measure had been misrepresented as being simply a mechanism for adding 10,000 men to the Crimean army. But in reality the only limit to the number would be the money voted for their maintenance by parliament. Any neglect on this point would prove an unworthy abandonment of their duty by the government or the legislature,-Mr. DISRAELI vindicated the opposition from the charge of inconsistency. They concurred in the desire to prosecute the war effectually, but denied that the measure now before them was calculated to effect that object.—Mr. Muntz and Mr. Deedes opposed the bill.-Lord JOHN RUSSELL replied and the House divided: for the second reading 241, against 202; Majority for ministers 39. The bill was then read a second time.

On Wednesday, Dec. 20, the motion for going into committee on the above bill gave rise to another debate, in which the principal opponent of the measure was Mr. Cobden. The debate was adjourned to the follow-

ing day.

On Thursday, Dec. 21, the debate was resumed and concluded. The House then went into committee, and

passed its several clauses without alteration.
On Friday, Dec. 22, the CHANCELLOR of the Ex-CHEQUER brought in a bill for the better management of Savings' Banks. - The third reading of the Foreigners Enlistment Bill having been moved by Lord John Russell, Sir E. DERING moved its third reading that day six months. After some debate the amendment was negatived by 173 against 135; and the bill was read a third time and passed.

PROGRESS OF BUSINESS.

House of Lords.—Tuesday, Dec. 12.—Opening of Parliament. Queen's Speech, and Debate on the Address.

14th.—Foreigners Enlistment Bill read a second time.

15th.—Votes of thanks to Army and Navy.—Foreigners Enlistment Bill committed.

18th.-Foreigners Enlistment Bill read a third time and

19th .- Militia Bill read a first time .- Bills of Exchange Bill read a first time.
21st.—Militia Bill read a second time and reported.

21st.—Militia Bill read a steolar time and reported. 22nd.—Militia Bill read a third time and passed. House of Commons.—Dec. 12th.—Debate on the Address. 13th.—The Address reported.—Militia Bill read a first time.

14th.—Militia Bill read a second time.
15th.—Treaty with Austria presented by Lord John Russell.
Votes of thanks to Army and Navy.
18th.—Militia Bill in committee.
19th.—Militia Bill read a third time and passed.—Foreigners Enlistment Bill read a second time. 20th.—Foreigners Enlistment Bill in committee.

21st.—Ditto.

22nd,-Foreigners Enlistment Bill read a third time and passed.

cember, and ratified on Thursday, has been presented to both Houses of Parliament. The following is the official translation from the French.

"Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, being animated with the desire of terminating the present war at the earliest possible moment, by the re-estab-lishment of general peace on solid bases, affording to the whole of Europe every guarantee against the return of the complications which have so unhappily disturbed its repose; being convinced that nothing would be more conducive to that result than the complete union of their efforts until the common object which they have in view shall be entirely attained; and acknowledging, in consequence, the necessity of coming to an immediate understanding with regard to their respective positions, and to arrangements for the future; have resolved to conclude a Treaty of Alliance; and have for that purpose named as their Plenipotentiaries: [Here follow the names and titles of the Plenipotentiaries, and the intimation that they have agreed to and signed the fol-

lowing articles.]
"1. The High Contracting Parties refer to the declarations contained in the Protocols of the 9th of April and 23rd of May, of the present year, and in the Notes exchanged on the 8th of August last; and as they reserved to themselves the right of proposing, according to circumstances, such conditions as they might judge necessary for the general interests of Europe, they engage mutually and reciprocally not to enter into any arrangement with the Imperial Court of Russia without having first deliberated thereupon in common.

"2. His Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, having, in virtue of the treaty concluded on the 14th of June last with the Sublime Porte, caused the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia to be occupied by his troops, he engages to defend the frontier of the said Principalities against any return of the Russian forces; the Austrian troops shall for this purpose occupy the positions necessary for guaranteeing those Principalities against any attack. Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and his Majesty the Emperor of the French having likewise concluded with the Sublime Porte, on the 12th of March, a treaty which authorises them to direct their forces upon every part of the Ottoman empire, the above-mentioned occupation shall not interfere with the free movement of the Anglo-French or Ottoman troops upon these same territories against the military forces of the territory of Russia. There shall be formed at Vienna between the Plenipotentiaries of Austria, France, and Great Britain, a Commission, to which Turkey shall be invited to send a plenipotentiary, and which shall be charged with examining and regulating every question relating either to the exceptional and provisional state in which the said Principalities are now placed, or to the free passage of the different

armies across their territory.

"3. In case hostilities should break out between
Austria and Russia, her Majesty the Queen of the
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, mutually promise to each other their offensive and defensive alliance in the present war; and will for that purpose employ, according to the requirements of the war, military and naval forces, the number, description, and destination whereof shall, if occasion should arise, be determined by subsequent

arrangements,

"4. In the case contemplated by the preceding article, the High Contracting Parties reciprocally engage not to entertain any overture or proposition on the part of the Imperial Court of Russia, having for its object the cessation of hostilities, without having come to an understanding thereupon between themselves.

"5. In case the re-establishment of general peace, upon the basis indicated in Article 1. should not be assured in the course of the present year, her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, will deliberate without delay upon effectual means for obtaining the object of their alliance.

"6. Great Britain, Austria, and France, will jointly communicate the present treaty to the court of Prussia; and will with satisfaction receive its accession thereto, in case it should promise its cooperation for the accomplishment of the common object.

"7. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Vienna in the space

of a fortnight.

" In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms." At Vienna, the 2nd of December in the year of our Lord 1851.

(Signed) Westmoreland. Buol-Schauenstein. BOURQUENEY.

The election for the borough of Marylebone terminated on the 19th inst. The candidates were Lord Ebrington and Mr. Jacob Bell. Lord Ebrington was returned by 6919 to 4166.

_ NARRATIVE OF LAW AND CRIME.

AT the Central Criminal Court on the 2nd inst., Philip Walmsley, a fashionably dressed young man, was tried for Bigamy. The charge was that he married Augusta Anne Lewis, being already lawfully married and his real wife still alive. Mr. Walmsley, described as a "gentleman," fourteen years ago married Margaret Helena Munns, he being then nineteen and she seventeen vears of age. years of age. After a brief period, Walmsley misconducted himself; and, to get him out of the way, he was presented with a commission in the Indian army on condition that he should never return to England. But his old habits of misconduct recurring, he was cashicred; and in May last he returned to this country. Here he met and married Miss Lewis, a young lady of twenty-three, with a fortune of 10,000l. or 11,000l.; 2000l. or 3000l. of which he has already squandered. The facts were undisputed: the jury found him guilty, and the recorder sentenced him to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

A Double Murder was committed on the evening of the 8th inst., in Warren Street, Fitzroy Square. A man named Bartlemy, accompanied by a young woman, man hamed partiemly, accompanied by a young woman, called upon Mr. Moore a soda-water manufacturer in Warren Street. After he had been there some time, Moore's servant heard a scuille, and the cry of "Murder!" and running into the passage, arrived in time to see Bartlemy shoot Moore dead. The assassing the service of th time to see Bartlemy shoot Moore dead. The assassin at once made for the front door; but he there found that a neighbour, one Collard, barred the way. Locking the door, Bartlemy sought to fly by the back garden in the New Road. Collard, anticipating this, ran round, and finding Bartlemy leaping from the garden-wall, seized him as he alighted. The ruffian, however, drew another that the door of the collard fall. Fortunately another pistol, fired, and Collard fell. Fortunately another person was near, and he secured the assassin. Collard was carried to the University College Hospital; but it was found that the wound was mortal, the ball having entered the belly and passed through the body. He was able, however, to make a dying deposition of the facts, and to indentify Bartlemy as the murderer. There were indications of a severe struggle in Moore's backparlour-blood spattered about, furniture smashed, and on the floor a broken cane loaded with lead, which had been used by Bartlemy. It would seem that the young woman who accompanied him has escaped. After a protracted investigation, which has thrown no light on the motives of the crime, the murderer has been committed for trial.

At the Central Criminal Court, on the 20th inst., Francis Robert Newton and Philip William Newton were tried for an Assault on Adam Stewart Ker, with intent to murder him. The circumstances of this case are well known. Both prisoners were convicted, but the younger was recommended to mercy. The elder was sentenced to nine months, and the younger to three months imprisonment in Newgate.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on the 20th inst., an action of Libel was tried at the instance of Mr. Birch, proprietor of a Dublin newspaper called the World,

against Mr. Forster, the editor and publisher of the Examiner. The alleged libel was an article in the Examiner on the subject of the well known action in the courts of law in Dublin brought by Mr. Birch against the Earl of Clarendon for money said to be due for articles in the World in support of the Irish government. Mr. Birch conducted his own case, and, among other witnesses in support of it, Lord Palmerston and the Earl of Clarendon were examined. The defendant pleaded justification, and the jury returned a verdict in his favour.

NARRATIVE OF ACCIDENT AND DISASTER.

A DREADFUL Shipwreck occured on the night of the 30th ult. The iron screw-steamer Nile, belonging to includin Steam-packet Company, on her way from Liverpeol to Penzance and London, with passengers and cargo, struck on the Godrevy rocks, near St. Ive's The iron screw-steamer Nile, belonging to the of the night every soul on board perished.

The Whittington club-house, formerly the Crown and Anchor Tavern in the Strand, was Destroyed by Fire on Sunday morning the 3rd inst. The immates escaped with difficulty, but the club-house, with the large library, was almost entirely consumed. Two firemen had a

was almost entirely consumed. narrow escape from a falling wall.

A Railway Accident, has been attended with the destruction of pictures to the value of 14,000L Mr. Naylor, of Leighton Hall, Montgomeryshire, lent them to grace the opening of St. George's Hall at Liverpool. To avoid danger by rail, the pictures were sent home in a van; as the van was attempting to pass over a level crossing of the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway, it got entangled with a gate; a train rushed up, drove into the waggon, and smashed it and the pictures to pieces.

SOCIAL, SANITARY, AND MUNICIPAL PROGRESS.

The Annual Cattle Show of the Smithfield Club was held during the first week of this month. remarked that on no previous occasion since the establishment of the club has the display of stock been equalled either in quality or quantity. Among other prizes, Prince Albert carried off the first in Devon Among other steers, the second in heiters (third class), and the second steers, the second in Betters (third chass), and the in Hereford steers; the first prizes in the two latter having been won by the Barl of Leicester, and by Mr. Isaac Niblett of Converse House, Bristol. The Duke of Rutland obtained the first prize, with a gold and silver medal, as the breeder and feeder of the best ox in the show; the Duke of Richmond excels in short-woolled, and the Marquis of Exter in long-woolled sheep; Mr. Towneley, of Towneley Park, obtained the gold medal for the best cow in the show; and Mr. Williams, of Bridgewater, for the best pig. The Duke of Richmond Bridgewater, for the best pig. The Duke of Richmond presided at the usual dinner. His Grace expressed his deep regret that his health prevented his going to the Crimea; much as he liked dining at agricultural meetings, he would still infinitely rather have led a regiment into action at the battle of Inkermann.

The general meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England was held on the 9th inst., at the Society's house in Hanover-square. According to the report, since May the Society has lost 45 and gained 135 members; the present number is 5266. The accounts show a decrease of 1500% in the funded property of the Society, caused by the non-payment of subscriptions and losses occasioned by the meeting at 1500th year, and had held the above office for 63 years.

Lewes; but the receipts for the half-year ending in June

last were 46961. 0s. 9d., the expenditure 33711. 3s. 10d.
The Working Men's College in Red Lion Square closed its first time with a general meeting on the 20th inst. From the statement made by the Principal, the Rev. Frederick Maurice, it appeared that since the opening of the college nearly 180 students have been admitted. The best attended is the bible class; next, the classes on algebra and grammar. The Principal spoke highly of the intelligence and industry of the pupils.

PERSONAL NARRATIVE.

ADMIRAL Sir Charles Napier has arrived in London. The Chevalier Bunsen continues to reside in retirement at Heidelberg, and has just sent to a publisher at Berlin an historical work, the fruit of his regained leisure.

The French Emperor has granted from his private purse the munificent pension of 6000f. a year to Madame Marrast, the widow of Armand Marrast, the eminent republican president of the Constituent Assembly. His Majesty accompanied the grant with a letter, stating that he entertained a great esteem for her late husband. M. Achille Marrast, his brother, has lately obtained a lucrative post in the management of a railway.

Madame Clesinger, the wife of the celebrated sculptor, and the daughter of Madame George Sand, who was brought up by her mother as a Deist, and taught to deny all revelation, has publicly abjured the principles in which she was educated, and has been received into the bosom of catholicism by communicating ("sa première com-munion") in the church of Sacré Cœur.

Miss S. Stewart has concluded an arrangement with

her trustees by which the sum of 10,000l. is given to endow an episcopal church at Port-Glasgow, securing and the second charter at 10 to 104 golds. Secting 300%, a year to the rector and 100% for a curate. A magnificent church, having chancel and nave, will be finished by Whit-Sunday, 1856, by the same lady, which will cost her 5000%, or 6000% auditional.

The Rev. C. A. Thurlow, who has just been appointed

to the chancellorship of Chester diocese, has at present on his hands the duties of the following offices :- Rector of Malpas (worth 1000?, a year), prebendary of York Cathedral, rural dean of Malpas, canon of Chester, and chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Miss Stanley, daughter of the late Bishop of Norwich,

has sailed, with additional nurses for the East, to reinforce the corps under the direction of Miss Nightingale.

Obituary of Potable Persons.

Dr. Barth, the celebrated African traveller, has died at Medora, on his journey from Timbuctoo, which he left in March last.

Ca tain Manny, the inventor of the life boat, died at his residence, Pedestal House, South Town, near Great Yarmouth, on the 2-th of November, in his nineticth year.

Mr. John Girson Lockhard died at Abbutsford on the 25th

Mr. John Gisson Lockhar died at Abbotslord on the 25th of November, in his sixty-first year.

Miss Ferrier, the authoress of "Marriage," "The Inheritance," and "Destiny," died recently in Scotland.

Lord Frederick Fitzclaring, Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, has died there, in his fifty-fifth year.

Lord Rutherfule, one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland, died at Edinburgh on the 13th inst., at the age

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

to the 13th, and from Bombay to the 14th of November. Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, commander-in-chief of the Bombay army, died at Poorandhur, near the military Canton, but that the operations were proceeding very

THE Overland Mail has brought dates from Calcutta | station of Poonah on 30th of October. Tranquillity prevailed throughout India.—From the accounts from Hong-kong it appears that the rebels were besieging languidly. An envoy from Kohan, and, one from Dost Mohammed, had arrived in Peshawur, for assistance from the British government against the Russians. The Affghan chief has decided on an English in preference to a Russo-Persian alliance. Lord Elphinstone was at Bombay, suffering from the effect of a sun-stroke,

The intelligence from Melbourne indicates rapid progress. A "Victoria Institute" and a Philosophical Society have been formed. At the opening of the Institute the inaugural address was delivered by the acting Chief Justice. The Maryborough diggings, two hundred miles from Melbourne, three months after their discovery had a population of 25,000, a theatre, bowling

alleys, and a horse-race. Melbourne is rapidly improving as a town, substantial stone or brick buildings rising in the principal thoroughfares, while the roads are macadamised, and even pavement has appeared—flagged with stone brought from Caithness.

Accounts from Canada state that the third reading of the Clergy Reserves Secularisation Bill was carried in the Legislative Assembly at Quebec, on the 23d November. The minority consisted of High Church Tories and extreme Reformers. The Legislative Assembly have unanimously voted 100,000*l*. to the widows and orphans of the soldiers of the Allied forces who have fallen in the Eastern war.

NARRATIVE OF FOREIGN EVENTS.

since the battle of Inkermann on the 5th November, the siege of Sebastopol has proceeded slowly. The following despatches from Lord Raglan have been published.

"Before Sebastopol, Nov. 23, 1854.

"My Lord Duke, -The Russian advanced posts in front of our left attack having taken up a position which incommoded our troops in the trenches, and occasioned not a few casualties, and at the same time took in reverse the French troops working in their lines, a representation of which was made to me both by our own officers and by General Canrobert, a detachment of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, under Lieutenant Tryon, was directed on the night of the 20th to dislodge the enemy, and this service was performed most gallantly and effectively; but at some loss, both in killed and wounded, and at the cost of the life of Lieut. Tryon, who rendered himself conspicuous on the occasion, was considered a most promising officer, and held in the highest estimation by all. The Russians attempted several times to re-establish themselves on the ground before daylight on the 21st, but they were instantly repulsed by Lieut. Bourchier, the senior-surviving officer of the party, and it now remains in our possession. Brigadier-General Sir John Campbell speaks highly of the conduct of the detachment, and of Lieutenant Bourchier and Lieutenant Cuninghame, and he laments the death of Lieutenant Tryon, who so ably led them in the first instance. This little exploit was so highly prized by General Canrobert that he instantly published an "Ordre Genéral," announcing it to the French army, and combining, with a just tribute to the gallantry of the troops, the expression of his deep sympathy in the regret felt for the loss of a young officer of so much distinction. Nothing else has occurred since I had last the honour to address your Grace. The weather is again very bad, and steady rain is constantly falling. I enclose the nominal list of killed and wounded at the battle of the Inkermann, and a return of the casualties that have occurred in the trenches to the 20th inst.—RAGLAN."

"Near Sebastopol, Nov. 28, 1854.

"My Lord Duke,-In the despatch which I addressed to your Grace on the 23rd instant, I reported the gallant conduct of a detachment of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, and its occupation of an advanced position, which it continued to retain notwithstanding the repeated efforts of the enemy to reestablish themselves upon it. On the night of the 22nd, and on the following morning, shortly before daylight, the Russians renewed their endeavours to get possession of the ground they had been driven from, but they were repulsed on each occasion in the most spirited manner, in the first instance by a detachment of the 4th Foot, under Lieut. Patrick Robertson, and a working party belonging to the 57th Regiment; in the last instance by the detachment of the 4th Foot alone. Brigadier-General Eyre speaks in the highest terms of the conduct The ingress terms of the conduction of these troops, and particularly that of Lieut. Robertson, whose former distinguished service at the Cape, coupled with that he displayed in the present

From the accounts from the Crimea it appears that | affair, fully entitle him to be considered an officer of much promise. There has been no movement of im-portance on the part of the enemy. The weather has been very bad, and the camp and the country are in consequence of the rain in a most unsatisfactory state. The men are, however, endeavouring, and with some success, to shelter themselves with the stones that are found in the vicinity of the encampment, and every effort is making to provide them with the materials for hutting themselves, but the condition of the roads renders this a matter of extreme difficulty. It is gratifying to me to be able to assure you that, notwithstanding their privations, their exposure to the weather, and the constant labour required of them, they exhibit the same cheerfulness, the same ardour in the discharge of their duty, as they have manifested throughout the extensive operations in which they have been engaged. I enclose the return of casualties up to the 26th inst. inclusive. The defences of the Inkermann position, notwithstanding the frequent interruptions from the weather, are making considerable progress.—RAGLAN.'

Despatches are also published from Admiral Dundas and Captain Carnegie, giving an account of the capture and destruction of a large martello tower, mounted with two guns, about ten miles north-west of Anapa, by the ships Tribune, Highflyer, and Lynx. This exploit was performed on the forenoon of Sunday the 12th November. The three ships anchored 900 yards from the beach, and soon compelled the garrison to quit the tower. A party of marines and seamen then landed, and blew up the place. Unfortunately, Captain Moore of the Highflyer was slightly, and Lieutenant E. Smithett of the Tribune was severely wounded by the explosion. The landing was effected without trouble; but the surf rose with such rapidity afterwards that it was with difficulty our boats were enabled to rejoin their ships.

The following despatch from General Canrobert to the

French Minister of War has been published in the

Moniteur :-

"Camp, Nov. 28. "Monsicur le Marechal,-The weather is improving, a fact bearing closely upon our operations. A continual rain and the bad state of the roads on the table-lands where we are established, had considerably increased our difficulties in the conveyance of provisions and materiel. A little sunshine will soon remedy that evil, and we shall resume our labours with redoubled activity. The enemy on his side takes advantage of all these forced interruptions in order to increase his means of defence, as we are able to perceive. Hitherto he has done his best to intimidate us, and never before was there seen such a consumption of powder and ball. Our artillery officers calculate that they have fired off for this purpose, since our arrival before the wall of Sebastopol, 400,000 cannon-shots, and 1,200,000 kilogrammes o powder. From this some conception may be formed of the stores that have long been accumulating in the place. We nevertheless observe that their artillery has become more economical, and that the discharge of hollow projectiles has been diminished. The number of our killed or wounded does not exceed fifteen per day. The army of Prince Menschikoff keeps on the defen-sive. It covers its position with works defended by

ship-guns, and it seems a settled thing that until fresh orders it has given up all intention of undertaking anything against us. In the meantime, our situation is improving in every respect. The reinforcements arrive, and the condition of our regiments of Zouaves, like that of all those originally from Africa, is especially satisfac-tory. Our commissariat supplies have assumed large proportions, and I find myself this very day enabled to distribute among the troops a daily ration of wine or brandy. This is a very important point, which will prevent much illness, and keep up our effective strength. Winter garments are also arriving, and already the hood and sheepskin paletôt are common in our camps. The soldier will nobly and courageously support the trial of the had seepen when he thus seek brimely the chief. the bad season when he thus sees himself the object of special care, evidencing so much anxiety for his situa-tion on the part of the Emperor and his ministers. The Turkish government has promised me 6000 conical tents, which are in great request here, on account of their resisting better than our own the very violent winds of these countries. I can assure you, Marshal, that the army is getting to be singularly inured, and you cannot imagine how our young folks, rapidly ripened by the greatness of the contest, are fast becoming old soldiers. It would have delighted you to see deployed lines remaining calm and immoveable under a fire of artillery which Lord Raglan declared to me was superior to what he had heard at Waterloo. I give you these details, because they cannot fail sensibly to interest you, and at the same time reassure you. The new divisions will find here elder ones that will set them a good example."

The Moniteur has published the following letter addressed by the Emperor to General Canrobert:—
"Palace of St. Cloud, Nov. 24th.—General.—Your report respecting the victory of Inkermana has excited deep emotion in my mind. Express, in my name, to the army my entire satisfaction with the courage it has displayed, with its energy in supporting fatigues and privations, and its warm cordiality towards our allies. Thank the generals, the officers, and the soldiers, for their valiant conduct. Tell them that I warmly sympathise with their misfortunes and the cruel losses they have experienced, and that my constant solicitude shall be directed to the task of softening the bitterness of them. After the brilliant victory of the Alma, I had hoped for a moment that the routed army of the enemy would not so easily have repaired its losses, and that Sebastopol would soon have fallen under our attacks; but the obstinate defence of that town and the reinforcements received by the Russian army, have for the moment arrested the course of our success. I approve of the resistance you made to the impatience of the troops, who wished to make the assault under circumstances which would have entailed too considerable losses. The English and French governments direct their serious attention to their army in the East. Already steamboats are traversing the seas with considerable reinforcements. The increase of assistance will double your forces and enable you to assume the offensive. A powerful diversion is about to take place in Bessarabia, and I receive the assurance that from day to day in foreign countries public opinion becomes more and more favourable to us. If Europe should have seen without alarm our eagles, so long banished, displayed with so much éclat, it is because it knows that we are only fighting for its independence. If France has resumed the position to which she is entitled, and if victory has again attended upon our flags, it is—I declare it with pride-to the patriotism and to the indomitable bravery of the army that I owe it. I send General de Montebello, one of my aides-de-camp, to convey to the army the rewards which it has so well merited. In the mean-time, General, I pray to God to have you in His holy keeping.-Napoleon.

General Canrobert's powers as Commander-in-Chief of the French army of the East have received a further extension. He is not only authorised to fill up the vacancies of officers up to the rank of chef de bataillon or chef d'escadron inclusively, but also empowered to make nominations in the Legion of Honour of the grades of chevalier and officer, and to award military

medals.

The Duke of Cambridge (respecting the state of whose health the most exaggerated accounts have been published) arrived at Constantinople on the 27th of November, from the Crimea. His Royal Highness was somewhat better, but still far from having recovered his health. He put up at Missirie's Hotel, with his aides-de-camp, Major Macdonald and Captain Clifton. While the Duke was with the army, he shared all the dangers and hardships of his division. In the camp of Sebastopol he slept in a bell tent, lived chiefly on his rations, and carried as little baggage as the youngest of his officers. He had but one suit of clothes, and when part of them required mending he had to lie in bed, until the tailor had done the job. On the 20th September, and the 5th November, he was in the thick of the fight, of which he bears honourable marks. Before he left for Constantinople, he wrote from on board the Retribution, in Balaklava harbour, the following letter of thanks to Colonel Reynardson, left in command of the Brigade of Guards: "I am personally most grateful to both officers and men for their noble conduct in the battle of Inkermann, and I feel confident their services will be duly appreciated by the country and the army. Where all distinguished themselves so much, it were wrong even if it were possible to name any one in particular. Most deeply do I deplore the heavy loss the Brigade sustained; but the victory gained has been most important, and the enemy himself sustained a loss he will not easily forget. I wish you all health and happiness during my period of absence from you." It is stated that his Royal Highness is so much recovered as to be able to return to the Crimea.

Interesting accounts are given of the labours of Miss Nightingale and her assistants in tending the wounded at Scutari. They are unremitting in their attention, and display a zeal and activity beyond all praise. Their ability has been fully acknowledged by the military surgeons, who have all confessed that they were of the greatest use in attending to 600 wounded who came in on the 9th of November. These were the wounded of the 5th, at Inkermann, who were rejoiced to find that they were to be tended by English nurses. One poor fellow burst into tears and exclaimed "I can't help can't be the control of the state of the sta crying when I see them. Only think of Englishwomen crying when I see them. Only think of Englishwomen coming out here to nurse us; it is so homelike and comfortable." A correspondent of the Times writing on the 10th of November, says: "Miss Nightingale appears eminently qualified for the noble work she has undertaken, and I trust she may have strength to carry it out. Her labours will spare the clergy many a sad sight of men sinking for the want of proper nursing, and because food cannot be administered often enough. This is impossible with only businal orderlies; but with This is impossible with only hospital orderlies; but with the nurses, all who need will be supplied. Mrs. and Mr. Bracebridge are most active and all are in full work. Mr. S. G. Osborne has arrived; under his care has been placed half of the Barrack Hospital, which to-day numbers 2300 patients, and will have another 600 added during the day. The Hospital Proper numbers still 1000 patients. Mr. A. Stafford, M.P. for Northamptonshire, is here, and has volunteered to write letters for the men. They are very glad of his services, and I have seen him sitting hour after hour on the beds, most patiently writing the words which will cheer many most patiently writing the words which will cheer many hearts at home. Mr. Osborne's son is also engaged in the same work. Mr. Osborne has some funds, and generally adds one or two pounds to Mr. Stafford's letter, where wives and families at home are in need. Lady Stratford comes and sends frequently, and has made me her almoner for jellies, pics, and soups for the officers. Miss Nightingale only takes care of the men, so Lady Stratford sends for the officers. We much need religious books and small common Prayer books. My stock is exhausted, but I have Testaments still. I have distributed 1100, and more are needed. The Bible Society at Stamboul send me any quantity of Testaments. Devotional books are much needed. The Bishop of London's 'Private Devotion' is much prized; but 1000 Prayer books would be the best gift. number of medical men in attendance at the British Hospitals has been considerably increased. Their actual number is seventy-two. The principal and most

immediate want is the insufficient number of bedsteads. This deficiency has been remedied by wooden trucks. Numbers of the men, however, are wholly without, but have comfortable mattresses, and are for the present by no means badly off in this respect. The shirts of the men arriving from the Crimea are shockingly dirty, tattered, and torn, as indeed is all their apparel. Two British officers who have reached home, having been wounded at the Alma, speak in the highest terms of Miss Nightingale and the nurses who have so nobly devoted themselves to the cause of humanity. The day before they left Constantinople about 600 of the British troops, who had been wounded at Inkermann, arrived at the hospital. Their wounds and bodies were washed by these ladies, clean linen supplied to them, and everything which the most tender care could suggest was at hand in ahundance. One stalwart guardsman, who had received two severe wounds, appeared deeply affected when he found himself the object of so much solicitude. 'Ah!' said he, 'now I see there are people in England

who care for us poor soldiers." To all this care and humanity the shocking neglect by the Russians of their own wounded forms a striking contrast. A private letter says:—"With the object of preventing any fresh surprise on the part of the enemy, the shrubs and brushwood of the sides of the valley have been cut away. Some French soldiers charged with that duty descended recently to the bottom of the precipice, and heard groaning in the fields inundated by the Tchernaya. They informed the officer that wounded men demanded succour. The captain immediately sent out a section of his company on the search, in order to avoid any surprise on the part of the enemy, whose videttes were guarding the backs of the river. Shocking to relate, they found hid among the grass, and half sub-merged, three wounded Russiaus still living, and who had been abandoned by their officers thirteen days previously;—they were bleeding, maimed, and without any resource. One of them, who was separated from the others, had eaten the grass within his reach, after having consumed all the black bread he had in his haversack. The two others, more fortunate, had succeeded in dragging themselves near five or six of their dead comrades, whose provisions they made use of. But, that supply exhausted, they also had begun to eat the grass. With the most brutal obstinacy the Cossacks, who were stationed on guard for a week before near who were stationed on guard for a week before near them, within reach of their voices, had refused to succour them. The French soldiers took up these poor creatures and carried them off. They gave them a little soup with a small quantity of eau-de-vie. They then covered them up in warm blankets and placed them near the fire, when they recovered the use of their limbs. In the course of an hour these half corpses, whose wounds had already begun to putrefy, recovered their colour and a little of their strength. Completely re-assured on the point of the pagan barbarity which they were told was the characteristic of the French, they kissed the hands of their preservers. A Pole, belonging to the foreign legion, who happened to be present, asked some questions of the poor men. They informed him that their popcs and officers had assured them that the pagan enemics of the Holy Church of the Autocrat caused the Russian prisoners to be put to the most frightful torture, and that such of the children of the Czar as died in the sacred war would mount straight to Paradisc, unless they were in a state of sin, aud in which case they would be again born in their own country."

A letter of the 27th of November states that General Canrobert sent to Prince Menschikoff the minutes of the inquiry held on the Russian Major whom an English court-martial sentenced to be hung for having assa-sinated, and caused others to assassinate the wounded on the field of battle. The Prince was asked to sign the sentence, but he declined, alleging that he had strictly prohibited such acts of cruelty, but that it appertained to his own military tribunals only to establish the cul-pability. It is now positively stated that this ruffian

December, has been attended with lamentable loss of shipping on the coast of the Crimea. An officer on board one of her Majesty's ships at the mouth of the Katcha gives the following afflicting details. "On Monday, the 13th, it blew fresh from the S.W., but, as the barometer was rising, and nothing indicated bad weather, we took no notice of it, especially as we all had imbibed an idea, now utterly cradicated, that it was never known to 'blow home' in the Black Sea. The flagship, fortunately, shifted her anchorage and got a good offing, but no other ship followed her example. On Tuesday morning there was still a stiff breeze, with occasional squalls; still no alarm, until one of the squalls lengthoned itself out into a regular gale, and then we began to feel the unpleasantness of our situation. Immediately a second anchor was let go, and this was soon followed by our sheet-anchor; still, with an enemy's shore scarcely a mile distant, and breakers much nearer, it was, of course, a most anxious time. About 10, A.M., the transport No. 20, the Ganges, began to drive—she having, I fancy, parted her cable. Right astern of her was No. 1, the Pyrenees, which she soon fouled; and a most fearful sight it was. Spars snapped like rotten sticks; jib-booms, bowsprits, yards, masts, all shared the same crash, the two ships grinding together in a most awful manner. Of course No. 1 soon began to drive, as well as No. 20, and both, locked together, bore down upon the poor Sampson. Soon they were foul of her, and the same work of destruction began, and in ten minutes they cleared from her, and there lay the bold, defiant little Sampson, shorn of all her beauty, with not an inch of anything except her funnels standing, her masts having all gone with one awful crash and fallen inboard, so that we are most anxious, though most fearful, to hear of the damages they must have done in their fall. Her bowsprit is also gone short off,—in fact, she is a complete wreck. Parting from her, No. 20 brought up, and we hoped was safe, while No. 1 still drove on towards the shore, and, much as we pitied her, help was, of course, utterly impossible. While this was going on inside us, just outside us two French liners (the Jupiter and Bayard) fouled, but, fortunately, or by good management, got clear, with only a slight smashing of boats and their quarters, and brought up with four anchors each. About noon the gale was at its highest, and there was then a cry that the Terrible had parted a cells call of the control of the contro parted a cable, and was among the breakers. Every moment we expected she would go on shore, but soon the paddles revolved, the remaining cable was slipped, and, right in the teeth of the gale, steamed out the splendid Terrible. Our situation all the time was most critical. Right ahead of us were four French liners, one or two of which had already driven, and if any of them parted their cables our destruction was inevitable; and, to make it, if possible, worse, there was the knowledge that we could do nothing, but must patiently abide our lot, whatever Providence thought fit for that lot to be. We had done our all—the result was in God's hands. About two o'clock the view all around was most distressing: about a dozen transports were driving, four or five had cut away their masts, while only five or six were riding at all hopefully. Near us was a little brig, which we remarked as doing capitally, when, all of a sudden, her masts went over the side; still she rode on, but now, alas! the little ship lies on shore with scarcely two timbers holding together, so utterly has the sea broken her up. Near us also was the Lord Raglan, a splendid ship, just new, of about 700 tons; she, too, rode on most capitally. Close astern was the little Beagle; how she escaped being swamped is to me a marvel, as, although we were not above 100 yards from her, continually from the height of the sea we could see nothing but the tops of her masts; still sea we could see nothing out the tops of her mass, such she rode on, and, although she rolled enough to roll everything out of her, yet she seemed to keep herself pretty dry. Astern of her was the Algiers; she rolled, if anything, worse than the Beagle, and carried away one cable, still she held on, and this morning steamed has been executed.

A dreadful storm in the Black Sea, which raged from much safer, by taking a good deal of the strain from the the morning of the 13th to the afternoon of the 16th of cables. At nightfall there were five transports on shore,

and others in a very precarious state. A most fearful night we passed. Every now and then a sea struck the ship with such violence that she staggered from end to end, so that it seemed impossible for iron or hemp to hold her. About half-past two a.m. a rattle was heard, and we all fancied a cable had parted; fortunately, however, it was a false alarm-all three still held on. writer goes on to relate that next morning the wind abated; but daylight showed a pitiable sight. transports were ashore; two were riding out the gale with their masts cut away; the only Turkish ship off the Katcha, a two-decker with the Admiral's flag flying, had nothing but her mainmast and bowsprit left; the French war-ships Ville de Paris, Bayard, and Friedland, and the British war-ship London, had lost their rudder; and the Britannia, the only ship that took a good offing on the 13th, had four or five feet of water in her hold.

The Ganges and the Pyrenees were fired, by some

mischance, and destroyed.

At Balaklava the scene was equally terrible; aggravated by the loss of the Prince, which contained the winter clothing for the troops, a vast mass of ammunition, and 300 lives. The correspondent of the Times at Constantinople gives the following details—"The tempest commenced at Balaklava about seven o'clock in the morning; and in two hours eleven transports had been wrecked and six dismasted and rendered unfit for service. The most terrible disaster is the total loss of the new magnificent steam-ship Prince; which arrived here a few days since with the Forty-sixth regiment, and a cargo valued at 500,000l. and indispensably necessary for the prosecution of the siege and the comfort of the army. The loss of the Prince seems to have been partly owing to the negligence of her officers. When she arrived at Balaklava she let go one of her anchors in thirty fathoms water. It appears that the cable had never been clinched, and the whole of it ran out; anchor and cable were lost together. She then steamed out to sea until she could get up another cable from the hold; and at last let go a small anchor, with which she rode until the tempest broke upon her on Tuesday morning. An eye-witness saw her carried from her moorings on to the rocks with such force that in ten minutes there was hardly a piece a yard long remaining. She might almost be said to go to powder. Of a crew of 150 only six were saved. This splendid vessel of 2700 tons was purchased by government some time since, and sent out full of most valuable stores and munitions of war. Everything is lost. With the exception of the troops, everything remained in her at the time she was dashed on the rocks. The whole of the winter clothing for the men has gone down,-40,000 suits of clothes, with under garments, socks, gloves, and a multitude of other articles of the kind, vast quantities of shot and shell, and not least in consequence, the medical stores sent out in consequence of the deficiencies which formerly existed. The latter were, with not uncommon negligence, stowed away under the shot and shell, and could not be landed at Scutari. They are now lost, at a time when the demand for them is likely to be more urgent than ever, and when the commissariat is fully occupied in ministering to the wants of those who still remain unhurt. The other British vessels lost who still remain under. The other British vesses is at Balaklava are—the Resolute, [with 700 tons of gun-powder for the siege,] all hands lost; the Rip Van Winkle, all lost; the Wild Wave, one or two saved; Winkle, all lost; the Wild Wave, one or two saved; the Kenilworth, all lost; the Progress, some saved; the Wanderer, all lost; the Marquis, all lost; the Mary Ann, all lost; the Pultowa, all saved; the Caduceus, dismasted and abandoned. The following are dismasted and unfit for service—the Pride of the Ocean; the Medura; the Melbourne, screw-steamer, flag of Captain Christie; the Sir R. Sale, the Minchee, and the Lady Valiant. The loss of men at Balaklava is about 340." about 340,"

At Eupatoria the disasters were equally great. "A first glance at Eupatoria" says the Correspondent of the Morning Chronicle, "after the storm showed that it had suffered even more than the Katcha. True, the Bellerophon and Leander rode it out; but the total

again to carry the flag of France to victory, as well as the stranded transports in front and to the Southward of the town, told a dreary story. In front lie the stranded remains of five French merchant vessels; just beyond it, along the sandy isthmus, between the sea and Lake Sasik, lie what three days ago were strong and well-found ships, in the following order commencing from the town—No. 81, Georgina; No. 61, Harbinger; French Government screw-steamer Pluto; No. 3, Her Majesty; No. 55, Glendalough; a small French steamer; No. 53, Asia; an Egyptian two-decker; Henri Quatre, 100 guns, Captain Jahn. All these ships with the exception of the two line-of-battle ships, stranded during the day. Henri Quatre parted after the force of the gale was spent; but when the sea was at its heaviest, shortly after six in the evening, she went on shore without any damage, and no doubt might have been recovered in better times. The Egyptian is a perfect wreck; she also stranded during the night. The Sea Nymph foundered during a heavy squall in the day. Besides this, we have heard of but two lives lost in all. The enemy took advantage of the gale by advancing on Eupatoria with about 6000 cavalry and twelve field-pieces: they were, however, warmly received with such a heavy fire, both of guns and rockets, that they retired with a loss of about a hundred killed and wounded; our loss amounted to only two men wounded. Lieutenant Hood, of her Majesty's ship Arethusa, was in command of the battery which repulsed this formidable assault," The Russians behaved infamously to the shipwrecked people. As soon as the vessels were driven on shore, the Cossacks quickly discovered the disaster, and prepared to turn it to the best account. Information was speedily sent to Sebastopol, and in a few hours a carriage drawn by four grays was seen coming over the downs, and containing evidently an officer of high rank. The Russian officers came to the top of the cliffs and lifted their hats, beckoning to the sufferers to come on shore-an offer which, for the most part, was respectfully declined. About forty or fifty men and two soldiers' wives belonging to the 95th regiment were rescued on the evening of the 15th, and taken on board the Queen. The Cossacks on the beach, seeing a portion of their expected booty slipping through their fingers, fired on the retreating boats, and a bullet, passing through the bonnet of one of the women, killed a seaman of the Queen. The enemy closed the day by firing a smart volley upon a bark round whose yawning sides twenty or thirty men were desperately clinging, and whose sufferings and suspense were thus summarily put an

Contributions by private individuals of all kinds of necessaries and comforts for our soldiers in the East, are pouring in from all parts of the country. The aggregate amount will be immense, and most beneficial; but their number renders it impossible to specify them individually. In France similar contributions are being made to a great amount; but the Emperor has declined a sub-scription for the benefit of the wounded soldiers; stating that he regards it as his own exclusive duty and privilege to provide for the wants and recompense the services of the wounded soldiers.

The Secretary at War has issued a requisition to the Colonels of the Militia regiments, for "us many volun-Colonels of the Milita regiments, for his many volun-teers as possible to the regiments of Guards and Line, and to the Royal Marines." Mr. Sydney Herbert states that the Government is aware that the efficiency of the Militia regiments will be impaired by this step; but the maintenance of that efficiency, "important as it is, must yield to the necessity of strengthening her Majesty's forces engaged inthe operations of war abroad." The demand for volunteers is limited to 25 per cent. on the strength of the regiment. Priority will be given to recruiting parties from regiments having county con-nections; the Guards and Marines will send recruiting parties to regiments generally. The bounty offered is 7l., or 1l. above the ordinary bounty; and although the limit of 25 per cent. is placed on the number of men wreck of an Egyptian line-of-battle ship, and near the the recruiting parties are empowered to raise, yet any beach the tricolor floating mournfully over the Henri larger number will be accepted, provided their colonel Quatre, strong and erect as ever, but we fear never will consent to their discharge. Mr. Herbert makes this

further announcement—"The General-in-Chief, sensible of the great exertions which have been made by Militia officers to bring their regiments to their present high state of efficiency, and of the sacrifice which they are now called upon to make, has authorised me to state, that he is prepared to place at your disposal, for any officer in your regiment, whom you may wish to name, an Ensigncy in the Line, without purchase, for the first seventy-five men who shall volunteer from your regiment and have been passed and accepted in the Regulars or Marines, and another for the second seventy-five, and a third Eusigney for a third seventy-five, if the strength of your regiment enables you to give them."

The accounts from Rome describe the solemnities attending the promulgation on the 8th inst., of the Papal Bull declaring the dogma of the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary as an essential tenet of the Catholic faith. It was celebrated with extraordinary pomp and ceremony in the presence of a concourse of ecclesiastical dignitaries from all parts of the world (including Cardinal Wiseman, who took an active part in the proceedings), and wast crowds of people. In the evening, the cupola of St. Peter's, the churches and public buildings, and many private houses were brilliantly illuminated.

The Piedmontese Parliament reassembled on the 28th November, after the recess. In the Chamber of Deputies, the Minister of Justice introduced a bill for the suppression of convents and other religious establishments, and measures for hettering the condition of the poorer classes of parish-priests. In the course of the sitting, replying to an opposition deputy, the Minister of Finance observed

that the fact of an abundant harvest being followed by a rise in the price of corn, proved that in the best years the production of the country was not equal to its consumption. The average yearly importation ranged between 1,000,000 and 600,000 hectolitres. The harvest of the year had been above the average; and a very abundant supply has been obtained from the Black Sea. He thought that the free exportation of wheat ought not to be stopped.

The Berlin papers describe the marriage of Prince Frederick of Prussia with the Princess Anna Maria of Dessau, on the 29th of November. The ceremonial was exceedingly pompous, and somewhat ludicrous from its antiquated character.

Accounts from St. Petersburgh speak of the Empress as being in very bad health. It is stated that from the moment when the news of the battle of Inkernann arrived, her Majesty's health became worse. It is said that Prince Menschikoff's despatch was brought to the Czar in his wife's hed-room, on reading it an angry exclamation escaped him which frightened the Czarine. She fancied that some misfortune had happened to her sons, and fainted away. It was very long before she recovered her senses, and ever since that time she has suffered from constantly increasing fever. Even in court circles her death was spoken of as an event to be expected from one moment to another.

The dates from New York are to the 9th instant. On the 4th, the President delivered his annual message to the Senate at Washington. As usual it is a lengthy document, entering very fully into the domestic affairs as well as foreign relations of the United States.

NARRATIVE OF LITERATURE AND ART.

The last month of the year has brought not only less than its average number of new books, but fewer than ever of important ones. The list, very miscellaneous in its character, comprises several novels and story-books; and these, as more particularly designed for Christmas holidays, may claim to be mentioned first. Among them we find The House of Raby, or Our Lady of Darkness, a novel of which the groundwork is the taint of hereditary madness in a family; Stories from History, by the Rev. W. H. Rule; the Quiet Heart, and General Bounce, republished from "Blackwood" and "Frazer;" a new juvenile book by Mr. Howit, a most successful writer for children, called A Boy's Advendures in Australia, or Herbert's Note-Book; a tale of the last century, by the author of "Mary Powell," the Old Chelsea Bun-House; a new novel, Women as They Are, by One of Them, written by the author of "Margaret;" another story of the last century, but written for children, The Blue Ribbons, by Miss Drury; Dashcood Priory, or Mortimer's Cottage Life, by Mr. May, a book for the upper sixth, with elever illustrations by Mr. Gilbert; a History for Boys, by Mr. Edgar; a tale of adventure, The Forest Exiles, by Captain Mayne Reid; a tale by Mr. Leitch Ritchie, Weary-Foot Common; a serious story, Alice Nugent, or Seed for Coming Days; two novels by writers new to keep conducting libraries, Charles Random, and Oakleigh Muscott; two short girls' stories, Leura Talbot, by Miss Tilt, and Mildred the Daughter, by Mrs. Newton Crosland; a story-book for children, by the author of "Sunlight through the find of the Monastery and the Monutain Church; and a wonderfully merry Christmas pantomine written by Mr. M. A. Titmarsh, and called The Rose and the Ring.

Turning to publications of greater importance, we find Mr. Rawdon Brown's Four Years at the Court of Henry VIII., being a selection and translation of the curious old despatches written from London to his Court between 1515 and 1519, by the Venetian Ambassador; A Manual of Civil Law, by Dr. Humphreys; the first volume of a new edition of Chaucer, in Mr. Bell's Annotated Poets; A Sketch of the Rise and Progress of

Christianity, by Mr. Robert William Mackay; a short essay On the Study of Language, meant as an exposi-tion of Horne Tooke's Diversions of Purley, by Mr. Charles Richardson the lexicographer; a third volume of Lord John Russell's Memoirs and Correspondence of C. J. Fox; a first volume of a History of the Ottoman Turks, by Mr. Creasy, founded on Von Hammer's book; a political disquisition on the foreign administrations of Lords Aberdeen and Palmerston, by the author of tions of Lords Aberdeen and Falmerston, by the author of the political biography of Mr. Disraeli, and entitled Thirty Years of Foreign Policy; the first volume of a some-what elaborate History of the Constitution of the United States, by Mr. Ticknor Curtis; a detailed History of British Guiana, by Doctor Dalton; a new edition of Lord Nugent's Memorials of Hampden, with a memoir of Lord Nugent; a History of the English Poor Law, by Sir George Nicholls, one of the late chief commissioners; The Englishwoman in Russia, a volume of shrowd and well written observations of manners and society during ten years' residence in St. Petersburgh and other Muscovite towns; A Handbook for Young Painters, by Mr. Leslie, full of information and suggestion; a volume of Studies from Nature, by a German naturali-t, Masius; a new volume of Miss Strickland's Lives of the Queens of Scotland, still treating of the unfortunate Mary Stuart; a short but concise Biographical Catalogue of the principal Italian Painters, edited by Mr. Wornum; a life of Nicholas the First, by Mr. Mayne, and a Life of Mr. Barnum, a more innocent impostor than Nicholas, by himself; a volume with the title, Knowledge is Power, by Mr. Charles Knight, presenting a condensed view of the productive forces of modern society; and some valuable hand hooks of popular science, on British Mosses by Mr. Stark, and on British Con-chology by Mr. Sowerby, issued by the Messrs. Reeve.

A mention of some few of the mere illustrated books of the season, such as Goldsmith's masterpieces with designs by the Etching Club, Scott's Marmion lavistly adorned by Mr. Birket Foster and others, the same artist's edition of Milton's Allegro and Il Penseroso, an Animal Painter's Illustrations of Scripture, and Mrs. Howitt's Pictures for Children, may conclude our list.

Hay per load 4 10 to 4 15

to 131, 0s.; Rape cake, ditto,

61. 10s.; Bones, ditto, 41. 10s. Hops.—Kents, 320s. to 480s, Sussex, 300s. to 360s. For. 252s. to 336s.

Fowls, 4s. 0d.—7s.; Chicks, 4s. 0d.—6s. 0d.; Ducks, 4s.—6s.; Geesc, 3s. 6d.—6s.; Turkeys, 3s. 6d.-6s.; Pigeons,

HIDES, &c. - Market 96 lb., 4\(\frac{1}{4}d. -5d.\); do., do., 50 lb., 3\(\frac{1}{4}d. -\frac{1}{2}d.\); do., Culf-skins, 10 lb., 6s.; lo., Horse-hides, 6s. 6d.; Rough Tallow, 30s.

OILS.

Gallipoli, per ton, 58l.; Sperm, 114l. to 115l.; Pale Seal, 45l. 10s.; Rape, 53l. to 56l.; Coeoa-nut, 48l. to 51l.; Palm,

46l. to 48l.; Linseed, 37l. 10s, Tallow — Australian, Beef, 60l. to 63l. 10s.; Sheep, 61l. to 66l.; Y.C., 66l. to 66l. 6s.

GROCERY.

Cocoa, per cwt., Trinidad, 23a. to 44s.; Bahia, 30s. to 33s. 6d. Coffee, per cwt.—Ccylon Native, 45s. 6d. to 46s. 3d.; Do., Plantation, 55s. to 50s.; Mocha, 62s. to 80s.; Jamaien, 65s. to 84s.; Jamaien, 65s. to 84s.; Jamaien, 85s. to 84s.; Lava, 54s. to 76s.; Costa Rien, 58s. to 73s.

RICE, per cwt.—Carolina, duty paid, 33s. to 44s. 0d; Bengal, 14s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.; Patna, 17s. to 23s.0d.

178. to 258.0a. SUGAR—Barbadoes, per ewt. 31s. to 38s. 0d.; Mauritius, 30s. 6d. to 37s. 6d.; Bengal, 36s. 0d. to 40s. 6d.; Madras, 28s. to 32s. 0d.; Havannah, 31s. to 32s. 0d.;

31s. to 38s. 0d.

,,

33 Linseed cake, per ton, 111. 0s.

Poultry-Capons,

4d.—9d.

5 10 -- 5 15

 $1 \quad 5 - 1 \quad 12$

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

BILLION MARKET.

Bullion in Bank of England on 16th inst., £14,028,879.

LATEST LONDON PRICES.

Gold, stand.,	per oz.	£3	17	9	Silver bars, stan. per oz.	. 5	18
Do., dust,	,,,	3	16	0	Mexican dollars, ,,	5	0§

LATEST COMPARATIVE VALUE OF GOLD IN FOREIGN MARKETS TO LONDON PRICE.

Paris 0°38 prem. | New York 1°33 diset.

Bank Rate of Discount, 5 per cent.

STOCKS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Latest.
Three per Cent. Consols Three per Cent. Reduced New Three per Cents. Long Annuities, Jan., 1860 Bank Stook, 8 per cent. Exchequer Bills, June Hndia Bonds	938 918 92 43 213 7s.p. 12s p.	903 894 894 4 3 2074 1s.p.	91 ½-3 91-4 91 ½-3 4 ½-5 209 4-7 p. 9-12 p.

Paid.	RAILWAYS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Latest.	Receipts since Jan. 1.
100 all 100 all 100 all 100 100 100 100	Brighton & S. Coast Blackwall	108 8½ 62¼ 54 11½ 92 90½ 71¼ 73¼ 107 84½	104 7g 594 521 11 874 861 69 693 1001 79	106-8 7g-8 \frac{1}{8} = 802-1\frac{1}{4} = 80-91 = 90-\frac{1}{4} = 70\frac{1}{2} = 72\frac{3}{4}-3\frac{1}{4} = 100-\frac{1}{2} = 83-4	675,186 69,002 733,799 857,145 291,915 935,204 1,104,736 935,401 2,627,215 659,076
100 100	Midland South-East. & Dover	69¾ 60	66½ 57½	683-9 583-94	1,271,430 381,476

FOREIGN LIST.-LATEST PRICES.

FUNDS.

RAILWAYS.

Belgian 4½ per cent. Brazilian 5 per cent., 97-9 Chilian 6 per cent., 100-2 Danish 5 per cent. Dutch 2½ per cent., 60-2 Dutch 2½ per cent., 60-2 Dutch 4 p. cent. cert., 90-2 Mexicau 3 per cent., 21½ Peruviau 3 per cent., 41-3 Purtuguese 4 per cent., 41-3 Russian 5 per cent., 98 Spanish 3 per cent., 39 Sardinian 5 per cent., 83-5

East Belgian Junet. 14-3 Great Luxembourg 3-35 Northern of France, 34-1 Norwegian Trunk Pref. 84 Paris and Orleans, 46-8 Paris and Lyons, Paris and Rouen, 38-40 West Flanders, 31-4 West of France Rouen and Havre, 201-11

MINES.						
Linares Nouveau Monde	8-9	Quartz Rock \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\				

COLONIAL SHARE LIST.-LATEST PRICES.

3.1	1	D.T	-	d	

BANKS.

Australian	14 dis.
Do. Freehold	1-3
Colonial Gold	1.3
Port Philip	2 4 27
Port Philip South Australian	8 8,11
Bouth Australian	· 1-‡

Australasian 80 to 814 Eng. Scott. and Aust. 13-8 Ind. Aust. and China Lond. Chart. of Aus. 218-224 South Australian 424-3 Union of Australia 68-691

RAILWAYS.

East Iudian 1-1½ prem. Do., Extension \$\frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{3}{8} \text{ prcm.} \]
Ind. Peninsula.... \$\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \text{ p.} Madras ½ dis. par.

STEAM COMPANIES. Australasian Pacific Australasian Pacine
Australian Royal Mail.
Eastern Steam Navig...
General Screw St. Ship ... 13½
Pen. & Orient. St. Nav. 60½-2

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Australian Agricultural, 36-8 Van Diemeu's Land. 12-13 South Australian Land 37-39 Seott. Austr. Invest. 13-2

AGRICULTURAL MARKETS.

Week ending-	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
Nov. 25 Dec. 2 — 9 — 16	s. 74 74 73 72	d. 7 4 0 10	8. 35 35 35 35	d. 6 10 2 1	8. 29 29 28 28	d. 3 0 4 4	8. 44 45 46 46	d. 11 3 2 6	\$. 50 50 49 49	d. 5 2 5 3	8. 49 49 49 49	d. 7 4 5 6

LATEST LONDON MARKET PRICES.

Clover..

Straw ..

	8. 8.	
Malt, Pale, per qr	66 to 72	
Malting Barley	32 33	
Oats, best, ,,	28 - 30	
Wheat, White, ,,	78 - 94	

Flour-Town made, persk. 73 - 65 Country household 66 - 60 American, per barl. Indian Corn, per qr. 46-49

ATTLE— s. d. s. d. Beasts, per st. 3 2 to 4 8 Calves . , , 4 0 - 5 2 Sheep. . , 3 4 - 4 8 Pigs . . , 3 4 - 5 2 CATTLE-Wool, per lb.— South Downs.. I

Kentish fleeces 1 4-1 7 German Elect. 3 6-5 7 Australian . 1 3-2 $6\frac{1}{2}$ Cape . 0 7-1 $7\frac{1}{2}$ Spanish . . 1 2-2 1

METALS.

Copper, Cakes, per ton, 126l. Iron, Pigs, 4l. 2s. to 5l. 0s. Rails, 8l. 0s. Lead, English Pig, 23l. Steel, Swedish Keg, 171. Tin, English block, 1171.; Banea, 1161. Spetter, 291. 15s. Quicksilver, per lb. 1s. 11d. to 2s.

Provisions

Bacon, per ewt.—Irish, 56s. to 61s.; Foreign, 58s. to

BEEF-Mid. to prime, p. 8 lb., 3s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.; Irish India, per tr., 180s.; Hambro', 130s. to175s. American, 130s. to175s.

Butter—Best fresh, per lb., 13d. to 16d.; Dorset, per cwt., 96s. to 104s.; Irish, 90s. to 104s.; Dutch, 86s. to 90s.

CHEESE—Cheshire, per cwt., 58s. to 74s.; Wiltshire, 50s. to 72s.; Dutch, 55s.

Hams—York, 65s. to 82s.; Irish, 58s. to 80s.; West-pbalia, 66s. to 70s.

MUTTON-Mid. to prime. per 8 lb., 3s. 6d. to 5s. 0d. POTATOES, per ton, 110s. to

170s.

PORK, per Slb., 3s. 4d. to 5s. 0d. VEAL, 3s. 10d, to 5s. 0d.

31s. to 38s. 0d. Do. Refinied — Grocerylumps, 42s. to 47s.; Bastards, 26s. to 43s. 6d.; Crushed, 30s. 3d. Tea, per lb. (duty 1s. 6d.)— Congou, 9d. to 1s. 5d.; Souchong, 10d. to 2s. 6d.; Hysou, 1s. 5d. to 2s. 6d.; Assam, 1s. 3d. to 4s. 4d. EMIGRATION RECORD DEPARTURES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Australian Colonies. British United Other Total. 1854. places America. States. 37,332 To Oct. 31 67,950 174,848 2774 282 904 16 920 Nov. 6,631 9,975 265 Total 74,581 37,381 184,823 3039 299.824

CURRENT RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT TO THE AUSTRALIAN PORTS PER SAILING VESSEL,

From	Cabin.	Inter- mediate.	Steerage.	Goods per 40 Cubic feet.		
London	£40 to 65	£26 to 30	£76 to 22	£2 10 to £4 0		
Liverpool	40 50	20 26	10 14	2 10 4 0		
The Clyde	30 45	20 25	12 14	2 5 3 15		
Belfast	40 50	20 26	11 14	2 5 3 15		







